Effective Conservation in Action: An introduction to the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas

Site representatives' workshop

Dragør Badehotel, Dragør, Denmark, 28-29 November 2024

Contents

1. Background

Scandinavia, including Greenland, has a diverse and innovative system of protected and conserved areas, with multiple governance approaches applied across a mosaic of important areas for biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural heritage. To enhance equitable governance and effective management of these sites, IUCN has provided specific support to Denmark to promote the IUCN Green List Standard, engaging experts and facilitating the establishment of the programme in the country. The goal is to 1) pioneer implementation of the Green List with a committed number of protected and conserved areas (or network of sites) and their governing agencies and 2) help generate lessons and recommend adaptations to the programme in Scandinavia, including Greenland.

Following a feasibility study for Denmark, the translation of the Green List Standard into Danish and an online webinar for potential implementing partners in Scandinavia, the next step was to introduce the IUCN Green List to site representatives, foundations, agencies and other actors in nature conservation. Twelve participants (2 online) from Denmark, Greenland and Sweden participated in this 2-day workshop, held at the Dragør Badehotel in Dragør, Denmark, on November 28-29, 2024. The workshop agenda can be found in Annex A and a list of attendees in Annex B.

2. Objectives of the workshop

- An overview of the IUCN Green List, its dimensions, benefits and opportunities are presented to the participants;
- The participants get familiar with the IUCN Green List and IBEX tool through a self-assessment exercise and reflections with peers:
- Potential Green List pathways are jointly defined as opportunities for the future.

3. Workshop sessions

Session 1

The workshop was opened with a welcome address, a round of introductions and a presentation of the agenda and the overall objectives of the workshop.

Session 2

Ahead of this workshop, site representatives were asked to fill in a questionnaire survey. The aim of the survey was to provide some background information about the sites, and to get a first indication of how the sites are performing against the Green List Standard. Answers were received from sites in Denmark, Greenland and Sweden. The following sets of questions were asked:

- Background information about the site;
- Questions linked to the five basic indicators of the Green List Standard:
  1.1.1 The site's governance structure is clearly defined and documented and in accordance with relevant national or regional government, jurisdiction or recognised authority specifications;
  2.1.1 The site meets the IUCN definition of a Protected Area and/or is recognised as a 'Conserved Area';
  2.1.2 The site has been listed and correctly assigned one of the six IUCN Protected Area management categories, or has been listed as an 'Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measure', and been assigned one of the four IUCN governance types in the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA);

2.1.3 The site has a current management plan or equivalent that is used to guide management priorities and activities;
3.5.3 Laws and regulations regarding the use of the site are accessible to civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders.

- Questions linked to the site's major natural, cultural and ecosystem services values and the monitoring of these; and
- One question regarding the use of Protected Area Management Effectiveness tools.

Outcomes from the questionnaire survey

Types of protected areas/ recognitions/ designations:

- National Park
- UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site
- Nature reserve (Natura2000)
- Ramsar site (private protected areas)

IUCN Protected Area Management Categories:

- One of the sites has been identified as a Category V: Protected landscape/ seascape (Kullaberg Nature Reserve).
- Two of the sites do not have any identified management category and one site is unsure.

Governance types:

- Governance by government: 2 sites (Kullaberg Nature Reserve and Ilulissat Icefjord WH site)
- Shared governance: 1 site (Thy National Park)
- Private governance: 1 site (Lille Vildmose)

Management:

- Management plan: 3 sites have an up-to-date management plan and 1 site is in the process of updating the management plan.
- Two sites found the management plan to provide sufficient guidance to direct management activities and priorities; one site in the process of changing regulations and management plan; and one site was unsure.
- All four sites have laws and regulations regarding the use of the site readily accessible to civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders.
- None of the sites have used any Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) tools (e.g. IMET, METT, SAGE) to assess effectiveness.

Site values:

- All sites have identified their major natural values.
- Three out of four sites have identified their major Ecosystem Services values.
- Three out of four sites have identified their major Cultural Values.

Monitoring

- One site has a monitoring system in place for the major Natural site values; three sites do not have any monitoring system in place, although one of these conduct periodical inventories.
- Three of the sites do not have any monitoring system in place for ecosystem services and one site is unsure.
- One site has a monitoring system in place for the major Cultural site values; one site is unsure and two sites do not have any monitoring system in place, although one of these conduct periodical inventories.

To get a deeper understanding of the current situation of the sites, the session also allowed each site representative (Thy National Park, Lille Vildmose, Ilulissat Icefjord World Heritage Site and Kullaberg Nature Reserve) to present the protected area, especially focussing on:

- The most important site values
- The biggest threats to these values
- The strengths of the management team
- The main management challenges
- Solutions to overcome these challenges

Thy National Park in western Denmark is a dune landscape where 58% is protected by law and 75% is owned by the State. The main threats include climate change, intensive agriculture, tourism and invasive species. It has a long-term collaboration with local people. Although some people were initially against the declaration of a National Park, the majority of people are now very proud of the area. However, it has taken over 15 years to establish this pride, trust and collaboration. Management challenges still exist, especially concerning financing, conflict of interest, climate change, invasive species, tourism/ overcrowding, lack of public engagement, habitat fragmentation and cultural heritage conservation.

Kullaberg Nature Reserve in southern Sweden is the only nature reserve in the county of Skåne with permanent staff due to its large number of visitors, about 600,000 per year. Its main natural site values include the Peregrine falcon and the Harbour porpoise. The biggest threat to the site comes from tourism and traffic, which saw a sharp increase during the COVID19 pandemic. A strategy and action plan have been developed to manage these threats, although some actions, such as introducing a parking fee, is currently facing some legal challenges.

Lille Vildmose on eastern Jutland in Denmark contain a raised bog, and the area includes 50% of all raised bogs in Denmark. It also has an area of old-growth broad-leaf forest. The site is a private protected area, which is its main management strength. Large parts of area were fenced in 1906, allowing for the conservation of wild boar, which is otherwise extinct and fenced out from Denmark, and the introduction of the European bison. Other natural values include red deer, wolf and golden and white-tailed eagle. Threats to the site values include nitrogen pollution (from air) from intensive agriculture, invasive spruce and high visitation numbers. The site has a visitor centre and is the first Ramsar site recognised for its net-positive CO_2 uptake.

Ilulissat Icefjord is a World Heritage site located on western Greenland. It is recognised for its natural beauty and phenomena where ice calve into a fjord covering it by icebergs, as well as an example of a stage in the Earth's history: the last ice age of the Quaternary Period, where visitors can get an idea of how parts of Europe looked like during this period. The main pressures and management issues of the site are visitation and competing economic interests. Some local politicians do not see the value of the protected area and would like to open it to more commercial activities. A new airport in the capital of Nuuk, which opened the same day as this presentation, will likely have a big effect on tourism. Additionally, another airport is planned to be built in Ilulissat in two years. Some actions, including the construction of broad walks and the introduction of a visitor fee, are being implemented to manage the visitor pressure.

Overall outcomes of session 2

- All sites represented seems to meet the IUCN definition of a Protected Area and could therefore implement the Green List Standard and get certified.
- None of the sites are currently assessing management effectiveness and there is no national process, framework or strategy in place in Denmark, Greenland or Sweden to assess Protected Area quality and effectiveness.
- All sites have identified their main natural values, however, setting up of better monitoring systems for these are needed.

- Tourism and high visitation numbers is a pressure and management challenge shared between all sites represented at the workshop.

Session 3

This session provided the participants with some background information on why we need a Standard for protected and conserved area effectiveness, the development of the IUCN Green List Standard, its vision, mission, global application and link to Target 3 of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF)[1] and the current ongoing work in Denmark.

Protected and conserved areas (including OECMs) are recognised as one of the most effective measures for conserving biodiversity. However, global assessments have shown that weak governance and ineffective management are contributing to poor conservation outcomes in many protected areas. Scientific knowledge shows that successful conservation outcomes rely on three main building blocks: Good Governance, Effective Management and Ecological Design (or sound design and planning), which also make up the first three components of the Green List Standard.

The concept of "effectiveness" was introduced, as well as the three dimensions of the Green List: as a global sustainability standard; as a pathway towards improved management practices; and as a certification process.

This session also provided some key argument why to implement the Green List Standard in Denmark, Greenland and Sweden:

- There is no current framework established for assessing protected or conserved area effectiveness or quality;
- Using the Green List Standard can lift the performance of protected and conserved area management and governance;
- The Green List Standard is globally consistent and provides a recognition that can be compared globally.

Overall discussion and outcomes of session 3

A discussion was held on who will recognise OECMs in Denmark. Denmark has not yet started the process of analysing what sites could be recognised as OECMs. How this will be done and by whom still needs to be clarified, but it is likely that this will come under the responsibility of the new agency for green transition (Styrelsen for Grøn Arealomlægning og Vandmiljø: https://sgavmst.dk/) that is being set up in Denmark, in addition to the Environment Protection Agency EPA (Miljøstyrelsen: https://mst.dk/).

Participants in the workshop stressed an urgent need to move forward with the recognition of OECMs. In addition to military training sites, cultural landscapes and non-bottom trawling zones, another area that could be explored for recognition as OECMs are the new peatland climate areas, which, in addition to their function as carbon sinks to mitigate climate change, should also have nature conservation objectives and could thereby be recognised as OECMs.

Session 4

Session 4 provided the participants with an overview of the Green List Standard, its four components, 17 criteria and 50 indicators.

[1]Target 3 of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) contains an ambitious commitment to equitably and effectively conserve 30% of terrestrial, inland water and marine areas by 2030 (https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/3)

The Green List Standard provides a framework both at the national/ network level and at the site level to assess the quality, equity, effectiveness and performance of protected and conserved areas. It supports networks and sites to:

- Assess management against a globally recognised standard and report effectiveness against national and global targets (such as KM-GBF Target 3);
- Establish a common reference and language for all protected and conserved areas, which is adaptable to each site's reality on the ground;
- Integrate new key themes for equitable and effective management at the national/ network level, and think 'out of the box' for one's own site level management;
- Guide and inform decision-making on strategies and plans, including for example National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) and management plan templates;
- Revitalise local stakeholder involvement.

The session provided two case study examples from the PANORAMA platform illustrating solutions from Green Listed sites to successfully achieve components and criteria of the Green List Standard. These included:

- The Cote Bleue Marine Park (France), where Governance vitality (criteria 1.3) is successfully achieved through a bottom-up approach where shared governance and decision making between local fisherfolks and the Park authorities has led to establishing of accepted and respected no-take reserves, local engagement in surveillance, monitoring and clear benefits, including increased fish biomass, larger fish sizes, and the return of rare species like groupers and seabass. The use of artificial reefs and adaptive strategies have also helped combat and resolve conflicts between small-scale fisheries and illegal trawling.
- Forest Landscape Restoration in The Shouf Biosphere Reserve (Lebanon), where successful conservation outcomes (component 4), including regaining ecological functionality, re-introduction of the Nubian ibex and enhancing human well-being, were achieved through the implementation of a long-term plan for forest landscape restoration and sustainable livelihood development for local communities. In addition, this long-term management strategy has also helped reduce climate-related risks such as forest fires, land degradation and desertification by promoting sustainable use

of forest and agricultural biomass and decreased CO_2 emissions by reducing fossil fuel consumption and limiting the burning of forests and agricultural waste.

Session 5

Session five provided the participants with an overview of the Green List programme, which includes the Green List Pathway and the Green List certification process. The Green List pathway enables protected and conserved area practitioners to engage in and implement the Green List through:

- Guidance and training;
- Self-assessment, benchmarking and action planning;
- Tracking progress against the benchmark;
- Knowledge sharing (workshops, webinars etc.);
- Accessing a network of practices/ knowledge/ know-how/ resources.

The Green List certificate is achieved through a three-step process where sites first commit to achieving the Green List Standard by entering the *Application Phase* and providing evidence against five basic indicators (see Session 2). When completed, the site enters the *Candidate Phase,* where it provides evidence against all 50 Green List indicators in accordance with local stakeholders. The EAGL and reviewer evaluate the candidate eligibility and, if eligible, recommend the site to be added to the List by the Green List Panel. If the Panel assessment is positive, site managers and local representatives involved are awarded the Green List Certificate, and the site enters a five-year *Green List Phase*. Site profiles are added on the IUCN Green List website and the Green List logo is added to their WDPA Protected Planet profile page to recognise their certification. All Green List sites then undergo short periodic reviews in order to maintain their label.

Benefits of the Green List certification include:

- Formally recognises equitably governed and effectively managed protected and conserved areas;
- Gives additional credibility through independent evaluation;
- Values the candidate's efforts to reach the standard;
- Provides greater visibility to the area and the management team;
- Attracts investments, mobilises partnerships, creates new opportunities;
- Inspires peers.

Session 6

In this last session of Day 1, a group discussion was held to discuss the implementation of the Green List at the system/ network level and at the site level, including the benefits and enabling factors, as well as the challenges and hindering factors, to engage in/with the Green List.

The participants in the workshop first highlighted the need for enhancing the communication about the Green List. On the one hand, information should be available in Danish/ the local language, and on the other hand, access to the toolbox to help them achieve the Green List should be provided.

It was noted that if the national agencies for protected areas support the Green List, more site managers will engage. The Danish EPA (now transferred to the agency for green transition - Styrelsen for Grøn Arealomlægning og Vandmiljø) has expressed interest for the Green List and planned to attend the workshop in Dragør, but could not due to urgent matters in the agency.

Orientation workshops like the one in Dragør, including the Green List self-assessment would be key to engaging more sites. Besides, the Green List self-assessment tool would help sites move together, monitor their dynamic goals and update their management plans using the Green List Standard as a framework.

In Denmark, there is a network of Nature Conservation Foundations, that includes the Aage V. Jensen Nature Foundation (AVJNF) and the 15 Juni Foundation. The members of this network gather once a year in person, which would provide a great opportunity to present the Green List.

There are other Danish fora throughout the year that could be relevant opportunities to present the Green List, such as the Nature Meeting (Naturmødet) and the Democracy Festival (Folkemødet).

In terms of policy, the Danish government is planning to introduce a new Nature and Biodiversity Law next year. It would be important to explore ways for the Green List to be articulated for the implementation of this law.

A longer-term roadmap outlining the next four to five steps for implementation of the Green List Standard in Scandinavia, including Greenland and potentially Iceland, would be relevant. Iceland has shown interest in the IUCN Green List, but participants were unable to attend the workshop.

4. Self-assessment exercise

On the second day of the workshop, the participants implemented a self-assessment exercise using the Green List IBEX tool.

The session started with some introduction words from Ann-Katrine Garn, Conservation Director at the Copenhagen Zoo, Chair of the IUCN Danish Committee and WCPA member. She emphasised the importance of the Green List in providing an extra layer for Danish Protected and Conserved Areas, ensuring quality and effective management, and proving that Danish sites can live up to an international standard. The Copenhagen Zoo has been an IUCN member since 1984 and is currently acting as an implementing partner of the Green List. The IUCN Danish Committee promotes and communicates about IUCN's important tools and standards, such as the Green List and Nature-based Solutions, to various audiences.

A short introduction to the Green List self-assessment IBEX tool was given to the participants. The tool can be summarised as follows:

IMPROVEMENT / INVESTMENT: it identifies areas for improvement and investment by incorporating many different assessment methodologies, reports and data into one index to aid diagnosis.

BENCHMARKING: it measures performance against all criteria of the Green List Standard through a benchmarking report that allows tracking site progress over time.

EVALUATION: it standardises the site review process and helps the evaluation of site justifications, evidence provided and assurance for assessment results and consultations.

INDE**X**: as performance progressively improves, candidate sites meet evaluation thresholds that help streamline the certification process. This ensures consistency and comparability between evaluations within the same jurisdiction and between different jurisdictions.

Outcomes and key highlights from the self-assessment exercise

During the self-assessment exercise, the site representatives used the IBEX tool, which mirrors the Green List Standard and guides the user through all its criteria by providing a series of questions that spell out some of the more "technical" terms and helps the user assess whether their site meets, partially meets, or

does not meet the indicators. Based on the answers, the IBEX tool generates a weighted score for each criterion, which translates into the level of alignment with each component and gives an indication of the overall alignment with the Green List Standard. The benchmark score allows tracking of progress over time. The IBEX self-assessment tool also identifies strengths and gaps, enabling evidence-based management decisions by pinpointing priority actions needed to improve overall effectiveness.

The results from the three sites that conducted the self-assessment exercise are visualised in a series of diagrams in Annex C. The speedometer diagrams show the site's overall alignment with the Green List Standard and the alignment with each of the four components, while the bar charts show the score for each individual criterion.

In summary, Thy National Park was assessed as having full alignment with the overall Green List Standard (91%), while Lille Vildmose and Kullaberg Nature Reserve have partial alignment (49% and 58%, respectively). Thy National Park and Kullaberg Nature Reserve showed full or nearly full alignment with Component 1 (Good Governance) of the Standard, having inclusive, transparent and adaptive management arrangements. Lille Vildmose scored slightly less on this component because it is a privately managed area, and as such, they are not compelled to include local stakeholders in the planning and management. However, local stakeholders have the possibility to reach out to the management team directly, even though no formal mechanism exists to do that. The Education Center of the area, managed by another entity, also plays the role of stakeholder engagement and outreach.
On Component 2 (Sound Design and Planning), Thy National Park is doing very well, only lacking the assignment of a management category. At Kullaberg Nature Reserve, data is currently lacking on socioeconomic impacts as these are measured by a different agency. Data for understanding the social and economic context (criteria 2.4) is currently also largely lacking for Lille Vildmose.
All sites were showing a near alignment with Component 3 (Effective Management), with all sites currently not having set thresholds for the major natural values to demonstrate (through monitoring) successful conservation outcomes. In addition, there is also room for improvement of law enforcement in Thy National Park, and for managing within the social and economic context in Lille Vildmose and Kullaberg Nature Reserve (due to the lack of data highlighted in Component 2).
All three sites were showing less alignment with Component 4 (Successful Conservation Outcomes) as a consequence of thresholds not having been set and monitored for the site values.

The participants provided positive feedback on the self-assessment exercise. A longer discussion was held around the socioeconomic criteria of the Green List Standard, how these (especially economic benefits) could be quantified and the means of verification that could be used for these. It was suggested that the verifications do not need to be exact monetary values, but for example, the number of businesses directly linked to the protected area (tour operators, guides, restaurants, hotels etc.) and number of local people employed. Only Thy National Park had developed a socioeconomic benefit report when setting up the Park and has, therefore, baseline data available.
To address the need for setting thresholds for the site values and monitor conservation goals, partnerships could also be set up with universities.

Roadmap: discussion on next steps

The discussion on the next steps touched on the national Danish level and the site level, where each site representative could share their perspectives.

Building on the group discussion on the feasibility of implementing the Green List in Denmark, participants reiterated the importance of having the Danish government committed. Previously, representatives from

the Danish agencies have expressed support of the IUCN Green List. At the same time, it was observed that the Government wants to see something concrete, with protected or conserved areas identified to start with Green Listing.

In Sweden, the potential to implement the Green List Standard at the network level was also discussed, where it could be used as a framework for effective management, encouraging synergies and connectivity between all protected areas in the southern of county of Skåne, implemented through the County Administrative Board.

At the site level, there was interest from the participants to implement the Green List Standard. Several of the sites are in the process of planning updates to their management plans in the next couple of years. This provides a good and timely opportunity to base the new management plans on the Green List Standard framework, which will then also streamline and support the Green List implementation process.

5. Summary of key outcomes, recommendations and actions

Communication

In order to make the Green List Standard more known in Denmark and attract more site managers to implement the Green List, it is recommended that the IUCN Danish Committee and Copenhagen Zoo promote the standard, including the pathway, at national meetings, through news articles, website posts and support pilot sites in the process. Specifically, the following suggestions were made:

- Presentation of the IUCN Green List Standard at Naturmødet (the Nature Meeting, to be held in Hirtshals in May) 2025 and at Folkemødet (the Democracy Festival in June 2025), where the Danish Outdoor Council (Friluftsrådet) has a 'green' scene.
- Presentation of the IUCN Green List Standard at biodiversity symposiums held every two years, alternating between Aarhus and Copenhagen.
- Publication about the IUCN Green List Standard concept and opportunities in Altinget, a politically independent Danish online newspaper covering Danish politics.
- Collaboration with IPBES Denmark (https://www.ipbes.dk/), a point of contact is Lars Dinesen.

National level implementation

It was noted in the meeting that Denmark does not have any national system in place for assessing the quality and effectiveness of governance and management of protected and conserved areas or their conservation outcomes. The Green List Standard provides a framework for assessing these aspects and it was expressed during the workshop that it would be desirable to integrate the Green List Standard into national assessment processes through, for example, the NBSAP. A recommendation put forward was also that the Danish State implement the Green List Standard for all the new Nature National Parks being established. As a next step, it is recommended that the IUCN Danish National Committee liaise with Styrelsen for Grøn Arealomlægning og Vandmiljø (the agency for green transition) to seek a formal commitment from the Government and for a Green List focal point to be appointed in the relevant agency.

Copenhagen Zoo has committed to be an implementing partner for the Green List Standard in Denmark, including supporting and identifying sites that live up to this Standard. The vision would be for Denmark to be on a par with e.g. France and showcase that there is good quality nature in Denmark and protected and conserved areas to be proud of. It is recommended that the IUCN Danish National Committee and Copenhagen Zoo, potentially together with WWF Denmark, help promote the Green List and support sites in Denmark on their Green List pathways by working with some pilot sites. This would also build on the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories assessment work already implemented. In addition, the IUCN Secretariat should share the Green List toolbox.

Site level implementation

It is important that the implementation of the Green List Standard at the site level is integrated and built into the normal workflow and processes so as not to be any extra burden for site managers and staff. In addition to enhancing and recognising effectiveness and successful conservation outcomes, the Green List Standard can also provide a good framework for management plans, help action planning, improve processes and streamline reporting.

Thy National Park management team could start with the Green List implementation if the board is positive about the idea. It is recommended that the Green List Standard is used as a framework and integrated in the 2028 revision of the management plan, and that the Park is assigned an IUCN management category. The vision is to Green List the whole National Park. These recommendations will have to be discussed at a

National Park board meeting. The next board meeting is on December 18, why it would be useful to have the workshop report by then for Ib Fjord Nielsen to present to the board.

Jacob Palsgaard Andersen, Deputy Director of AVJNF, will meet with the CEO and biologists from the AVJNF, to discuss the possibility of engaging some of the Foundation's protected areas in the Green List, after making a screening of all the sites. For Lille Vildmose, a first recommended step would be to align the 2026 update of the management plan with the Green List Standard, with a vision to achieve the IUCN Green List recognition alongside other sites globally.

Jimena Castillo, Environmental Projects Coordinator/ Kullaberg Nature Reserve representative, will discuss the Green List Standard with the Director of the County Administrative Board of Skåne, Sweden. It is recommended to take a regional network perspective for Green List implementation to cover the connectivity aspects of the county's Protected Areas system. As a next step, it is proposed to set up a meeting between the County Administrative Board of Skåne, the IUCN Secretariat and IUCN WCPA members to present and discuss the opportunities attached to Green Listing.

It is recommended that Copenhagen Zoo and WCPA members follow up with Ilulissat Icefjord World Heritage Site on their potential implementation of the Green List to support mitigating challenges that they are currently facing. Additional opportunities to collaborate with Greenland might be through the IUCN BEST programme and/or expressed interest from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation.

A further next step would be for Copenhagen Zoo, in collaboration with IUCN WCPA members and the IUCN Secretariat, to organise an online webinar on the Green List Standard, inviting the 16+ site representatives, agencies and organisations from Denmark, Sweden and Iceland who expressed interest in the workshop but were unable to attend.

Participants visited the Natura2000 site 'Vestamager og havet syd for' during the second day of the workshop.

Annex A – Workshop agenda and list of attendees

Day 1 – 28 November 2024: Introduction to the IUCN Green List

Time	Activities	Presenter
9:30	**Welcome & registration of participants; coffee**	
10:00	**Introduction to day 1** Opening words and round of introductions	Jan
	Workshop goals and agenda	Cécile
10:30	**Presentation of survey results** Aim of survey and link to the Green List Standard Overview of the areas represented - type of area, governance and management - other management effectiveness tools - site values and systems for monitoring Questions & answers	Ulrika
	Presentation of sites by their representatives Discussion on common/different challenges faced by protected areas to achieve their conservation objectives	Participants Cécile
11:30	**Setting the scene** Background: why do we need the IUCN Green List?	Ulrika
	What is the IUCN Green List in a nutshell?	Cécile
	The feasibility study of the Green List for Denmark	Jan
12:15	**Lunch at the hotel**	
13:15	**Walk in the 'Vestamager og havet syd for' Natura2000 site (moved to Day 2)**	
14:15	**Principles of the IUCN Green List Standard** Presentation of the components and criteria of the Green List Standard Recognising achievements and highlighting what works in conservation (cases) A framework to streamline best practices Questions & answers	Ulrika
14:30	**The IUCN Green List Program** The Green List Pathway How the program supports protected areas effectiveness and equity Questions and answers	Cécile
	The Green List Certification process Questions and answers	Ulrika
15:00	**Coffee break**	
15:15	**Practical exercise** – "knowledge café": interactive discussion on enabling factors and challenges in Green List implementation	All
16:00	**Report back of discussion outcomes:** benefits and enabling factors / challenges and hindering factors	
16.30	**Open discussion:** feasibility of implementing the Green List at system level/ network level and at site level	All
17.00	**Short closing remarks/ reflections** (15min)	Jan/ WCPA
18:30	**Dinner at the hotel**	
20.00	**Evening walk in the historical town of Dragør** (Optional)	

Day 2 – 29 November 2024: Practical application and roadmap development

09:00	**Introduction to day 2** Recap pf day 1 and agenda of day 2 Introduction to the self-assessment exercise	Cécile
	The IBEX self-assessment tool and new developments	Ulrika
09:30	**Practical exercise using the Green List self-assessment tool (IBEX):** Where do we stand against the IUCN Green List Standard?	All
10:45	**Coffee break**	
11:00	**Practical exercise using the Green List self-assessment tool (IBEX):** Where do we stand against the IUCN Green List Standard? (cont.)	All
12:00	**Lunch at the hotel**	
13:30	**Key highlights from self-assessment exercise** Results of the self-assessment Experience using the tool	Ulrika
14:15	**Facilitated discussion** What are the main common strengths? Where can we do better? Discussion: reasons for the above	Cécile
14:45	**Coffee break**	
15:00	**Next steps: roadmap for national, networks and sites interested in joining the Green List** Opportunities and potential pathways to engage in the Green List (key steps) Identification of stakeholders and partners to involve	Jan / WCPA
15:45	**Closing remarks** (15min) Wrap-up of discussion and key takeaways Final remarks (quick roundtable)	Cécile / Ulrika / Jan / WCPA / All

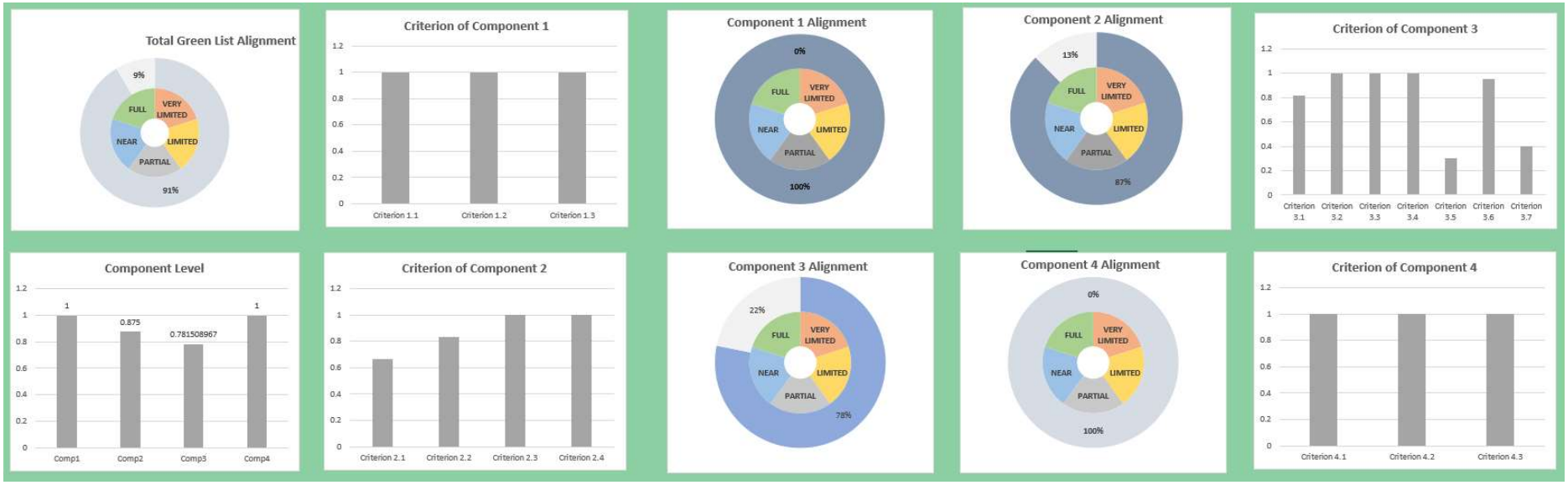
Annex B – List of attendees

List of attendees

Name	**Affiliation**
Cécle Fattebert	IUCN
Ulrika Åberg	IUCN
Bo Normander	WCPA
Franklin Feyeh	WCPA
Jan Woollhead	WCPA
Ann-Katrine Garn (online)	Copenhagen Zoo
Line Gylling	WWF Denmark
Jacob Palsgaard Andersen	Aage V. Jensen Nature Foundation
Dennis Mejer	15. Juni Fonden
Ib Fjord Nielsen	Thy National Park
Jimena Castillo	Kullaberg Nature Reserve
Bo Albrecthsen (online)	Ilulissat Ice Fjord World Heritage site

Annex C – Results from the self-assessment exercise

Thy National Park



Lille Vildmose

Kullaberg Nature Reserve