

Origins of Target 11 (Charles Besançon) Slide

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## Protected Areas and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity



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## Protected Areas and the CBD

CBD defined protected areas in Article 2 (1992)

- "a geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives"

Article 8 on *In Situ* conservation directs parties to

- Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;
- Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;
- Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;
- Cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation, particularly to developing countries



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## Convention on Biological Diversity

Internationally legal binding treaty

Objectives: Conservation, Sustainable use, Benefit-sharing from genetic resources



- Open for signature at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 (Rio Conventions)
- 193 Parties
- 250 decisions





## Protected Areas and CBD Programmes of Work

1. Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (Decision VII/5)
2. Programme of Work on Inland Water Ecosystems (Decision VIII/4)
3. Programme of Work on Dry and Sub-humid Lands (Decision VI/23)
4. Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity (Decision VI/22)
5. Programme of Work on Mountain Biodiversity (Decision VII/27)
6. Programme of Work on Traditional Knowledge (Decisions VI/10 and VII/16)
7. Programme of Work on Tourism and Biodiversity (Decision VII/14)
8. Global Taxonomy Initiative (Decision VI/8)
9. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (Decision VI/9, updated in X/17)
10. Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity (Decision VIII/1)

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## Convention on Biological Diversity

International bodies established by the convention

- Conference of the Parties (COP)
  - Decision making body, meets every 2 years
- Secretariat
  - Based in Montreal
  - 115 United Nations Environment Programme staff
  - Executive Secretary, Braulio Dias
- Subsidiary body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
  - Makes recommendations to the COP on scientific and technical issues
  - Composed of experts from member governments competent in relevant fields





## Protected Areas Program of Work



Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA, Decision VIII/28, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia 2004)

- Derived from the IUCN World Parks Congress Durban Action Plan and Accord

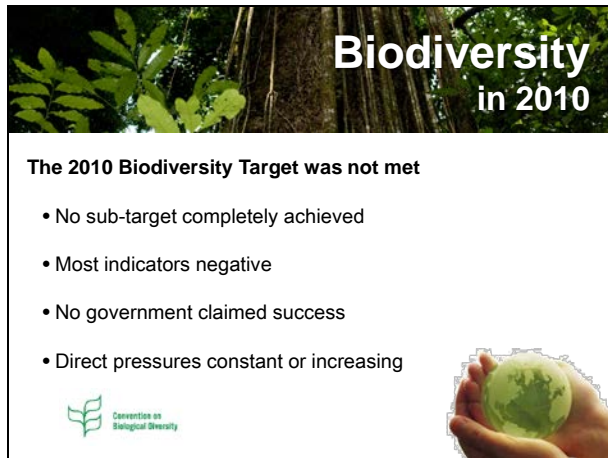
By 2010 (terrestrial) and 2012 (marine), to establish: "comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically-representative national systems of protected areas"

4 programme elements, 16 goals, 92 activities for Parties

1. Direct Actions for Planning, Selecting, Establishing, Strengthening, and Managing, Protected Area Systems and Sites
2. Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing
3. Enabling Activities
4. Standards, Assessment, and Monitoring



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## Biodiversity in 2010

**The 2010 Biodiversity Target was not met**

- No sub-target completely achieved
- Most indicators negative
- No government claimed success
- Direct pressures constant or increasing

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## Key Outcomes in Nagoya CBD COP 10

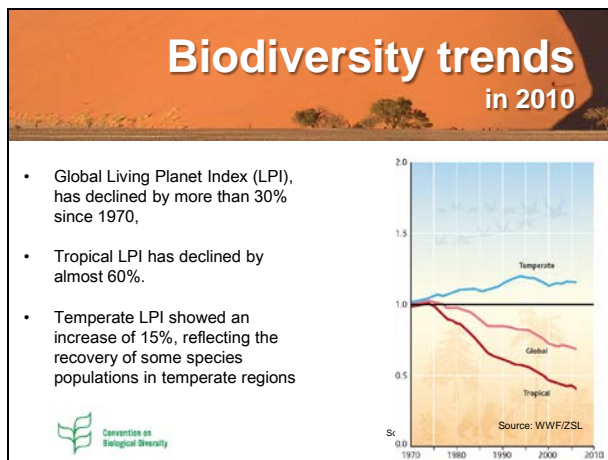
**Strategic Plan Goals:**

- Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



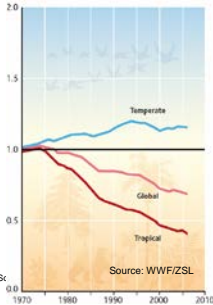


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## Biodiversity trends in 2010

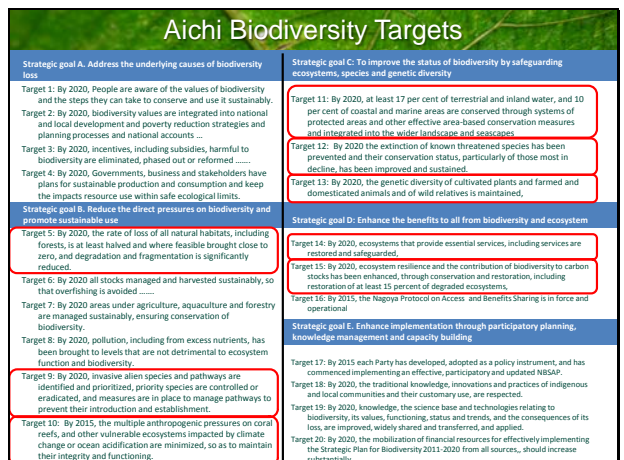
- Global Living Planet Index (LPI), has declined by more than 30% since 1970,
- Tropical LPI has declined by almost 60%.
- Temperate LPI showed an increase of 15%, reflecting the recovery of some species populations in temperate regions



Source: WWF/ZSL



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## Aichi Biodiversity Targets

<p><b>Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss</b></p> <p>Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...</p> <p>Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed ...</p> <p>Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p><b>Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</b></p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes</p> <p>Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p> <p>Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained.</p>
<p><b>Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</b></p> <p>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p> <p>Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided ...</p> <p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p> <p>Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p>	<p><b>Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem</b></p> <p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded.</p> <p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 percent of degraded ecosystems.</p> <p>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational</p>
<p><b>Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</b></p> <p>Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.</p> <p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.</p> <p>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p> <p>Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, should increase substantially.</p>	

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## Key Outcomes in Nagoya CBD COP 10

**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**

*Mission:*

**“Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity...”**

- 20 new biodiversity targets (Aichi Biodiversity Targets)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access & Benefit-sharing (ABS) regarding genetic resources agreed
- Strong emphasis on national biodiversity planning (NBSAP) and mainstreaming this into relevant sectors





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## Aichi Target 11 CBD COP 10

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.




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## Breakdown of Aichi Target 11

- Calls for a protected area system:
  - Composed of
    - 17% of global terrestrial areas
    - 10% of global marine area
  - Including areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services
  - Effectively and equitably managed
  - Ecologically representative
  - Well connected




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## National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

- Principle instruments for national implementation of the convention
- Mandate is to prepare an NBSAP and mainstream into relevant sectors
- 177 Parties have submitted




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## Hyderabad, India CBD COP 11 October 2012

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## The Micronesia Challenge

The governments of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Marianas and Marshall Islands




Agree to effectively conserve **30%** of the near shore marine resources and **20%** of the forest resources across Micronesia by **2020**

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## CBD COP 11 Highlights

- Integrate protected areas action plans with National Biodiversity Strategies (1a)
- Achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 (1b)
- Improve coordination between sectors and consider "Natural Solutions" in ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (1d)
- Strengthen recognition of and support for community-based approaches to conservation and use ICCA registry (1e)
- Encourages Parties to make use of the CBD LifeWeb Initiative (4)
- Produce another Protected Planet Report (6)
- Invites IUCN and others to develop additional technical guidance about how to achieve Target 11 and related targets



<http://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-11/full/cop-11-dec-en.pdf>

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## CBD Reporting

- Fifth National Report due 31 March 2014
- Global reporting through World Database on Protected Areas to Protected Planet Report
  - To be published every 2 years
  - Uses standardizing information gathering
  - Conforms to IUCN protected area definition
  - Working with CARTS





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**Take home messages**

- Target 11 does not exist in isolation
- Target 11 is a global not national target
- Target 11 needs national interpretation
- Target 11 is the minimum necessary
- Implementation must be inclusive of all targets to achieve the mission




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The Convention Cartagena Protocol Nagoya Protocol Programmes Information Secretariat

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