



IAPA: Integration
of Amazon
Protected Areas



SUB-REGIONAL MEETING: TOWARDS THE STRENGTHENING OF THE REDPARQUES AMAZON VISION

Date: 23 – 25 October 2018
Place: Georgetown, Guyana
Venue: Pegasus Hotel Guyana





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1. OBJECTIVES

- Exchange experiences and lessons learned about regional initiatives in the Amazon Biome, related to protected areas and their integrated landscapes.
- Share the progress and results of the IAPA Project in the frame of the Amazon Vision of REDPARQUES
- Identify good practices in protected areas.

2. WORKING AGENDA

October 23rd

TIME	ACTIVITY / MAIN TOPICS	RESPONSIBLE
8:30 – 9:30	Opening and welcome	A representative of Guyana, French Guiana and Suriname. FAO Guyana
9:30 – 10:00	REDPARQUES and the Amazon Vision	REDPARQUES Representative
10:00 – 10:30	IAPA Project	IAPA Coordination - FAO
10:30 – 10:45	COFFEE BREAK	
10:45 – 11:15	Program of Work on Protected Areas: Amazon Biome and Strategic Plan	IAPA Team - WWF
11:15 – 11:45	Subregional Initiatives beyond borders (RENFORESAP Project, Guiana Shield Initiative, others)	RENFORESAP / GSI
11:45 – 12:30	Identify synergies between subregional initiatives and Amazon Vision strategic plan	Working session
12:30 – 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 – 16:00	Conservation Opportunities in the Amazon Biome (practical session, working groups and discussion)	IAPA Team - WWF
16:00 – 16:15	COFFEE BREAK	
16:15 – 17:30	Aichi Target 11 (biome and LAC)	IAPA Team - FAO





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October 24th

TIME	ACTIVITY / MAIN TOPICS	RESPONSIBLE
8:30 – 10:00	Management Effectiveness Protocol (practical session in plenary)	IAPA Team - WWF
10:00 – 10:15	COFFEE BREAK	
10:15 – 11:30	Panel discussion: Lessons learned and challenges in landscape approach, regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governance - Land use planning - Co-management agreements - Sectorial approach - Capacity development - General (technical capacities, language barriers, logistic issues) 	IAPA Team – WWF Protected Areas Countries Representatives
11:15 – 12:30	Workshop on best practices and their lessons learned in relation to the integrated management of protected areas in the Amazon biome, considering a landscape perspective and impacts beyond jurisdictional limits	IAPA Team Countries representatives
12:30 – 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 – 17:00	Continuation of workshop on best practices	IAPA Team Countries representatives
17:00 – 17:30	Closing session and next steps	IAPA Team Countries representatives



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3. PARTICIPANTS

The workshop had the participation of 25 persons: 1 delegate from Colombia's National Natural Parks System, 3 delegates from French Guiana, 10 delegates from Guyana, 1 delegate from Peru's Protected Areas System, 4 delegates from Suriname and 6 technicians from de IAPA Project.

To consult the assistance list and all the meeting documents please go to:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1AazS1Vm4775YkDq_UwStmLVkW8kLcAte

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4. AGENDA REMARKS

4.1. DAY 1 – OCTOBER 23rd, 2018

Opening and welcome

The workshop started with welcoming words from representatives of Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname and the IAPA Project.

REDPARQUES and the Amazon Vision

Afterwards Marcos Arenas, on behalf of the REDPARQUES, made an intervention related to the work that this network has been leading in terms of promoting technical and scientific cooperation and exchanges among protected areas systems of Latin America and the Caribe countries. Among the initiatives that this network has been leading is the Amazon Vision, a regional initiative developed by the protected area directors and staff of the national protected areas systems (PAS) of the Amazon Countries to support the implementation of the Program of Work on Protected Areas – (PoWPA) of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) in the Amazon Region. The Vision aims at enhancing Amazon PAS by identifying conservation priorities, ensuring greater representation of all ecosystem types and maintaining ecosystem services, among others.

IAPA Project

In the framework of the Amazon Vision, with RedParques as the main implementing partner, FAO together with IUCN, UNEP, WWF and the European Union have developed the Integration of Amazon Protected Areas (IAPA) project. This project involves the 8 countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela) plus the French Guiana territory that make up the Amazon biome.

The IAPA project fosters the effective and collaborative oversight of the Amazon's protected areas. This helps to minimize the impacts of climate change on the Amazon biome and to increase the resilience of peoples' livelihoods to these environmental changes. By ensuring a regional, cross-border approach to the Amazon, the project better protects its biodiversity and safeguards the communities and local economies that depend on the Amazon for food and livelihoods.

Program of Work on Protected Areas: Amazon Biome and Strategic Plan

Among the work that the IAPA project has been doing is the Strategic Plan and Financial Sustainability Strategy for the implementation of the Amazon Biome PoWPA. The Strategic Plan has three themes (i. Improving representativeness and effective management of conservation spaces; ii Challenges and opportunities for sustainable development; and iii. Strengthening protected areas governance by integrating traditional knowledge and cultures), 13 strategies and 87 activities. According to the discussions held in the frame of the thematic groups related to the topics considered relevant to the strengthening of the Amazon Vision six project lines were prioritized: i - Conservation opportunities to Climate Change adaptation in the Amazon Biome; ii - Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Production Landscapes in the Amazon Biome; iii - Amazon Protected Areas: Protecting Biodiversity and Local Community Livelihoods; iv. Strengthening Subregional Landscapes Governance and Sustainability in the Amazon Biome; v - **Good Governance and Efficient Management** of Protected Areas in the Amazon Biome; and iv - Promotion and Inclusion of 'Other Effective Area – Based Conservation Measures' (OECMs) in Amazon Conservation Strategies.



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Subregional Initiatives beyond borders

Two transboundary initiatives for the Guiana Shield were presented: Strengthening the network of protected areas in the Guiana Shield and their contributions to sustainable development in respect of local cultures, values and lifestyles - RENFORESAP and Guiana Shield Facility.

RENFORESAP, is a three years project that aims at strengthening the resilience of the forest and the livelihoods of the local populations in a context of increasing impacts of global change on the Guiana Shield ecosystems. Its overall objective is to reinforce the capacity of protected or conservation area management in order to meet the common challenges they face. Its main partners are French Guiana Amazonian Park, Protected Areas Commission of Guyana and Ministry of Regional Development & Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management of Suriname.

The Guiana Shield Facility is a multi-donor initiative that creates and sustains an eco-regional platform to support national priorities, address common threats to ecosystems and the services they provide, build partnerships to promote advocacy, knowledge building and transboundary collaboration.

Identify synergies between subregional initiatives and Amazon Vision strategic plan

The participants were divided into three working groups, and they were asked to identify which of their current actions (projects, initiatives, etc.) contribute to the fulfillment of thematic lines and activities prioritized by the Amazon Vision.

AMAZON PROTECTED AREAS: PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY AND LOCAL COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS*

ACTIVITY	SYNERGIES
Priorization of pilots that involve use of biodiversity and generate local entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements for livelihoods (Guyana) • PAG (French Guiana) – Local life committee/Sustainable development (Local agriculture around PA)
Assist stakeholders to develop PA -oriented small community-based business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of NFTP essential oils
To identify stakeholders needs for trainings and technical assistance through a social analytical review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community work/resolution for use (Guyana) • PAG – Training for local life advisory /research post doctorate
To support effective use of local stakeholders traditional knowledge for local sustainable development, compatible with PAs conservation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENFORESAP – transmission of traditional know-how and cultural knowledge • PAG – Entrepreneur • Traditional knowledge Project (Guyana)
To share experiences on the sustainable use and management of biodiversity goods and services in PAs and conservation landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENFORESAP – Management of biodiversity (ABS + participatory science) • Participatory program on practices to manage resources
To identify and promote business plans for PAs based on value of their ecosystems and their role, including the participation of companies and productive sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suriname Business plan for CSNR





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* In a transversal way SINANPE (Peru) has experience in managing natural resources and they are now working on business plans

PROMOTION AND INCLUSION OF “OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA -BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES” (OECMs) IN AMAZON CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

ACTIVITY	SYNERGIES
To quantify with a Pan-amazon approach the extent to which key biodiversity areas that do not overlap with formal PAs covered by each type of OECM, using the draft definition that has been developed by the WCPA task force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Reserves in Forestry Concessions (% of forest dedicated for conservation) – Guyana • Marxan analysis • Protected area expansion strategy (Guyana) • Water conservancies and mangrove reserves (Guyana) • Indigenous lands where conservation of natural habitats is done (Guyana) • Indigenous Reserves (Colombia)
To develop an Amazon wide Database of OECMs to manage the data collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAISGS Database • Amazon Biome Atlas • DNA Barcoding (Suriname)
To systematize and share lessons learned from social oversight exercise of development projects that have an impact on PAs and indigenous traditional and local communities’ territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO World Heritage • Lobby government to consider development projects on PA and communities (Guyana)
To support governments in including identified conservation priorities into land-use planning to complement the representativeness of PA systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA Expansion Strategy • North Rupununi Landscape Initiative (Guyana)
To support governments in developing and implementing a socio-economic connectivity approach in the Amazon Biome	

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION INTO PRODUCTION LANDSCAPE IN THE AMAZON BIOME

ACTIVITY	SYNERGIES
To promote the adoption of practices for biodiversity-friendly and climate-smart production in agroforestry and nature tourism activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based adaptation and ecosystem based adaptation project for the Amazon Region (Perú) • GPAS Phase III (Guyana) • RENFORESAP – Practices in protected areas that are biodiversity friendly (tourism) • AGRIPAG – National Park French Guiana (Land use for agriculture) • Zero Phyto (French Guiana)
To foster participation of local communities and citizen engagement and inter-sector alliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating the participation of the local life committee to national meetings • Stakeholders involvement (Guyana)





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management and landscape experience/Conservation agreements (Peru) • Suriname committee for regional development • Educative terrestrial areas (French Guiana)
To strengthen community-based organizations by developing and implementing a capacity building training strategy to enhance their technical and business management skills, including customized training to indigenous communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP Project Resilient Amazon – work with local communities of most vulnerable areas (Peru) • GPAS Phase III – capacities component • PAG French Guiana – Accompany of local communities in technical and business activities – promote sustainable development through their financial stability/sustainability
To generate, strengthen and implement financial sustainability instruments for PAs based on the results of the economic valuation and TEBB exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Financing Program – HECO Colombia • Suriname – REDD+
To design and implement a communication campaign on the role of the Amazon PAs in the provision of goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-Based Assessment (French Guiana) • IAPA Project communication activities
To promote compensation mechanisms for economic activities that use PAs (e.g. energy, water, transport, etc).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New WWF Project (EU funded) • Ethnic Relations Commission (Guyana) • Law for the redistribution of ecosystem services (Perú)
To document and share lessons learned from the intersectoral dialogues implemented by REDPARQUES during IAPA Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot exercise of transboundary management – Diagnosis IAPA Project • RENFORESAP
To promote intersectoral dialogues aimed at the establishment of the joint actions for the conservation of the biome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENFORESAP – increase dialogue on all the thematic concerned with PA • Mainstreaming of the planning instruments: Development Plan, Life Plan and Master Plan

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF THE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE AMAZON BIOME

ACTIVITY	SYNERGIES
To conduct gap analysis and elaborate a comprehensive training program for diverse PA stakeholders (e.g. protected area personnel, local communities, private sector) taking into account the diversity of roles and responsibilities that these stakeholders play in different PA governance modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local life committee of national parks • Working and training local people to manage meeting and arguing with Scientifics and boards. • Special skills training • Indigenous knowledge exchange between different government agencies.
To include in these capacity building programs trainings on skills required for new modes of governance (e.g. communication, negotiation, facilitation and conflict resolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guyana Protected Areas System (GPAS) Phase III • Amazon Conservation Team capacity building + livelihood South Suriname • Conservation International Suriname: capacity building + sustainable livelihood • Shared Governance Models with Indigenous organizations (Peru)





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial articulations with other sectors and de government (Peru)
To organize exchange programs and study tours for PA managers in topic such as a socio-environmental conflict resolution related to land tenure and natural resources access, among others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPAS Phase III • Peru's Protected Areas System • French Guyana exchange • MOU: ACT Suriname and National Park
To strengthen and improve cooperation among regional PA managers to further monitor key species and habitats as well as to set common environmental measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community monitoring (MOU) between indigenous communities (Guyana) • RENFORESAP • Guyana: Planned workshop
To include the result of these assessments in specific actions to strengthen key governance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guyana: Improved co-management/better co-operation law enforcement, joint operations (Guyana) • Rewriting of the managements plan by internal personnel in cooperation with stakeholders (Suriname)

STRENGTHENING SUBREGIONAL LANDSCAPES GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY IN THE AMAZON BIOME

ACTIVITY	SYNERGIES
To design and implement strategies for the coordination of priority actions in at least three border regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSAP 2010 -2020 (Guyana) • IAPA Project: South Landscape – Diagnosis of the territory management
To capture, analyses, and share lessons learned from binational and trinational initiatives in the Amazon biome in order to replicate those in other regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENFORESAP Project
To develop financial mechanism to ensure the sustainability of binational and trinational collaboration strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)
To establish working groups and coordination between border PAs to integrate managers and stakeholders and agree on common management measures according to legislation of the countries involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENFORESAP: Local and regional workshop for protected areas managers and team for decision on common challenges and identification of best practices and integration of practices as possible
To systematize lessons learned from community private and shared governance initiatives in order to inform decision-making processes of prioritized transboundary landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management models of communal reserves (Perú)/Planes de Vida • South landscape experience (problems/opportunities)/learning process • ACT +SCF activities
To document and share best governance practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENFORESAP: Management of protected areas – Overview (Document to share)
To promote the exchange of regional experiences on transboundary PAs management, good practices, land tenure forms, PA governance and management	
To build the capacity of local communities, in order to protect their knowledge, traditional practices and innovation in the use and management of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming national policies with conservation (Guyana)





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of protected areas include local guides for managers • Development of PIC and MAT Templates • Field museum with life plans • Strengthening indigenous organizations capacities • Traditional knowledge • Reuse agreement's
To establish mechanism for equitable participation in the management of protected adjacent areas of the indigenous peoples and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kanashen PA (Guyana)

CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE AMAZON BIOME

ACTIVITY	SYNERGIES
Develop sub-regional conservation portfolios using improved data with higher spatial resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote Sensing Capability (Suriname) • Liaising with Guyana Forestry Commission (Guyana)
Support the implementation of the participatory adaptation strategies in priority landscapes through development of pilot projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and increase forest coverage in cooperation with Brazil (Suriname) • Livelihood develop (Guyana) • Projects EBA for the Amazon and Resilient Amazon (UNEP)
Monitor and document case studies to determine PAs critical contribution to CC and ecosystem-based adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigating the role of PA in CC in all management plans – Not initiate as yet (Guyana) • RENFOR permanent plots (French Guiana) • GUYAFOR collaboration with research, ONF, CIRAD, IRD and natural reserve (French Guiana)
Identify, estimate and value ecosystem services from Amazon PA Systems that are necessary for CC, adaptation and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research priorities
Develop and include CC adaptation and policy monitoring tools for decision makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rio mainstreaming project • National CC action plan (Guyana) • REDD + projects (Guyana) • CC law and its regulation in process (Perú) • National REDD + (Perú) • MRV/ Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (Perú)
Build capacity amongst key actors at different administrative levels to use the information for decision making and CC policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD + Project (Suriname) • The Rio mainstreaming project (Guyana)
Asses the contribution of the PAs at the biome level to accomplish national and international CC adaptation commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% on PA's good land cover • The Guyana Green State Development Strategy
Raise awareness among key actors to facilitate the integration of PAs onto subnational, national and international commitments for CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ project (Suriname)





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Exchange the experiences with other regions on PAs and CC in the framework of the WCPA

- ACTO + RAMSAR
- UNESCO (CSNR Suriname)

Conservation Opportunities in the Amazon Biome

Afterwards the Vulnerability Analysis and Priorization of Conservation Opportunities for the Amazon Biome was presented. The main conclusions of this study are:

- The quantity, quality and periodicity of the Amazon biome’s ecosystem services provision is subjected to strong changes in climate variability along with anthropogenic landscape degradation.
- It is probable that there will be a decrease on ecosystem functionality due to the potential loss of climatic niches of cornerstone species.
- Protected areas are key in the provision of ecosystem services, the attenuation of climate change impacts and the reduction of its threats.
- Future conservation policies in the Amazonian countries should include climate change and resilience criteria for the planning and management of protected areas systems.
- New protected areas should be established or existing ones should be expanded, strengthening the connectivity between them, promoting the design and management of ecological networks and the transboundary interaction among national protected areas systems
- Include protected areas as essential, effective and cost-efficient strategies for the design and implementation of public policies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change at a regional, sectorial, national and local levels.

During this space participants were shown how to use the online tool to generate relevant information.

Aichi Target 11: Amazon biome and Latin-American and the Caribbean

Subsequently, the results of the progress in the fulfillment of the Aichi Target 11 aspects were presented. This exercise was done for the eight countries and the territory that share the Amazon Biome based on the tool elaborated by WWF and available on the Protected Area and Climate Change Observatory. The target, that seeks to measure the progress of seven aspects (coverage, governance, effective management, ecological representativeness, connectivity, areas of importance for biodiversity and OMECs). This exercise showed that 33% of the Amazon Biome is being conserve by 1.033 protected area. However there are also gaps in the development of key concepts for protecting the areas beyond the formally established protected zones, that is, other effective measures of conservation, representativeness, territories safeguarded by Indigenous Peoples and local communities and measuring success in the conservation of connected landmasses. Within the workshop the commitment with the representatives of the Guiana Shield countries was the sending of the updated information using the tool presented.



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4.2. DAY 2 – October 24th, 2018

Management Effectiveness Protocol at a biome scale

The Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Protocol (PAME) seeks to assess the contribution from Amazonian protected areas to biodiversity conservation in the Amazon Biome, through the application of the common-indicator protocol. The PAME construction process started in 2015 and included a close work with the Effectiveness Management Thematic Group in order to identify the common indicators, calculation and standardized scoring and validation of the tool.

The tool is structured around five themes: governance, climate change, social environmental impact evaluation, management programs/evaluation and protected areas conservation objective achievement. Each of these themes has related indicators.

After the methodology was explained it was point-out that PAME is not a new methodology. It is an instrument that contributes to the compilation of the data of the protected areas of the Amazon improving the instruments of planning of Amazon protected areas to involve the analysis of biome and its contribution to the conservation of the wider landscape.

Panel discussion: Lessons learned and challenges in landscape approach

The panel discussion centered on the following questions:

1. What are the main challenges working at the cross-border landscape level?
2. What are the most important elements to consider in the articulation of the protected areas with the other actors and sectors in the territory?
3. What are the lessons learned and/or success factors of the work and relationship with indigenous and local communities?

The panel was integrated by Wilco Finisie (Suriname), Anouska Kinahan (Guyana), Raphaëlle RINALDO (French Guiana), Marco Arenas (Perú) and Diana Castellanos (Colombia).

For the first question the main challenges identified by the panelist were:

- Legal borders
- The joint work with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs
- Education kits in different languages
- From the point of view of the Trinational program: to work at a technical level without seeking formality
- Capacity strength
- That PA leaders stop thinking of them as islands and start working with other actors on the outside.
- Remote areas with no local communities, difficult access (also an advantage).
- Financial sustainability

For the second question, in general terms, the panelist considered the following elements as relevant in the articulation of protected areas with other actors/sectors:



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- Protected areas should be seen as economic partners
- Formality is important to get resources
- It is important to involve and awaken interest in the actors responsible for territorial planning
- It is necessary for an institution / organization to be present in the territory permanently.
- Representatives of protected areas (e.g. SERNANP) are seen as the articulating element in remote territories.

Regarding tourism as an important sector for protected areas the panelist considered:

- Suriname: There are Tourism standards/guidelines in development. However, in the country tourism can be seen as a threat
- Guyana: Protected areas and tourism are articulated through the participation in the "boards" of the other ministries (tourism, mining, agriculture).
- Colombia: Many Amazonian indigenous communities are requesting tourism in their territories. For a long time, there was no articulation between ministries, now there are agreements with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism to work together.
- French Guiana: Has training for tour guides. There are disabled people facilities in one protected area. They always consider the vocation of the community to carry out the tourist activity.
- Perú: For the country the big mistake is that PAs begin to design the tourist offer, the market is the one that should define this.

Finally, regarding the third question the main elements discussed were:

- There must be real participation, not just informative meetings
- In Suriname there are committees with the participation of all the actors of the territory.
- We must make the effort of participation from the beginning of all processes, even if it is expensive and takes a lot of time.
- We must have permanence in the field and build trust with the communities.
- The vision beyond the limits of the PA is paramount.
- The dialogues must end in institutional agreements that remain in time, independent of personnel changes.
- Peru has shared decision mechanisms with other actors in the territory.
- Trust is the most important thing
- There must be intercultural vision
- Clarity in the roles and functions of all actors: when we are complementary and when we work together.





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Workshop on best practices and their lessons learned in relation to the integrated management of protected areas in the Amazon biome

The main objective of this session was to share and disseminate best practices and their lessons learned in relation to the integrated management of protected areas in the Amazon Biome, considering a landscape perspective and impacts beyond jurisdictional limits.

In general, a good practice is understood as an action undertaken to solve a problem or meet an objective, which once put in practice, yields a good result, that is, it is a successful action. In the specific case of the integrated management of Amazon protected areas, best practices are understood to be actions, processes, methodologies and projects or agreements that:

- Have generated lessons that aim to improve the management of protected areas considering the territory they are situated in;
- Have good (successful) results from the point of view of attention to a certain problem in the management of the territory;
- Involve one or more national or subnational protected areas and/or other actors related to the management of territories (municipalities, indigenous territories, private reserves, etc.);
- Are located beyond the jurisdictional limits of the protected area, incorporating a landscapes perspective.

The elements that must be present in the experience include:

- The experience is from the Amazon biome.
- It is linked, at least, with a declared protected area under legally recognized categories by national or subnational governments.
- The experience is successful, in other words, it has achieved an advancement in the solution of a management problem in an Amazon territory.

The experience can be of two types:

- The integrated management of two or more protected areas that are neighbors, adjacent or superimposed, located in one or more countries or sub-national jurisdictions.
- The integration of one or more PAs with another type of conservation area, for example, indigenous territories, municipal or private conservation areas.

Five relevant themes are being considered in the framework of integrated management. Each theme contains topics of interest for the mapping of experiences, but other experiences will also be considered.

Governance
TO DECIDE: All decision-making processes are made at a landscape scale.
What is the level of impact of the best practice in the application of the IUCN good governance principles, which promote the participation of all actors, justice and equity in the generation of benefits, accountability, adequate leadership, etc.?



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- Models and mechanisms for good governance and the participation of local actors (indigenous peoples, local communities, local governments, women, youth, etc.) at a landscape scale, for conservation success beyond PA borders.
- Decentralization: best practices in achieving actions to horizontally integrate a territory, which at the same time is supported by higher-level authorities.
- Actions to strengthen the rights of local actors and the equitable distribution of benefits generated by the PA.
- Processes to transform socio-environmental conflicts in the landscape.
- The promotion of alternative models of governance.

Management
TO DO:
The way effective actions are coordinated between jurisdictions
What impact does the best practice have in relation to improving the reach of conservation objectives in relation to integrated management?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative models for the integrated management of natural resources. • Monitoring, control and vigilance actions within the context of integrated management. • Standardize regulations as well as species and environmental management in a wider territory than the PA and under different jurisdictions. • Land use planning and integration of PAs. • Volunteering in the context of integrated management • Actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change within the context of integrated management.

Knowledge
TO KNOW:
The way of understanding how the territory works beyond jurisdictional barriers.
What is the impact of the best practice on strengthening dialogue between different knowledge systems in the landscape, as a way of improving the integration of PAs with their surroundings?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge management: a manner of integrally understanding the landscape beyond the jurisdiction of the PA. • The use of innovative technologies in management actions (for example, community monitoring) • Social and environmental investigation at the landscape scale. • Valuing local and traditional knowledge in landscape management.

Strengthening
TO GROW:
Actions to strengthen and improve the integrated management of PA.
What is the impact of the best practice in relation to the generation of and search for improved technical, financial and operational resources for the integrated management of PAs in the biome?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial sustainability innovative mechanisms for integrated management actions. • Strengthening local capacities to manage the landscape.





IAPA: Integration of Amazon Protected Areas



- Strengthening capacities at the landscape scale to meet international agreements (Sustainable Development Goals, Aichi Targets, Paris Agreement, ILO Convention 169, among others).

Livelihoods
TO LIVE: Integrated actions to improve the lives of local populations.
What is the impact of good practice in improving integrated actions between the PA and local communities located in the landscape, with the aim of improving the livelihoods and livelihoods of these communities?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production systems, value chains and investment alternatives to promote livelihoods of local communities, promoted from an integrated management perspective. • Corporate social responsibility as a mechanism to manage the landscape. • Inter-sectorial dialogues in the landscape. • Participation of vulnerable sectors (indigenous peoples, women, and youth) as motors of change. • Tourism management at the landscape scale. • Risk management which is shared in a territory.

BEST PRACTICES PRESENTED BY THE COUNTRIES

SURINAME	
ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION
Background	Consultation process with Central Suriname Nature Reserve
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement PAs • Central government • Traditional government • Locals
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership • Less conflicts • Suriname conservation fund • World Heritage Site
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple stakeholders management • Forestry
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Research • Carbon stock
Learnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early engagement and involvement • Capacity building of local communities

FRENCH GUIANA: CORACINES PROJECT	
ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION
Background	Accessibility and scientific mediation





IAPA: Integration of Amazon Protected Areas



Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National education • Association for scientific mediation in FG • Resource Center for Teachers • Municipality • GEPOG & ONF • Government • Direction of culture affairs • Ecotourism operator • CNRS
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher implication of all stakeholders in governance of national reserve
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial resources • Long-term motivation
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation of PAs of French Guiana • RENFORESAP Project • Other Rainforest field schools (with ecotourism initiative)
Learnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participative methods • Timing • Sharing responsibilities • Financial sustainability

GUYANA: KANASHEN AMERINDIAN PROTECTED AREA	
ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous titled land • Community conservation area • Amerindian PA
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOIPA • EPA • PAC • CI-Guyana • Kanoshen Village
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of 1st Amerindian Protected Area • Implementation of 1st integrated Gov/Indigenous management PA
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long process to become a PA (5 years) • No legislation prior to for inclusion in NPAS
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management model (legal) between Gov + Villages
Learnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has to be community driven • Support: financial/technical • Shared management is possible

The commitment made by the participants of each country was to send the completed format the following week.



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Closing session and next steps

During this space the III Latin American Congress of Protected Areas was promote. It is expected to have the participation of 1500 people; the inputs that are generated from these working spaces will be a fundamental input for this congress.

The participants stressed the need to continue strengthening these meeting and workspaces, identifying possibilities for articulation around the Amazon Vision, REDPARQUES, RENFORESAP and IAPA projects.

