



Executive Exchange Visit

Blue & John Crow Mountain National Park

National Park Kalkalpen, Austria

National Park Bayerischer Wald, Germany



11th – 20th May 2015

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Agenda

Monday, May 11 – Arrivals

Tuesday, May 12

Management Plan & Co-Management Agreements

- 09:00 Meeting with NP management (Forestry and NP GmbH):
Management Plan for NP – strategic and operational plan
Co-management Agreement, Conflict Management and Coordination
- 12:30 Lunch at Villa Sonnwend
- 14:00 Visit of NP Kalkalpen
- 18:30 Dinner at Villa Sonnwend

Wednesday, May 13

Management Plan & Partnership

- 09:00 Transfer to NP Bayerischer Wald, Zwiesel
- 12:30 Lunch in NP Bayerischer Wald
- 14:00 Wilderness-Hike „Lust auf Wildnis“ with Lukas Laux
Meeting Point: P Diensthüttenstraße

Thursday, May 14

Management Plan & Roles and Tasks for NP

- 09:30 Departure at Hotel
- 10:00 Wilderness Camp at Falkenstein with Lukas Laux: Roles, Tasks and
Management of NP & Management Plan
Meeting Point: 10.00 P Zwieslerwaldhaus
- 12:30 Lunch at „House of Wilderness“
- 15:00 **Working Session: What and How can we learn from this? Co-
Management-Agreement and Management Plan – Our Future?**

Friday, May 15

NP-Management Plan, Partnership & Cooperation

- 08:30 Departure at hotel
- 09:00 Exchange with Dr Leibl, Director of NP:
NP-Management and Possibility for Cooperation between BJCMNP
and NP BW – NP Administration, Grafenau
- 12:30 Lunch in Grafenau
- 16:00 **Working Session: Ideas for Strategic Development regarding NP-
Management, Management Plan and Cooperation**

Saturday, May 16

Economic Opportunities

- 10:00 Exchange with NP partners (1 Trail “Tierisch Wild”):
Recreation, Tourism and Integration of the NP in Region
- 14:00 Visit of Glass-Museum
- 16:00 **Working Session: Economic Possibilities for BJCM – Our Potential
Partners?**

Sunday, May 17

Nature Protection & Cultural Heritage

- 09:00 Departure at hotel
- 09:30 Lusen-Tour: Nature Protection & Cultural Heritage – Exchange on
field work with NP Ranger Siegfried Schreib
Meeting Point: P1 Hans-Eisemann-Haus (Siegfried Schreib, T+49 175-
268-6130)
- 14:00 **Working Session: Further Steps for Partnership, Management,
Management Plan– Our Vision?**

Monday, May 18

Environmental Education & Awareness Raising

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 08:30 | Departure at hotel |
| 09:30 | Visit of Hans-Eisenmann-Info Centre with Christian Binder:
Education, Information, and Public Relations |
| 12:30 | Lunch at Hans-Eisenmann-Info Centre |
| 15:00 | Transfer to Munich (approx. 3h) |

Tuesday, May 19

Munich

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 09:00 | Departure at Hotel for Historical Sightseeing Tour by bus
Tour: Weis(s)er Stadtvogel München, Handy Stadtführer: 0179 79 30
399 |
| 12:00 | Half-day off |

Wednesday, May 20 – Departures

- | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 07:00 | Departure at Hotel to airport |
|-------|-------------------------------|

Members of Delegation

Anthony McKenzie
Director
Environmental Management &
Conservation Division
National Environment and Planning
Agency (NEPA), Jamaica

Dr Susan Otuokon
Executive Director BJCMNP
Jamaica Conservation and
Development Trust (JCDT),
Jamaica

Donna Lowe
Senior Director
Forest Science and Technology
Services
Forestry Department, Jamaica

Dorrick Gray
Technical Director
Jamaica National Heritage Trust
(JNHT), Jamaica

Shermaine Clauzel
Officer in Charge
Environmental Health and Sustainable
Development Department
Caribbean Public Health Agency
(CARPHA), Saint Lucia

Eva Maria Näher
Principal Adviser
Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solutions
(CATS) Programme
German Development Cooperation
(GIZ), Saint Lucia

Karl Friedrich Sinner
Member of Management Board
EUROPARC Germany e.V.

National Park Kalkalpen, Austria



The Kalkalpen National Park (meaning Limestone Alps) presently covers 20,856 hectares in the Sengengebirge and Reichraminger Hintergebirge (-gebirge means mountains). Four-fifths of this area is forested and the woods are diverse: three dozen different varieties of trees are found in the Kalkalpen National Park in deep brook ravines, above gentle valley basins, or in near-barren chalk fields at the forest's edge. They are home to uncountable plants and animals. 50 species of mammals, 80 species of breeding birds, 1,500 different butterflies and moths, more than 1,000 different flowering plants, mosses, ferns and fungi can be found in this particular area.

- Opend: July 25th 1997
- Size: 208 km²
- Zones: 89 % natural, 11 % managed
- Ownership: 88 % The Republic of Austria (Osterreichische Bundesforste AG), 11 % private, 1 % local government International recognition: IUCN category II (since 1998), Natura 2000 and Ramsar site
- Natural features:
- 81 % forest, 11 % alpine pasture and bare rock, 8 % dwarf pine, 800 springs and a natural river system of more than 200 kilometres.
- Elevation: 385 to 1,963 metres a.s.l. (Hoher Nock)

Man and Nature

Here in the National Park, nature is able to breathe again - freely, without human constraints. Trees should germinate, grow and fall, animals live and die in their own fashion. A paradisiac notion? For many, a fear-instilling concept: We are not accustomed to allowing nature to be strong. Here in the mountains Man has been using and moulding forests and watercourses for 14,000 years: the woods as hunting-ground and cattle-pasture, the trees for structural timber and for fuel, the streams as a means of transport. And each generation has made its own demands: once it was natural grazing areas in the highlands, then cleared pastures in the woods, beechwood for charcoal or spruce for building. And time after time old utilizations are abandoned.

So it is no giant step to a National Park. For the Kalkalpen National Park should not belong to nature alone, but rather also be of benefit to Man.

- One should find relaxation here and experience nature with all its senses.
- The National Park should serve to environmental education.
- Research should be feasible: not as analytic "Nature second-hand" but rather in living spaces with

change in accord to the laws of creation.

All of this with one stipulation: the most important principle in the National Park is the protection of nature. All Man's requirements must be kept subordinate to this objective.

See Something Special?

An eagle is part of the logo of the Kalkalpen National Park. He delimits his range in great circles above the high plateaus of Sengsengebirge. A symbol for us, a symbol to show that nature knows other borders than Man: the hunting range of an eagle pair can cover more than a hundred square kilometres. We are also proud of our wood grouse and black grouse: here in the Limestone Alps they have found their last secure habitat in Upper Austria. Will we also see these creatures in the National Park?

A happy thought: visitors can experience the Kalkalpen National Park on many well-marked trails and hiking-paths. In the Reichraminger Hintergebirge managed dairy farms extend an invitation for snacks and simple overnight lodging. But one must be a good walker if one wants to get to know the Kalkalpen National Park in its entire colourful diversity:

Nature takes priority.

NP Kalkalpen – Management Structure



Distributions of Tasks & Responsibilities between the private management agency (NP Kalkalpen Ltd) and the public forest authority (ÖBf AG) - NP Kalkalpen, Limestone Alps, Austria

NP Kalkalpen Ltd Private Management Agency	ÖBf AG Public Management Authority	Joint Tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training NP Staff pertaining to NP Operations; • Development of Regulations & Policies in line with Management Plan: Environment & Wildlife Protection, Visitor Mgmt.; • Business Development and Planning, Research Projects; • Operations: Laboratory & Scientific Instruments; • GIS: Collection, Analysis and Documentation • General administration: Finances, HR & Workforce Mgmt., IT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory Role: Managerial Organization; • Responsible for: Game Population, Forest and Phyto-Sanitary Measures, Nature Protection, Regional Advisory Task; • Facilities & Lands, Financial Planning and Controlling, Workforce Mgmt. pertaining to ÖBf AG; • Core Infrastructure: Core Facilities & Buildings, Business Services, Forest Services, Engineering, Human Resources & Legal Affairs; • Development, Implementation, and Maintenance of Common Infrastructure within borders of the Austrian Forest Department (ÖBf). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Management; • Development of Operational Plans for Environment Protection and Wildlife Management; • Legislative Affairs & Public Authorities, Liaison & Collaboration & Liaison with adjacent NP communities, and Land Easement Authorities (public & private); • Public Relations, Communication, and Education; • Regional Projects and Infrastructure; • Implementation and Maintenance of necessary Infrastructure in areas outside ÖBf's borders; • Compliance with National Park Law.

National Park Bayerischer Wald, Germany

The Bavarian Forest National Park, the first national park in Germany, was officially opened on 7th October 1970.

On August 1st 1997 the national park was enlarged, taking in 11,000 hectares of state forest around Bayerisch Eisenstein, bringing its total area up to 24,218 hectares. The Minister of State, Dr Hans Eisenmann, gave the national park its defining theme of "Let nature be nature" with his much quoted remark "A primeval forest for our children and our children's children". His decision, after the electric storm of August 1983, not to clear up the wind throw areas in the then reservation zone of the national park but rather to leave them to natural forest development, set the course in his term of office for a natural development of the forest in the national park.

At the mention of the name Bavarian Forest pictures of an unending sea of forest appear before one's very eyes, as described by Adalbert Stifter and painted by Reinhold Koeppel, remote forested solitude, dark and full of secrets.



The fascinating power of the term national park as a vision of longing for untouched nature is known to many people through countless

television programmes about national parks beyond Europe. All too often a picture is conveyed of a green paradise, an almost ideal, intact world, in which people and their destructive hands do not intervene.

It was and is a difficult learning process for national park staff, local people and visitors to the Bavarian Forest National Park to recognise and accept that nature has with a forceful hand swept aside this human vision and picture of a natural forest. The forest in the Bavarian Forest National Park goes its own way, unpredictable, more varied than can be imagined, and again and again it surprises with the new.

The forest of the national park shows a truly independent, self-assured life; it shows its transitoriness and new coming-into-being and therein demonstrating its independence and autonomy from us. Wind throw, bark beetle, snow damage, red deer, lynx and wolf, willowherb and snowbells, touchwood, collapse, and impenetrable young forest wilderness, are all not uncommon in the forest; indeed, this is the wild forest in the national park.

Nationalpark
Bayerischer Wald



Amazement, shock and uncertainty are all reactions that we as people have to this forest, we feel our way towards it, learning to get involved with it, to understand and comprehend it. Step by step our own development processes follow the

development of the forest, searching and learning.

When we have all our senses open to this wild forest in the heart of Europe, it begins to exude a very special fascination. It demonstrates to us the diversity of its expressions, its original colours and forms, the finiteness and boundlessness of this forest nature become visible, experiential and comprehensible. As such, the national park is a challenge to all who want to visit and get to know this forest.

OBJECTIVES

Conservation Purpose

National parks in Germany aim to ensure that natural processes can proceed as undisturbed in their natural dynamic as possible on the largest part of their territory.

As a result of its consistent implementation of the principle “Let nature be nature”, the Bavarian Forest National Park has been recognised internationally by the Council of Europe (with the European Diploma) and the IUCN (World Conservation Union) as a Category II National Park. In accordance with international nature conservation quality standards, the park has to guarantee that those priority management aims, which target an undisturbed development of nature, are implemented on at least 75% of the park’s territory.

The Bavarian Forest National Park protects a characteristic central European, mostly forested low mountain landscape with natural and semi-natural ecosystems as national

natural heritage for current and future generations. Functioning natural environmental forces and the undisturbed dynamic of ecological communities are thereby guaranteed above all. On most of the territory the forests of the national park are over the long term developing and growing without human intervention into natural forests again. Natural events such as wind throw and snow damage are, together with insect infestations and fungus disease, important factors in the natural development of the forest.

History

Back in the 1960s there was a fierce argument between nature conservationists and the tourism industry concerning the future use of the Rachel – Lusen area in the Bavarian Forest. Some argued that new ski runs and lifts in the hitherto unspoiled forested region would bring more visitors and secure incomes. The alternative was the creation of a national park, a very old idea dating back to the beginning of the 20th Century.

At the end of the 1930s plans for a Bohemian Forest National Park first began to take shape, whereby the bigger part of the protected area lay on the Czech side of the border. The work to put the area under protection by the Reich Office for Nature Conservation was stopped abruptly in 1943 in the confusion of the Second World War.

With the legendary summit meeting of Czech, Austrian and German nature conservationists on the Dreisessel

peak the discussions about a large forested national park in the heart of the European continent began and have continued until today. Leading nature conservationists such as Hubert Weinzierl, the popular Professor Bernhard Grzimek, and the President of the German League for Nature Conservation (DNR), Wolfgang Engelhardt, supported the idea.

On 11th June 1969 the Bavarian state parliament decided unanimously to establish a national park in the Bavarian Forest. The further design and organisation of this, the first German national park, which was officially opened on 7th October 1970, found its scientific basis in the so-called "Haber Analysis" of 1968.

The successful endeavours were crowned in 1991 by the creation of the Šumava National Park on the Czech side of the border. Furthermore in 1997 the Bavarian Forest was enlarged by nearly double the territory to a size of 24,218 hectares through an extension taking in the state forests north east of the town of Zwiesel.

Zoning

The IUCN guidelines foresee the possibility of zoning in category II national parks. After appropriate transitional periods at least three quarters of the surface should be managed in accordance with the primary purpose of protection.

In the annex "Walderhaltungs- und Waldpflegemaßnahmen" the zones are defined and described in more detail. At the same time the measures

allowed in the individual zones are also described.

Natural Zone

- Natural processes have priority
- Essentially no human interventions foreseen
- 55,86% of the total area

Development Zone

- Sub-divided into three sub-areas (2a, 2b, 2c)
- Step by step, forests should be left to develop naturally
- 20,39% of the total surface area

Marginal / Buffer Areas

- Long term effective forest protection measures for the protection of neighbouring forests
- 22,07% of the total surface area

Recreation Zone

- Secures the function of visitor facilities
- Transport safety
- 1,68% of the total surface area

Further information

www.nationalpark-bayerischer-wald.de

Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park



The Blue and John Crow Mountains of Jamaica are globally significant for their high biodiversity and cultural heritage. The National Park is about 48,000 hectares and protects broadleaf forest on steep mountain slopes ranging from 300 to 2,256 meters in elevation. The high elevation, complex geology and high rainfall has resulted in a wide variety of forest types, many not found elsewhere in the Jamaica. Unlike the other large Caribbean islands, the natural forest is dominated by broadleaf species rather than conifers, right to the highest point. Further, there are numerous endemic animals and plants including the largest butterfly in the Western Hemisphere – the Giant Swallowtail (*Pterourus homerus*). There are 10 main rivers flowing from the national park and 3 provide water for over 1 million people in Jamaica's capital Kingston.

These mountains with lush forest and cascading streams provided all the indigenous Windward Maroons needed to wage their successful guerilla war against the English, attaining sovereignty in 1739. Today, the Windward Maroons continue to live in villages around the National Park and practice cultural traditions e.g. music and cuisine which are distinctive from other rural communities in the island, in fact, the world-famous Jamaican jerk pork was one of their inventions.

The Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park was designated in 1993

on the boundary of Forest Reserve established in 1950. In 2014, the site along with the surrounding Maroon communities was designated Protected National Heritage. Most of the site has been under some form of legal protection since 1927.

The National Park has had a management plan since its designation and the current plan for 2011 – 2016 describes goals, objectives and strategies for 7 programmes including natural heritage conservation, cultural heritage preservation, education & public involvement and recreation & tourism. There are two main recreation areas:-

- Holywell, an hour's drive from Kingston for activities like picnicking, nature trails and school trips;
- Blue Mountain Peak Trail which allows hikers to reach the highest point in the island by trekking about 11km first through Blue Mountain coffee plantations and then cloud forest.

Background

The Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park (BJCMNP) was designated on 26th February, 1993 under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act of 1991. It is within the boundaries of the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve designated in 1950 under the Forestry Act of 1937. The BJCMNP along with the Rio Grande Valley as far down as the Golden Vale area were designated Protected National Heritage in 2013 under the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act of 1985.

Governance

The BJCMNP is managed by the Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDDT) under delegation by the NRCA and in collaboration with the Forestry Department, National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) and the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT). Representatives from these organizations meet regularly as a Co-management Committee to collaborate on, and coordinate activities. An Advisory Committee comprising a wider group of stakeholders meets twice per year.

The JCDDT prepares five-year Management Plans using a participatory approach, and the Plans are approved by the NRCA. Annual work-plans are drawn from the Management Plan and reports are prepared every other month and annually. Every five years, an assessment of Management Plan

implementation is conducted to guide the preparation of an updated plan.

Mission

To collaboratively manage the national park for its natural, cultural and recreational values, by striking the right balance between biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development, for the ultimate well-being of the people of Jamaica.

Overarching goal

To maintain and enhance the remaining area of closed broadleaf forest, component species of plants and animals and associated cultural heritage, in the B & JC Mountains.

Goals

1. To maintain and enhance the remaining area of closed broadleaf forest and component species of plants and animals that exist in the BJCMNP.
2. To maintain and enhance the appreciation for and practice of the Maroon heritage associated with the Blue and John Crow Mountains.
3. To stop encroachment of the BJCMNP boundary and destruction of forest and wildlife within.
4. To raise public support for conservation of the BJCMNP's natural and cultural heritage and improve resource management and the sustainability of livelihoods, particularly in Buffer Zone communities.

5. To provide recreational opportunities for local and international visitors, using ecotourism principles, in order to generate income and support for the BJCMNP.
6. To track and record both the threats and the changes to ecosystem health so that it is possible to assess whether or not the BJCMNP is achieving its overarching conservation goal.
7. To provide efficient, effective and sustained management that will allow the BJCMNP to meet its overarching and other goals.

Physical, Natural and Cultural Features

The BJCMNP is about 48,000 ha (almost 100,000 acres) as measured on a map (planimetric area) however if the mountains and valleys are taken into consideration, the area is closer to 78,000 ha (almost 200,000 acres). The national park includes three mountain ranges – Port Royal, Blue and the John Crow Mountains and protects forest in the steep slopes of ten watersheds covering sections of the parishes of St. Andrew, Portland, St. Thomas and St. Mary. The geology of the Blue and Port Royal Mountains are distinctive from the rest of Jamaica, comprising rocks and soils of a variety of volcanic, metamorphic and sedimentary origin. The highest ridge (Grand Ridge) and peak in Jamaica – the Blue Mountain Peak (2,256 m) is located within the national park. The John Crow Mountains are more similar to the rest of the island, being

made mostly of limestone, however the area has the highest rainfall in the island. These geological, elevation and climatic differences result in a wide variety of forest types, many not found elsewhere in the island. The forested mountains provided all the Windward Maroons needed to wage their successful war against the British, attaining sovereignty in 1740.

The montane rain-forests of the Park are:-

- one-third of all remaining natural forest in the island (and the largest contiguous block)
- recognized globally for their high biological diversity and threatened status
- the last known major habitat of the Giant Swallowtail Butterfly – 2nd largest butterfly in the world
- important habitat for many Jamaican birds including the globally threatened Jamaican Blackbird and winter habitat for many migratory birds
- home to numerous orchids, bromeliads and ferns that are found nowhere else in the world
- helping to mitigate against climate change by absorbing and sequestering carbon
- necessary for conserving the highly erodible soil: reducing soil erosion and landslides
- vital for providing water – the Park supplies over 40% of the population of Jamaica
- an important aspect of the history and heritage of the Windward Maroons

- a component of the socio-cultural traditions highlighted annually at Misty Bliss

The major threats to the biological diversity and ecosystem health of the Park have been identified as deforestation and degradation of the forest by clearing of land for agriculture, logging, squatting and by fires and overgrowth of invasive plant species. These occur mainly at, or close to the boundaries.

The JCDT manages the BJCMNP under the following programmes:-

- Conservation of Natural Heritage e.g. reforestation and forest rehabilitation including operating native species nurseries;
- Preservation of Cultural Heritage e.g. working with Maroon communities to preserve and promote their heritage e.g. through tourism and conferences;
- Enforcement e.g. patrols, marking of boundaries, addressing illegal activities;
- Education/Public Involvement e.g. building capacity of buffer zone communities for environmental management and sustainable livelihoods, School and Interpretive Programmes at Holywell.
- Recreation/Tourism—development and operation of ecotourism e.g. Holywell, Peak Trail;
- Monitoring & Evaluation e.g. Threats-monitoring using GIS and

photography, bird and fresh-water macro-invertebrate monitoring

- Governance & Administration e.g. collaboration, planning, fundraising, project and financial management, marketing.

Funding sources include: Government of Jamaica through the NRCA, Jamaica National Parks Trust Fund, Foundations, Private sector, Recreation areas, Individual donations and fundraisers.

Opportunities for support

- Be a Friend of the Blue Mountains – we need 100,000 people to donate JA\$2,000 each
- Call JCDT to arrange your Blue Mountains Sustainable Tourism package:-
- Holywell - for relaxation, easy hiking, comfortable cabins, retreats, picnics, school trips
- Portland Gap/Blue Mountain Peak Trail – for a hiking adventure and rustic accommodation
- Upper Rio Grande Valley e.g. Cunha Cunha Pass Trail & Ambassabeth – for a cultural experience
- Charles Town Maroon Museum, hikes and river beach – learn about Maroon heritage
- Sponsor Park management, improvements, projects or events e.g. Misty Bliss.

National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)

Mandate of the Natural Resources Conservation Authority

The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) is an agency of the Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change. It is a merger of the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA), the Town Planning Department (TPD) and the Land Development and Utilization Commission. NEPA administers the following Acts:

- The Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act;
- The Town and Country Planning Act;
- The Land Development and Utilization Act;
- The Beach Control Act;
- The Watersheds Protection Act;
- The Wild Life Protection Act;
- The Endangered Species (Protection, Conservation and Regulation of Trade) Act.

The functions of the NRCA/NEPA under the NRCA Act include inter alia the following:

- to take such steps as are necessary for the effective management of the physical

environment of Jamaica so as to ensure the conservation, protection and proper use of its natural resources; and

- to promote public awareness of the ecological systems of Jamaica and their importance to the social and economic life of the Island.

Protected Area Mandate

The NRCA/NEPA is responsible for the management of protected areas declared/designated under the Wild Life Protection, Beach Control and NRCA Acts. The protected areas' function of the NRCA/NEPA under the NRCA Act is to "manage such national parks, marine parks, protected areas and public recreational facilities as may be prescribed". In undertaking this function the NRCA/NEPA may in relation to protected areas:

- carry out or cause to be carried out such improvements as it thinks fit and
- provide for the zoning thereof for specified purposes and for the licensing of persons carrying on any trade or business therein.

The Agency is involved in developing policies and legislation relating to the environment and protected areas; recommending to the Minister with



**National Environment
and Planning Agency**

responsibility for the Environment, sites to be declared and regulations for protected areas; preparing and/or reviewing protected area management and zoning plans; conducting ecological assessments; restoring ecosystems as well as conducting compliance, monitoring and enforcement activities in protected areas.

NEPA, BJCMNP and JCDT

The NRCA/NEPA is responsible for the management of the Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park (BJCMNP) which is declared under the NRCA Act. This includes providing funds to support the management of the BJCMNP; approving plans for the site; entering into lease agreements, appointing rangers; reviewing and recommending amendments to existing national park regulations and enforcing relevant legislation. The NRCA/NEPA partners with non-governmental organizations and government agencies in the management of the BJCMNP. There are currently two agreements for the site. The NRCA has delegated management of the BJCMNP to the Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDT) and has been in partnership with JCDT for more than fourteen years. The NRCA's obligations under the agreement relate to the provision of financial and technical support. The NRCA/NEPA also collaborates with other government bodies in the management of the site. This has more recently been formalized in an agreement with the Forestry Department, NRCA and the Jamaica

National Heritage Trust which have legislatively mandated functions in the Blue and John Crow Mountains. This agreement seeks to foster coordination of activities in the co-managed area including inter alia training sessions, inspection and patrolling and enforcement.

Anthony McKenzie

Anthony McKenzie is the Director of the Environmental Management and Conservation Division, NEPA. Responsibilities include oversight for planning for and managing Jamaica's biodiversity and protected areas such as the BJCMNP as well as pollution prevention, monitoring and assessment. Involvement pertaining to the BJCMNP relates to inter alia negotiations regarding the development and implementation of agreements for the management of BJCMNP, review and support of submissions regarding funding for protected areas as well as the review of amendments to regulations and the development proposals likely to have an impact on the BJCMNP.

Contact

Anthony McKenzie
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Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDDT)

The Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDDT) manages the Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park under delegation by the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) through the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) and in collaboration with the Forestry Department, and the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT). Representatives from these organizations meet regularly as a Co-management Committee to collaborate on, and coordinate activities. An Advisory Committee comprising a wider group of stakeholders meets twice per year.

The JCDDT is a non-government organization and registered charity established in 1988 and committed to conservation and sustainable development, particularly in the Blue Mountains region. It is a small organisation of 10 full-time and 9 part-time staff led by Executive Director and Park Manager – Dr. Susan Otuokon.

Dr Susan Otuokon

Dr. Otuokon has worked with the JCDDT in this position for 11 years. She received her Ph.D. in Environmental Management from the University of the West Indies in 2010. Her thesis compared ecotourism as a conservation management tool at Holywell and a site in Trinidad & Tobago. Her M.Sc. is in

Aquatic Resources Management from the University of London.

Contact

Dr Susan Otuokon
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www.blueandjohncrowmountains.org



Forestry Department

The Forestry Department came into existence in 1942, however its roots can be traced back to the Forest Branch (1938) in the Department of Lands, Ministry of Agriculture. Today, it is an Executive Agency, being the lead Government's entity responsible for the management and conservation of Jamaica's forest resources. The functions of the Agency are mandated under the Forest Act 1996 and are aimed at managing forests on a sustainable basis to maintain and increase the environmental services and economic benefits they provide. Additionally, the Forestry Department aims to transfer local experience and technology to the wider Caribbean region.

Core functions of the Forestry Department

- National and Local Forest Management and Conservation Planning
- Strategic Planning, policy guidance and project development
- Management of Public Forest Estates
- Provide technical forestry/forestry related information and services
- Permits and licensing
- Legal services and enforcement
- Communications
- Corporate Management

In the process of carrying out our core functions, the Forestry Department

- Conduct scientific assessments of Jamaica's forest resources
- Prepare forest management plans
- Promote agroforestry practices
- Conduct reforestation programmes on public and private lands
- Manage plantations and natural forests
- Develop tree nurseries
- Engage in social forestry and public education awareness programmes in communities and schools.

Approximately 240 individuals are directly employed to the Agency to implement their core functions island. The Department is equally structured to streamline its activities. There are 4 divisions in addition to the Public Relation and Corporate Communication and ICT Branches.



Donna Lowe

Miss Donna Lowe joined the Forestry Department in October 2000. She has a wealth of experience and knowledge gleaned from a range of positions she has held within the Forestry Department. She is currently the Senior Director of Forest Science and Technology Services Division – the Division responsible for the management of forest resources, local forest planning, forest research & land management programmes as well as the provision of technical support to all forest operations.

She is a graduate of the University of the West Indies and the College of Environmental Science and Forest (ESF) - State University New York and was the recipient of the 2005 OAS Fulbright Ecology Scholarship.

Miss Lowe believes in working hard and playing hard and also that one should not offer excuses in a difficult situation, but instead look for and use the opportunity provided to leadership. She enjoys working with young people and as of such is currently a Director in Pathfinder Ministry.

Contact

Donna Lowe
dlowe@forestry.gov.jm

Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT)

The Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) was established in 1985. It came out of the Jamaica National Trust Commission which was formed in 1958. The JNHT is the national institution with responsibility for identifying, protecting, restoring, maintaining and developing Jamaica's heritage resources. It is a statutory body which falls under the Ministry of Youth and Culture, and has its main offices at 79 Duke Street, Kingston in the historic Headquarters House.

The JNHT has been actively involved in the identification, preservation, and research of the Cultural Heritage of the Blue and John Crow Mountains for nomination on the World heritage List. In November 2014 the JNHT was able to sign a MOU with the three Maroon colonels to facilitate management of the tangible heritage of the site. In addition the entire area was declared under the JNHT Act of 1985 as Protected National Heritage.

Dorrick Gray

Dorrick Gray is presently Technical Director of Archaeology at the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and a member of the JNHT senior management team. He has been actively involved in the research, management and protection of Jamaica's terrestrial and marine cultural heritage resources for over 30 years.

He is a member of the ICOMOS-International Committee for the Underwater Cultural Heritage, The Society for Historical Archaeology, UNESCO Committee and former Culture Advisory Committee of the Jamaica National Commission for UNESCO, former Board member of the Museums of History and Ethnography, Institute of Jamaica (IOJ). Present Board member of the Natural History Division of the IOJ.

He is presently actively involved in the nomination for the Blue and John Crow Mountains to be placed on the World Heritage List.

He was the Government of Jamaica representative at the UNESCO Fourth Meetings of Governmental Experts that ratified the draft for the Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001). Mr. Gray completed his BA / MA degree in History and Archaeology from the Patrice Lumumba University, Russia in 1991. He is pursuing his PhD Degree in Historical Archaeology at the Syracuse University, New York, USA.

His research interest includes Historical Archaeology, Archaeology of the African Diaspora, Marine Archaeology, World Heritage Management and the Archaeology of Disasters.

Contact

Dorrick Gray
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Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solutions (CATS) Programme

The Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solutions Programme (CATS), operated by the German Development Cooperation GIZ and The Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and CARICOM, is focusing on adaptation mechanisms to climate change in agriculture and forestry in eight Caribbean countries.

In Jamaica, CATS focuses on the Blue and John Crow Mountain (BJCM) National Park and adjacent areas. CATS' objective is to implement good agricultural practices in farming in communities in the vicinity of the national park and to further engage farmers from this area as "ambassadors for the ridge to reef approach". As a regional brand, BJCM National Park indeed plays a vital part in supporting additional livelihoods through fostering sustainable tourism and promoting environmental education of adjacent communities and beyond.

The core objective of this mission is to exchange experience and expertise in national park management and to develop a strategic perspective and sound foundation for the development of a future joint management plan for the Blue and John Crow Mountain National Park in Jamaica.

In an attempt to develop a strong national brand, which is well equipped and suited to generate sustainable revenue streams to support the livelihoods for its neighbouring communities, the mission is aimed at developing ideas and strategies for an improved management approach, which likewise engages the people's support for nature conservation and protection.



Caribbean Public Health Agency

Environmental Health and Sustainable Development Department

The Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) is the new single regional public health agency for the Caribbean. It was legally established in July 2011 by an Inter-Governmental Agreement signed by Caribbean Community Member States and began operation in January 2013. One of the 5 regional health institutions consolidated into CARPHA was the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute, which was renamed the Environmental Health and Sustainable Development (EHSD) Department. The EHSD of CARPHA supports the Caribbean's sustainable development agenda by playing a lead role in key areas related environmental management for optimal public health.

CARPHA Member States are vulnerable Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and low-lying coastal states, which make them highly susceptible to natural and anthropogenic phenomena including climate change and other global threats. EHSD is committed to becoming the Caribbean's center of excellence for Environmental Health and Sustainable Development, through its dedicated pursuit of sustainable solutions to environmental problems within its Member States.

EHSD supports Members States in a wide range of focal areas related to water safety and security, chemicals management, air quality assessments and waste management (including solid and hazardous waste, and wastewater management). EHSD undertakes capacity building at the technical level and also supports policy level interventions through core programmes and relevant projects.

Shermaine Clauzel

L. Shermaine Clauzel is currently the Officer-in-Charge of the Environmental Health and Sustainable Development Department of the Caribbean Public Health Agency. She has served as a Technical Officer for over 15 years in various areas of environmental management. She has a Bachelor of Science degree, with a major in Biology, a Post-graduate Diploma in Project Management and a Master of Science degree in Environmental Management. Her work at CARPHA links social, environmental and economic determinants of sustainable development with health, safety and wellbeing of the people of the Caribbean.

Contact

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Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

German Development Cooperation – An innovative partner for the global challenges of tomorrow

As a federal government chartered and owned cooperation we support the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. GIZ delivers a wide range of demand-driven and tailor-made services that draw on a wealth of regional and technical expertise and a tried and tested management know-how. We support our partners at local, regional, national, and international level and are equally engaged in international education around the globe.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) commissions most of our work. However, GIZ also operates on behalf of other German ministries as well as public and private sector clients in Germany and abroad. These include foreign governments, institutions of the European Union, the United Nations, and the World Bank.

Facts and figures

GIZ operates throughout Germany and in more than 130 countries worldwide. Our registered offices are in Bonn and Eschborn. We have 16,410 staff members around the globe, almost 70% of whom are employed locally as national personnel,* GIZ's business revenue was over 1.9 billion EUR as of December 2013.

(*Figures as of 31 December 2014)

Eva Maria Näher

Eva Maria Näher is a Geographer and has more than 10 years experience in the realm of regional and private sector development in emerging and developing countries. After receiving her diploma degree in Geography in 2004, she worked as a freelance consultant while further pursuing an additional Master's degree in African Development. In 2008 she joined the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) – then GTZ – with assignments to Benin, Algeria, and the Caribbean. Her focus is on sustainable rural development, private sector development, and capacity development for various stakeholders.

Contact

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Karl Friedrich Sinner

EUROPARC Germany e.V.
Member of the Management
Board

Karl Friedrich Sinner was born on April 16th 1946 in Aschaffenburg as son of a Forestry Director. Following his A-levels he studied forestry, which he concluded with the state examination in forestry in 1974. The same year, he was introduced as a civil service officer for the State of Bavaria and started his career at the Forestry Directorate of the District of Middle Franconia in Ansbach.

In 1980, Karl Friedrich Sinner was commissioned as the Deputy Director of the Forestry Department in Erlangen. In 1984 he was assigned as the Deputy Director of the Forestry Department in Nuremberg. Following his promotion to Executive Director he helmed the department from 1988 to 1998. His name is closely linked to the successful transformation of the state-owned and commercially exploited "Imperial Forest" from a monoculture of spruces into a sustainable mixed forest of natural occurring conifers and broadleaves. This engagement gained him the title as the "driver of the Imperial Forest" and recognition far beyond the limits of his own Department.

On April 1st 1998 the Bavarian State Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. Reinhold Bocklet, appointed Karl Friedrich Sinner as the Executive Director of the National Park Bayerischer Wald (Bavarian Forest).

From 1988 to 2008 he further presided the working group "Natural Forestry" in Bavaria.

While being retired since May 2011, Karl Friedrich Sinner is yet actively engaged in the management and evaluation of national parks in Europe and beyond. As of 2012 he is a member of the management board of the EUROPARC Germany e.V., a non-profit organization dedicated to the promotion of National Parks and environmental conservation throughout Europe.

Karl Friedrich Sinner received the Environment Price of the Czech Ministry for the Environment as well as the Environment Medal of the Free State of Bavaria in recognition of his engagement for environmental conservation and protection.

Contact

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EUROPARC
DEUTSCHLAND

General Information

Arrivals

Group Jamaica

Monday, May 11 at MUC at 08:50
(AA0716)

Shermaine Clauzel:

Monday, May 11 at MUC at 19:35
(BA0954)

Departures

Shermaine Clauzel

Wednesday, May 20 from MUC at
10:30 (BA0949)

Group Jamaica:

Wednesday, May 20 from MUC at
12:15 (AA0717)

Accommodation

Molln, Austria

Villa Sonnwend National Park Lodge
4575 Roßleithen
Mayrwinkel 80
T+43 07562 20592
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Zwiesel, Germany

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Am Angerpark 16
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www.AngerResidenz.de

Munich, Germany

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T +49 694 0356 6990
Driver Robert Gregorincic
T +49 176 1866 0043

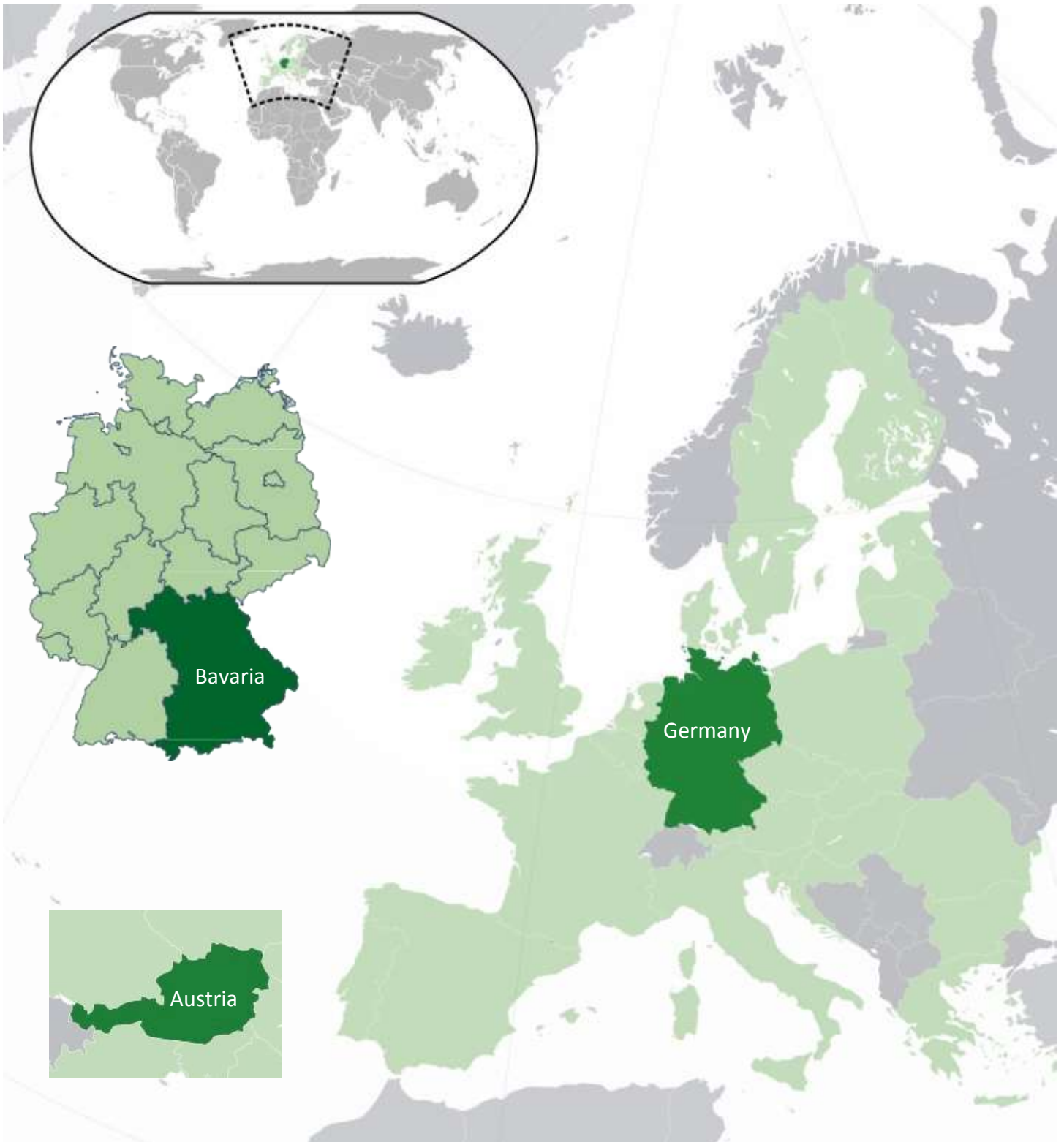
Interpreter: Birgit I. Maria
Schulte
T +49 171 854 0066
(13.-16.05.2015)



Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solutions



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Na1onal Parks in Germany & Austria

