

STRP 19



Regional Priorities for the Americas 2016-2018

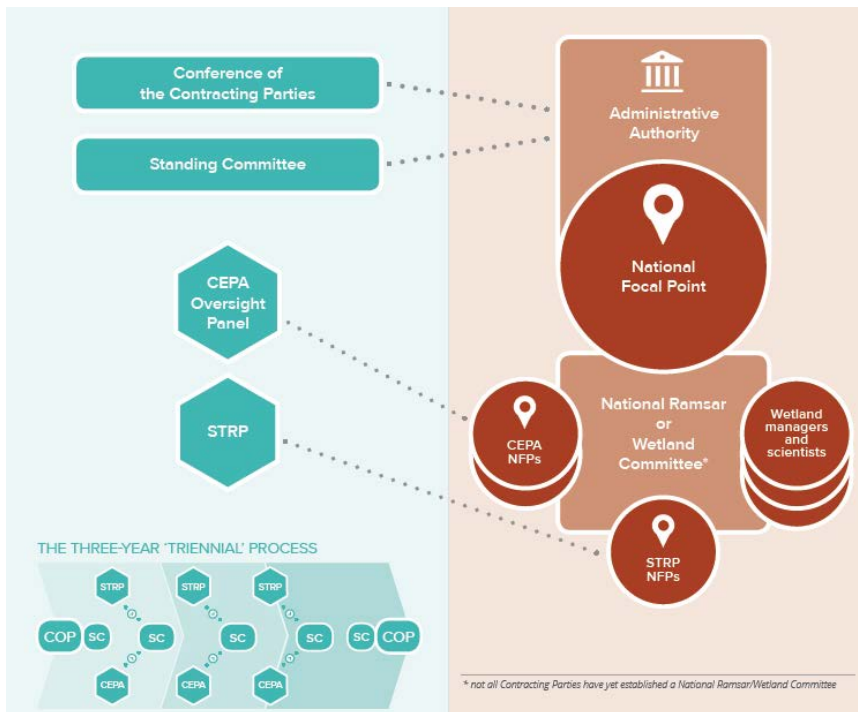


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Main Coordination Issues



- 48% of the STRP NFP are outside the AA
- Lack of communication, coordination
- Lack of active participation in STRP processes by FP and STRP NFP
- Few guidelines are used
- Clear role of what is expected



Priorities for 2016-2018



- 1) National Wetland Policy
- 2) Designation, planning or management of Ramsar Sites
- 3) Wetland inventory and monitoring
- 4) Formation or reinforcement of National Wetland Committees
- 5) Public awareness raising, **communication and outreach. Capacity building for wetland managers.**
- 6) improve communications between the Administrative Authority, STRP National Focal Point, Ramsar Site managers and other wetland stakeholders



Priorities for 2016-2021



- 7) Restoration of priority wetlands
- 8) Consolidation of Regional Initiatives
- 9) Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP):
 - Increased alignment between the STRP and CEPA
 - STRP efforts and products must be shaped to become increasingly more effective on training and education tools.
 - Guidelines and manuals can be an important tool for the Parties but in some cases they have a too technical language.



Thematic Areas

- Distribution to on-the-ground practitioners
- Case studies are a potent method for documenting the actualization of abstract notions and communicating concrete experiences in order to promote further applications by sharing lessons learned in the implementation of resolution and guidelines to the real world.



Thematic Areas

No.1: Best practice methodologies / tools to monitor Ramsar Sites, including surveying, mapping, and inventorying recognizing traditional practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.

- Wetland inventories (36%) lower than the global level (47%).
Less implementation of monitoring programmes.

No. 2: Best practices for developing and implementing management plans, action plans and other tools for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands.

- 238 (61%) Ramsar Sites have management plans or strategies in place.
- Assessment of Ramsar Site management effectiveness 48%, which is higher than the global average of 27% ⁶



Thematic Areas

No.3: Methodologies for the economic and non-economic valuation of the values of the goods and services of wetlands.

- Assessments of the ecosystem benefits of Ramsar Sites (16%) similar to global level (19%).
- Tools and practical case studies for **economic valuation** of wetlands and instruments to estimate the value of wetland loss and degradation;



Thematic Areas

No.4: Balancing wetland conservation and development e.g. infrastructure, urbanization, forestry, extractive industries, and agriculture.

- Wetland issues have been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans) low in productive sectors.
- 92% of the Parties undertake environmental impact assessments.



Thematic Areas

No.5: Climate change and wetlands: innovative methodologies for wetlands restoration.

- 80% of the Parties reported the identification of priority wetlands for restoration as well as the implementation of actions of some kind.
- The Convention must focus its efforts on training to build environmental capacity for climate change and adaptation.

