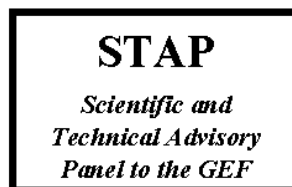


**Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to  
the Global Environment Facility:**

mainstreaming biodiversity in production  
landscapes and sectors (interim) report

October 2004

## Report to STAP Biodiversity Group – October 2004



### “Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors”: Workshop of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility

*Co-hosted by the South African National Biodiversity Institute*

*Cape Town, 20-24 September 2004*

#### 1. Introduction

*“The most important lesson of the last ten years is that the objectives of the Convention will be impossible to meet until consideration of biodiversity is fully integrated into other sectors. The need to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources across all sectors of the national economy, the society and the policy-making framework is a complex challenge at the heart of the Convention.” (Hague Ministerial Declaration from COP VI to WSSD, 2002)*

The objectives of the STAP Workshop on *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors* held recently in South Africa were:

1. to determine an operational *definition* of the concept of mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes<sup>1</sup> and sectors, building on the work of previous workshops
2. to demonstrate the *role* of mainstreaming in advancing CBD goals and Strategic Priority 2 of the GEF-3 programme of work
3. to explore the *scale* at which mainstreaming can most effectively be carried out
4. to critique *successes and failures* in achieving mainstreaming outcomes to date – consolidating and evaluating experience in different sectors
5. to brainstorm on modified or new *approaches and tools* to assist in designing more effective interventions and achieving more effective mainstreaming outcomes in future, e.g. models of best practice, principles and indicators.

A one-day open symposium was held at Kirstenbosch, Cape Town on 20 September 2004, with over 150 local participants and inputs by 16 speakers on theoretical issues relating to mainstreaming biodiversity and case studies from around the globe. The 35 invited participants (from the GEF, its Implementing Agencies, government conservation agencies, NGOs and the

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<sup>1</sup> Although significant mainstreaming work is being carried out in production water bodies, for example, in the fisheries sector through marine protected areas and no-take zones, it was decided to limit this workshop to the terrestrial environment for purposes of focus.

private sector) examined real-life examples of mainstreaming biodiversity in the Western Cape during a field trip on 21 September. From 22-24 September the invited participants attended a workshop session at Erinvale, where in-depth discussions were held, with productive outcomes. The results of the workshop will be published in a volume of Workshop Proceedings, key elements of which are outlined below.

## **2. Workshop Proceedings: Format and Content**

The introduction to the Workshop Proceedings will outline the role of mainstreaming biodiversity in advancing CBD goals and the second Strategic Priority of the GEF-3 programme of work. This will include an operational definition of mainstreaming biodiversity and a clarification of how this concept relates to concepts of integration. The introduction will outline the relationship between mainstreaming biodiversity and the ecosystem approach, and address questions about the scale at which mainstreaming can effectively be carried out and the need for vertical integration between scales. Finally, it will provide an assessment of some of the past work carried out in this area by the Implementing Agencies – the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP.

The Workshop Proceedings will contain the full set of papers presented at the open symposium, following a process of peer-review and editing. The list of papers is attached as Annex 1. The list of participants invited to the full workshop is attached as Annex 2. The discussion document which was distributed to all participants in advance of the meeting is available as a separate document.

The Proceedings will also contain the workshop products – a set of principles and conditions for effective mainstreaming, recommendations on priority areas for intervention, and broad suggestions for impact indicators to assess the effectiveness of mainstreaming interventions. These products are included below.

## **3. Principles and Conditions for Effective Mainstreaming**

Biodiversity is critically important to all sectors of human society and is the life insurance for life itself. While biological resources are used for human livelihoods, this use is often unsustainable, and many human activities totally ignore (externalize) any consideration of biodiversity, at a high cost to human development.

The objective of mainstreaming biodiversity is to internalize the goals of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources into economic sectors and development models, policies and programmes, and therefore into all human behaviour.

In order to conserve biodiversity, protected areas must be supplemented by integrating the concerns and values of biodiversity conservation into the wider landscape. Investment in mainstreaming can both generate immediate benefits and act as a safeguard for sustainable development in the long term.

Mainstreaming may involve difficult choices and will require well-informed decisions on trade-offs between:

- the interests of biodiversity conservation and conventional forms of economic production, both in the short and long term
- those who gain the benefit and those who bear the cost.

Effective mainstreaming requires:

1. Awareness and **political will** from the highest levels, providing support for implementation
2. Strong leadership, dialogue and **co-operation at all levels**
3. Mutual **supportiveness and respect** between biodiversity and development priorities
4. A strong focus on economic sectors, supported by **cross-sectoral approaches**, securing sector-based biodiversity conservation
5. Analysis and **understanding of the changing motivations and opportunities** of each sector, including the effects of globalization
6. Identification and prioritization of entry points and the development of **sector-specific tools and interventions** (e.g. international codes of conduct or standards)
7. **Awareness** within sectors of the relevance of biodiversity conservation and the capacity needed for implementation
8. A coherent set of **economic and regulatory tools** and incentives that promote and reward integration and added value, while discouraging inappropriate behaviours
9. **Sustained behavioural change** within individuals, institutions and society, and in both public and private domains
10. **Measurable** behavioural **outcomes** and biodiversity **impacts**.

#### **4. Priority Areas for GEF Intervention**

The activities identified here are indicative of the type of initiatives that may be supported by GEF on a cost-sharing basis under GEF Strategic Priority II for Biodiversity: *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors* – to integrate biodiversity conservation into agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism and other production systems and sectors, in order to secure national and global environmental benefits.

The GEF will finance the incremental costs of measures to mainstream biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors, without subsidizing the costs of enterprises in doing regular business and taking due precautions to ensure the sustainability of outcomes. The GEF will fund country-driven activities that respond to national priorities. The focus in Strategic Priority II is on conservation efforts outside of protected areas, although opportunities will be sought to complement GEF-funded and other interventions to strengthen protected area networks.

The GEF will fund efforts to remove key barriers to the development and uptake of mainstreaming opportunities in different production landscapes and sectors by strengthening capacities at the systemic, institutional and individual levels, and undertaking demonstration activities to catalyze innovation in production processes and increase management know-how.

Knowledge management activities in support of mainstreaming opportunities may also be funded under Strategic Priority IV for Biodiversity: *Generation and Dissemination of Best Practices*.

## **I: Strengthening Capacity at the Systemic Level**

### **a. Strengthening Policy**

- Policy Making: Strengthen capacities amongst policy makers outside the traditional environment institutions to accommodate biodiversity management objectives in policy-making processes within and across production sectors.
- Legislation: Integrate biodiversity management objectives into legal reform processes in production sectors.
- Best Practice Guidelines: Incorporate best practice guidelines into national legislation covering specific production sectors.

### **b. Incorporating Biodiversity Management Considerations into Spatial and Sector Planning**

- Sector Planning: Strengthen institutional capacities to integrate biodiversity conservation objectives into sector planning and growth strategies at local, national and global scales.
- Spatial Planning: Strengthen capacities for integrating conservation objectives in cross-sectoral spatial planning systems at the landscape level, including poverty alleviation strategies.
- Bio-regional Programmes: Establish multi-stakeholder programmes at the level of the eco-region or bio-region, as an effective approach to mainstreaming biodiversity across a production landscape, providing institutional and governance mechanisms for vertical integration between scales.
- Strategic Environmental Assessments: Strengthen capacities at the institutional and individual levels for undertaking Strategic Environmental Assessments as a means of identifying the cross-sectoral impacts of production activities on biodiversity in target landscapes.
- Information Systems: Construct user-friendly information and knowledge management systems to inform planning activities within and across different production sectors at different scales (local, national, regional, global).
- Networking: Strengthen partnerships and networks between different institutions and stakeholder constituencies, including governments, industries, civil society and NGOs.

### **c. Awareness/ Advocacy**

- Awareness: Build awareness of the ecological goods and services provided by species and ecosystems, and their contribution to production sectors, sustainable livelihoods and the wider economy.

- Mass Media: Strengthen the capacity of mass media to highlight the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- Advocacy: Sensitize top decision-makers and investors across public institutions and private enterprises to the economic and social benefits of biodiversity conservation and the public and private costs of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, including the impact of invasive alien species.
- Business Monitors: Support the establishment of business monitors in countries where these are not yet present.
- Community Empowerment: Support innovative demonstration projects which educate local communities around and empower them to benefit from biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

## **II. Establishing Markets for Environmental Goods and Services**

### a. Markets for Ecological Services

- Knowledge Management: Distill, evaluate and disseminate in a user-friendly format lessons and best practices in establishing markets for ecological services in different countries.
- Resource Valuation: Work to establish or strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for resource pricing to signal the true economic values of ecological services to production and use activities.
- Market-Based Instruments: Design and pilot cost-effective market-based instruments for biodiversity conservation suitable for different jurisdictions to complement regulatory measures (including tradable development rights, mitigation banks or other schemes).
- Payments for Ecological Services: Design and pilot payment schemes for ecological services to compensate resource users for off-site ecological service benefits associated with conservation-compatible land use practices; such schemes should be developed and adapted with a view to mass replication, and to ensure their financial sustainability.

### b. Supply Chain Initiatives:

- Certification: Strengthen fair trade or eco-labelling schemes (of activities, products and services) to improve their biodiversity content; provide one-time support to small and medium-sized producers to remove barriers to market access for certified produce. Examples may include the creation of producer co-operatives to assure economies of scale in supply to community-based enterprises, improvement of product distribution systems, measures to shorten market chains so as to improve value capture at the producer end for local enterprise, and capacity support to meet the initial social and environmental criteria for market entry).
- Procurement: Work with large national and multinational companies and the public sector to create supply chain guidelines accommodating biodiversity objectives, and procurement systems that motivate small and medium-sized suppliers to meet these guidelines.
- Deal Flow Facilitation: Facilitate financial deal flows between investors and financial intermediaries and prospective small and medium sized eco-enterprises by sensitizing capital markets to the business case for such enterprises, bundling investments to reduce transaction costs, or other one-time activities to remove barriers to sustainable financing.

### III. Improving Production Practice

#### a. Promoting Best Practice in Different Sectors

- Demonstration Activities: Support demonstration projects at the local level to test and adapt production systems in order to protect biodiversity better, while assuring profitability at the enterprise level.
- Partnerships: Promote the systematic adoption of best practice guidelines and protocols through strategic partnerships with industries, and utilization of industry associations or other vehicles.
- Adapting Production: Provide technical support to small and medium enterprises to adapt existing production systems so as to better conserve biodiversity, building on traditional knowledge where appropriate.
- Integrated Extension: Provide technical assistance for the establishment of integrated extension systems to inform small and medium enterprises of the impacts of production on biodiversity, and win-win mitigation options.
- Voluntary Measures: Support the establishment of schemes to recognize good practices at the enterprise level, including award schemes.

#### b. Mitigating Secondary Impacts in Sectors that Open up Wildlands

- Mitigation Measures: Strengthen the capacity of small and medium enterprises to identify, plan and implement mitigation measures against secondary impacts associated with their primary business.
- Secondary Impacts: Integrate requirements to address secondary impacts in permit conditions.
- Monitoring: Provide technical assistance for the establishment of monitoring systems by small and medium enterprises to monitor their impacts on biodiversity and to create linkages with global monitoring systems.

### 5. Impact Indicators to Assess the Effectiveness of Mainstreaming

The workshop noted that the targets of work on mainstreaming biodiversity are many and varied, including spatial targets – across sites, landscapes and bio-regions, and institutional targets – international bodies, different levels of government, private landowners, businesspeople and ordinary citizens. The nature of the target will influence the way in which indicators for the impact of mainstreaming work are defined. A range of potential impacts was suggested, in relation to specific spatial and institutional mainstreaming targets.

The top three indicators, suggested as possible priorities for the GEF, were:

- **Spatial** – The percentage of a priority area / key biodiversity area (defined at any level from ecosystem to species) under biodiversity-compatible management is significantly increased. (This requires understanding and agreement on priority areas as well as standards to define what is considered biodiversity-compatible management.)

- Institutional – The level of resource allocation to biodiversity conservation by key government departments other than the environmental departments is increased and departments are leading biodiversity programmes.
- Market – The volume of biodiversity-friendly products is increased.

The table below sets out other potential indicators in relation to specific targets. These need to be carefully considered in the context of specific mainstreaming interventions, and refined in order to be effective in guiding the relevant actors. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of linking these indicators into existing monitoring and evaluation programmes of public and private sector actors and donor agencies (for example, to processes such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or Millennium Development Goals). This would enable those programmes to improve the extent to which they explicitly evaluate the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations. Workshop participants felt there was a need to focus on both bio-physical indicators and stress reduction indicators. These would, however, need to be identified in relation to specific contexts.

<b>Mainstreaming Target</b>	<b>Potential indicators</b>
Spatial: Nations, Landscapes, Sites, Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The percentage of a priority area / key biodiversity area (defined at any level from ecosystem to species) under biodiversity-compatible management is significantly increased. (This requires understanding and agreement on priority areas as well as standards for defining biodiversity-compatible management in a particular context.)</li> </ul> <p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The area of land under protected area management within production landscapes (emphasis on encouraging industry to cede parts of their landholding to PA management, which does not necessarily require a change of ownership)</li> <li>➤ The area of land under biodiversity-compatible management (biodiversity-friendly / -compatible land uses) which is also meeting technically informed biodiversity standards.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a decrease in habitat fragmentation.</li> <li>• Siting of major infrastructure is guided by biodiversity priorities.</li> <li>• Species diversity is maintained or enhanced (for example, for species requiring large ranges, increase in numbers can measure impact of improved connectivity in the landscape).</li> </ul>
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning authorities have integrated biodiversity priorities into a greater number of their plans.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication and partnership mechanisms focused on biodiversity concerns are institutionalised (including inter-governmental, public-private expertise).</li> <li>• A greater number of policy statements reflecting biodiversity priorities is in place.</li> <li>• Number (or percentage) of government staff with an environmental qualification is significantly increased.</li> <li>• Biodiversity issues have a significant presence in election campaigns.</li> <li>• A wide range of non-environmental government departments / sector agencies is participating in and / or co-ordinating biodiversity programmes or projects, to which sufficient resources have been committed (indicated by percentage of budgets, number of staff, policies, publications <i>etc.</i>)</li> <li>• There is a national consensus on valuing ecosystem services (indicated, for example, by a surcharge on water services).</li> <li>• No perverse incentives are in place (can apply at national and international levels).</li> <li>• A government is a signatory to or has ratified relevant International Conventions (and demonstrated progress on implementing them, e.g. through producing a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - NBSAP).</li> <li>• NBSAPs incorporate strategies to mainstream biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors.</li> <li>• Legislation that positively contributes to biodiversity conservation is in place and is enforced.</li> <li>• There is a significant increase in the percentage of bilateral / multilateral funding allocated to biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>• Speeches by ministers (non-environment, and especially finance ministers) make reference to biodiversity issues.</li> <li>• Biodiversity issues are integrated into the national education curricula.</li> </ul>
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increased number of sector players have adopted best practices and standards relating to biodiversity.</li> <li>• Key sectoral players are acting as champions on biodiversity issues.</li> <li>• There is an increase in the number of partnerships in existence for collaboration on conserving biodiversity.</li> <li>• Planning departments have internalised biodiversity priorities into</li> </ul>

	<p>their plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity departments are established in key large companies.</li> <li>• There is a presence of priority biodiversity issues in policy statements.</li> <li>• Allocations to biodiversity conservation are made in budgets.</li> <li>• There is an increase in the percentage of budgets allocated to biodiversity conservation through non-traditional internal alliances and re-alignment.</li> <li>• Government policy frameworks are influenced by the actions of companies in conserving biodiversity.</li> <li>• Processes are in place to develop and internalise biodiversity standards in key sectors and industries.</li> <li>• Incentives are provided for maintaining biodiversity-friendly land uses and production systems, and more people are employed in such uses and systems (e.g. farmers planting indigenous crop varieties).</li> </ul>
Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a marked change in relevant consumer behaviour – with a significant increase in total willingness to pay for biodiversity-sensitive or lowest-impact products.</li> <li>• Greater shelf space in shops is allocated to merchandise produced through biodiversity-friendly activities.</li> <li>• There is an increase in visitor numbers to sites of biodiversity value, with appropriate safeguards in place.</li> <li>• There is increased awareness by consumers of the links between biodiversity and their purchasing (mind shift as an intermediary activity).</li> <li>• Greater numbers of volunteers and other actors are participating in biodiversity conservation activities.</li> <li>• There is an increase in viewership of nature programmes, and the number of advertisements with a biodiversity conservation message.</li> <li>• Sustainable use is made of indigenous species for no economic gain.</li> <li>• There is an increase in membership numbers and active participation in biodiversity / “green” organisations.</li> </ul>
Multilateral Donor Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives of biodiversity issues are participating in international fora (e.g. WTO).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a significant increase in the percentage of budgets of donor organisations allocated towards biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>• More training programmes for staff on biodiversity issues are in place.</li> <li>• Conditionalities relating to impacts on biodiversity are placed on projects to a greater extent.</li> <li>• More biodiversity safeguards are in place.</li> <li>• There is an increased number of pages in annual reports focused on biodiversity activities.</li> <li>• Speeches by leadership figures mention biodiversity issues more frequently.</li> <li>• A greater number of staff are participating in carbon-offset programmes for their travel.</li> <li>• Best practices are institutionalised for organisational activities (e.g. recycling, decision-making on environmentally-responsible products, carbon-offset, video-conferencing when appropriate)</li> <li>• Initiatives are in place and funding sourced to replicate routine private sector best practices relating to biodiversity.</li> <li>• There is an increased number of projects in portfolios that are supporting new biodiversity-based products or services.</li> </ul>
Poverty Alleviation Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programmes are using biodiversity sustainably to eradicate poverty (e.g. ensuring food security, employment generation, alien removal).</li> <li>• Crisis funds are available to mitigate the effects of natural disasters / stresses (e.g. drought) on ecosystems.</li> <li>• Biodiversity conservationists are engaging with poverty alleviation agendas, to minimise negative impacts on biodiversity and increase the contribution of biodiversity resources to alleviating poverty.</li> </ul>
Markets for Ecosystem Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New biodiversity-based commodities are emerging.</li> <li>• Biodiversity considerations are taken into account in setting up supply chains.</li> <li>• There is an increase in the number and diversity of products certified as biodiversity-friendly.</li> </ul>
Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological footprint assessments more frequently include biodiversity indicators.</li> </ul>

## 6. Timetable for Way Forward

In order to follow up on the workshop and maximise its effectiveness, the following steps are proposed, with deadlines indicated for their completion:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Peer review of symposium papers	mid-December 2004
Submission of article to scientific journal	mid-December 2004
Final editing of symposium papers	mid-January 2005
Drafting of introduction and conclusion of Workshop Proceedings, including workshop products	mid-January 2005
Full text of Workshop Proceedings available to STAP for review	February 2005
Publication of Workshop Proceedings	March 2005

## **Annex 1: Papers from Open Symposium, 20 September 2004**

### **Session 1: Mainstreaming biodiversity – setting the scene**

Gonzalo Castro (Global Environment Facility, Washington)  
*GEF's Strategic Priorities and the challenges for mainstreaming*

Peter Schei (Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Norway)  
*Mainstreaming in the international arena*

Richard Cowling (University of Port Elizabeth, South Africa)  
*The process of mainstreaming – factors for success*

### **Session 2: Case studies in production landscapes**

Robert McCallum (Department of Conservation, Auckland, New Zealand)  
*Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation initiatives in New Zealand*

Jeff McNeely (IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Switzerland)  
*Mainstreaming agro-biodiversity*

Paul Elkan (Wildlife Conservation Society, Congo)  
*Mainstreaming wildlife conservation in timber concessions in tropical forests: case of northern Republic of Congo*

Kathy MacKinnon and Stefano Pagiola (The World Bank, Washington)  
*Paying for biodiversity conservation services in agricultural landscapes: Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua*

### **Session 3: Challenges and opportunities in mainstreaming**

Kent Redford (Wildlife Conservation Society, New York)  
*Trade-offs in production landscapes: the conservation-development debate*

Kristal Maze, Trevor Sandwith, Mandy Barnett and Sarah Frazee (South African National Biodiversity Institute / CAPE / Conservation International, South Africa)  
*Scaling up in order to scale down: bioregional conservation programmes in South Africa*

Carlos Toledo (Mexican Sustainable Development Network, Mexico)  
*Mainstreaming biodiversity in rural development programmes in Mexico*

Tehmina Akhtar (UNDP, New York)  
*Mainstreaming biodiversity in transition economies: experiences in project design in Eastern Europe and CIS*

### **Session 4: Mainstreaming in the private sector**

Pramod Krishnan (Periyar Tiger Reserve, India)  
*Mainstreaming biodiversity objectives into the tea industry: a case study of the High Ranges, Western Ghats, India*

Sachin Kapila (Shell, London)  
*Biodiversity and the oil industry*

Glenn Prickett (Conservation International, Washington)  
*Biodiversity and agribusiness: making business a force for biodiversity conservation*

Carl Grant (Alcoa World Alumina, Australia)  
*Mainstreaming in the mining industry: experience from Western Australia*

### **Session 5: Conclusion**

Trevor Sandwith (CAPE, South Africa)  
*Synopsis of symposium presentations*

## **Annex 2: Participants in Workshop Session 21-24 September 2004**

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