CEPA Implementation 2009 -2012





A Brief History of CEPA



CEPA 1990: Rec. 4.5



CEPA 1999: **Res. VII.9**, 1999-2002

CEPA 2002: Res. VIII.31, 2003-2008





CEPA 2008: Res. X.8, 2009-2015

Implementation.....



Who?

Parties (esp. the CEPA FPs); the Secretariat & others

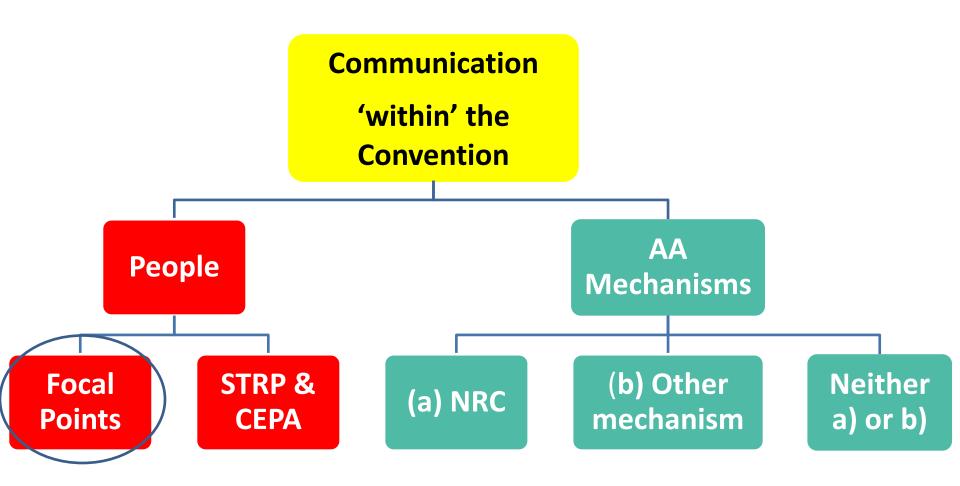
What?



- People
- CEPA actions
- CEPA action plans
- Capacity
- Participation

Communication: People and Mechanisms 'within' the Convention

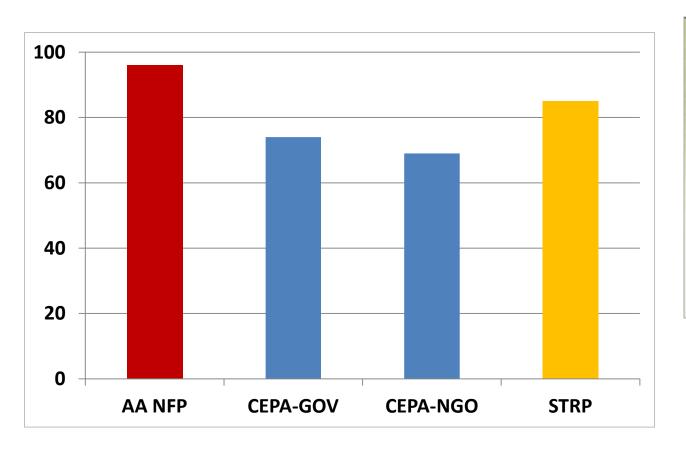




Delivering the Convention: 'People' - NFPs



% of Parties with National Focal Points in place



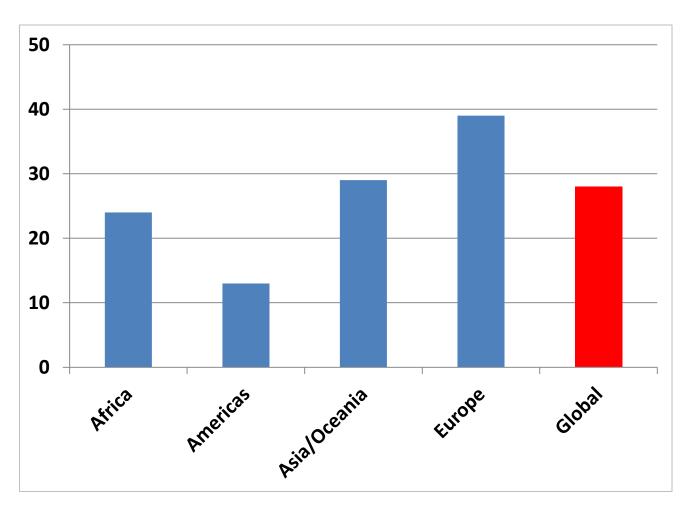


Technical Review Panel, He/shhas acknowledged expertise in wetland-related subjects and the capacity to initiate technical sentatives of stakeholders as

Mutliple roles of NFPs



% Parties with NFPs in 2 or 3 roles (AA NFP; STRP; CEPA Gov)



(NB. Does not include CPs with <1 million pop.)

Why so many multiple roles?







European Pre-COP Regional Meeting

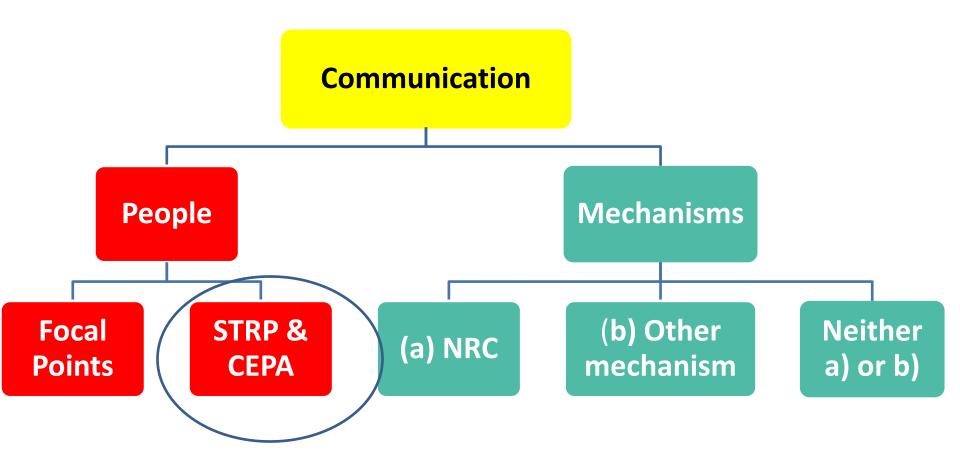
- Lack of appropriately skilled people 46%
- Lack of political will 24%

Key Challenge:

Improving the National Focal Point statistics

People.....STRP & CEPA





COMMUNICATION – STRP & CEPA



- A CEPA expert sits on STRP and is one of several 'thematic' leads.
- Work on CEPA is addressed through providing general advice on the work of the STRP, as well as specific tasks.

Why? To assure from the planning phase that what is being produced is relevant for the target audience.

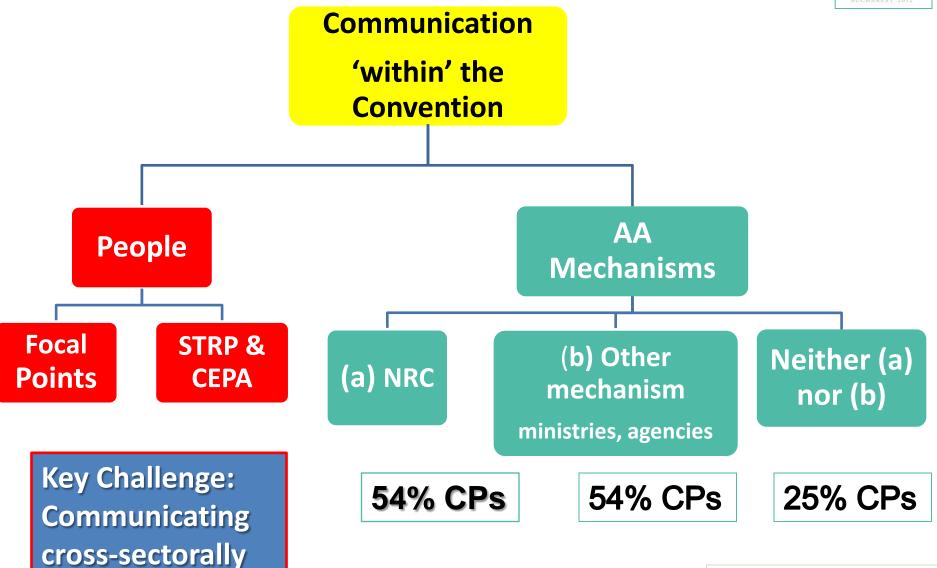
- STRP newsletter produced 3 X per year since 2009 keeping the STRP NFPs connected with the work of STRP and with each other.
- Re-designing of the STRP web site – coming up

Key Challenges:

- Keeping the STRP Panel & CEPA Prog. connected
- Keeping the STRP Panel and the STRP NFPs connected

COMMUNICATION -





Communication with site managers



Site managers figure quite prominently in the national reports as key implementers of wetland wise use.

Not all CPs have solid communication mechanisms between the AA and the site manager.



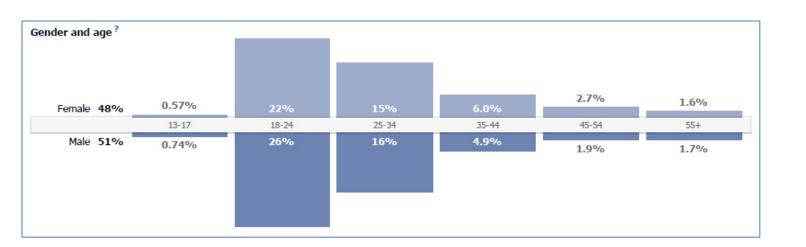






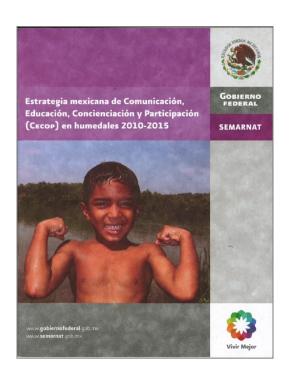


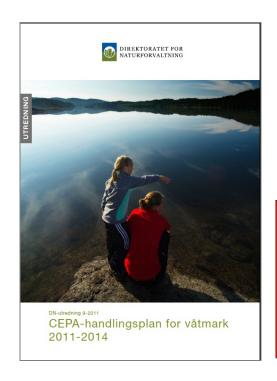
- During this triennium the Secretariat has entered the world of social media with a Facebook and YouTube presence
- Twitter at the planning stage

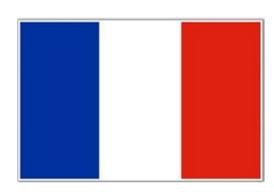


CEPA Action plans – CEPA Action planning – CEPA actions











Mexico Norway China France



WWD 2012 adaptations for local use

Adaptations locales du matériel JMZH 2012

Adaptaciones para uso local del material del DMH 2012





WWD:
from
strength to
strength





Awareness-raising and CEPA actions





"I'm tired of having my awareness-raised"



What was your best CEPA intervention in this triennium?

Jane MACHARIA, CEPA Government Focal Point, Kenya





	Total Control State Control
Your Position/Role and Country:	Research scientist, National Museums of Kenya
Title of your CEPA activity/product	Baseline study of the wetlands followed by Seminars and Workshops that changed the local community perception on wetlands and embarked on eco-tourism work to conserve them
Other collaborators – please identify other organizations that assisted you or were your partners	Kenya Wild Life Service, Limuru and Kikuyu county councils and the local community groups Manguo Ecotourism and the Conservation group (MECONG) and Friends of Ondiri Swamp
Key stakeholder group(s) targeted by your product/activity (e.g. decision-makers, teachers, journalists etc.)	Local community who occupy the riparian land of the two wetlands and who were responsible for the threats that were facing the wetlands.
What was your key message?	Informed community makes wise use of wetlands and associated resources because they are aware of the consequences of their activities.
When did this event take place/when was your product launched?	It was a process that took place in 2006 through to 2008
Brief description of your product/ activity / material you used	A pilot study was conducted in two highland wetlands in central Kenya to compile baseline data through the use of field survey, questionnaire and subsequent seminars. The study showed that wetlands offer ecological, social and economic benefits that are not fully appreciated and hence there is a lack of concerted efforts to advocate for their sustainable use. Initial findings showed that both wetlands were rich in biodiversity, especially birds. However, these ecosystems were experiencing environmental problems such as dumping of solid waste, over abstraction of water, encroachment for commercial and residential use, wetland agriculture, overgrazing, improper land use practices on the watershed and wildlife poaching. A follow-up series of public awareness and education campaigns to sensitize the local communities to the importance of the two ecosystems helped change attitudes and perceptions. As a result, the local community organized themselves, revived a dormant community group, and created an eco-tourism venture that has helped address many of the above threats. Other products that were a result of the activity included a video documentary, posters and brochures all aimed at enhancing awareness.
What was your intended outcome from this product/activity? (e.g. change in behaviour of target group; volunteer help with a wetland project; fund-raising etc)	Change the community perception that wetlands are wastelands. Stop the dumping, encroachment and poaching of birds and eggs which threatened the birds' population and promote eco-tourism, with avian tourism as the main attraction.



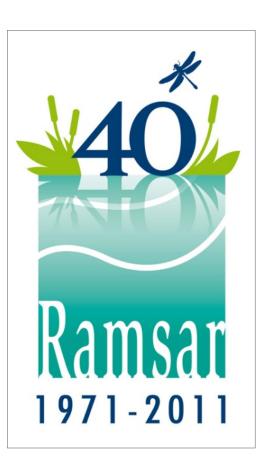
CEPA Actions:

'CEPA stories' from the CEPA Focal Points

www.ramsar.org/cop11

CEPA Actions -Ramsar's 40th Anniversary





The Secretariat and the Parties and the many NGOs – a year of CEPA action for wetlands

http://www.ramsar.org/40-Anniversary/



Capacity building

RAMSAR BUCHAREST 2012

- ❖ A broad area in terms of what it means to people (training)
- Priority area for next triennium for many Parties, especially CB for site managers and local communities
- Ramsar Regional Centres (4) well placed to assist
- Launch of a new tool for developing capacity Side event

Key Challenge:
Building capacity at the national & local levels



A Framework for Capacity Development

Ingrid Gevers
Esther Koopmanschap





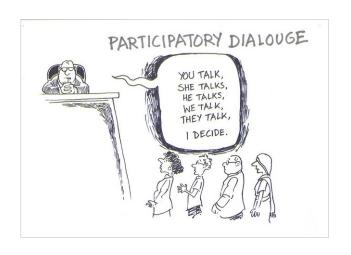




The 'P' in CEPA - Participation







Promoting participation in wetland planning and management

- 70% Yes ✓
- 20% 'Partly' ✓

Defining PARTICIPATION



- The public may be invited to comment on or provide input to draft proposals;
- Management plans have to be developed in close cooperation with the stakeholders;
- The authorities must inform the general public in a suitable manner of the opportunities available for participation;
- Lectures are undertaken with local communities on conservation of wetlands and waterbirds;
- Public participation is included in public hearings in the process of the adoption of the management plan for the site;
- Local stakeholders are included in the cross-sectoral committee
- Citizens and concerned stakeholders are invited to participate in relevant meetings;
- Public opinions are solicited via website and other media.

PARTICIPATION for COP12



During this coming triennium the CEPA Panel will be reviewing and advising on the consolidation and updating of two resolutions on participation and participatory management: Res VII.8 and VIII.36



Some of the key CEPA challenges for next triennium



Key Challenge:

Improving the National Focal Point statistics

Key Challenge:

Communicating cross-sectorally

Key Challenges:

- Keeping the STRP Panel & the CEPA Prog.
- Keeping the STRP Panel & STRP NFPs connected

Key Challenge:

Building capacity at the national & local levels

Key Challenge: Being aware about raising awareness!

Key challenge:

Defining what we really mean by participation in wetland wise use. New guidance to assist?