



Latin American Alliance To Strengthen Protected Areas

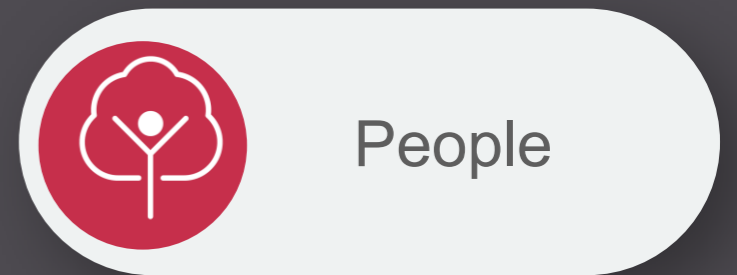
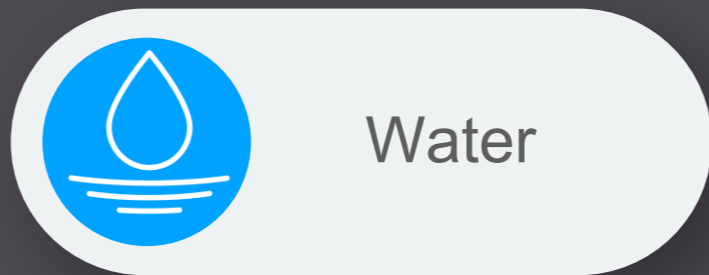


Convention on
Biological Diversity



IAPA: Integración de
las Áreas Protegidas
del Bioma Amazónico







ALFA 2020 seeks to support REDPARQUES members to accelerate the implementation of their national and international commitments of protected areas.

The Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on National Parks, other Protected Areas and Wildlife

- 35 years with support of FAO as Technical Secretariat
- Formal technical network for protected areas
- Technical and cross-border cooperation
- 19 countries & 1 territory
- 3 subregions
- 8 working groups





Why is it important to meet Aichi Target 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean?

- Superpower region for biodiversity
- Supports 60% of global terrestrial life.



MESOAMERICAN REEF SYSTEM

Supports tourism and fishery for more than 2 million people

Generates 5 billion USD in tourism

PROGRESO DE CUMPLIMIENTO DE LA META 11 DE AICHI EN LOS PAÍSES DE LA REDPARQUES:

RESULTADOS Y PERSPECTIVAS AL 2020



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Progress Report on Achieving Aichi Target 11 in RedParques Member Countries: Results and Outlooks Ahead of 2020

Executive Summary

Background

The Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on National Parks, other Protected Areas and Wildlife (Redparques) was created 35 years ago by countries in the region, with the support of the FAO. It is a network of public and private institutions and specialists from 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries working in protected areas and priority conservation areas. Redparques has contributed significantly to the development and technical capacity of the national institutions responsible for the management of national parks and other protected areas in their respective countries. This contribution is reflected in the increase in technical cooperation among the countries in the region.

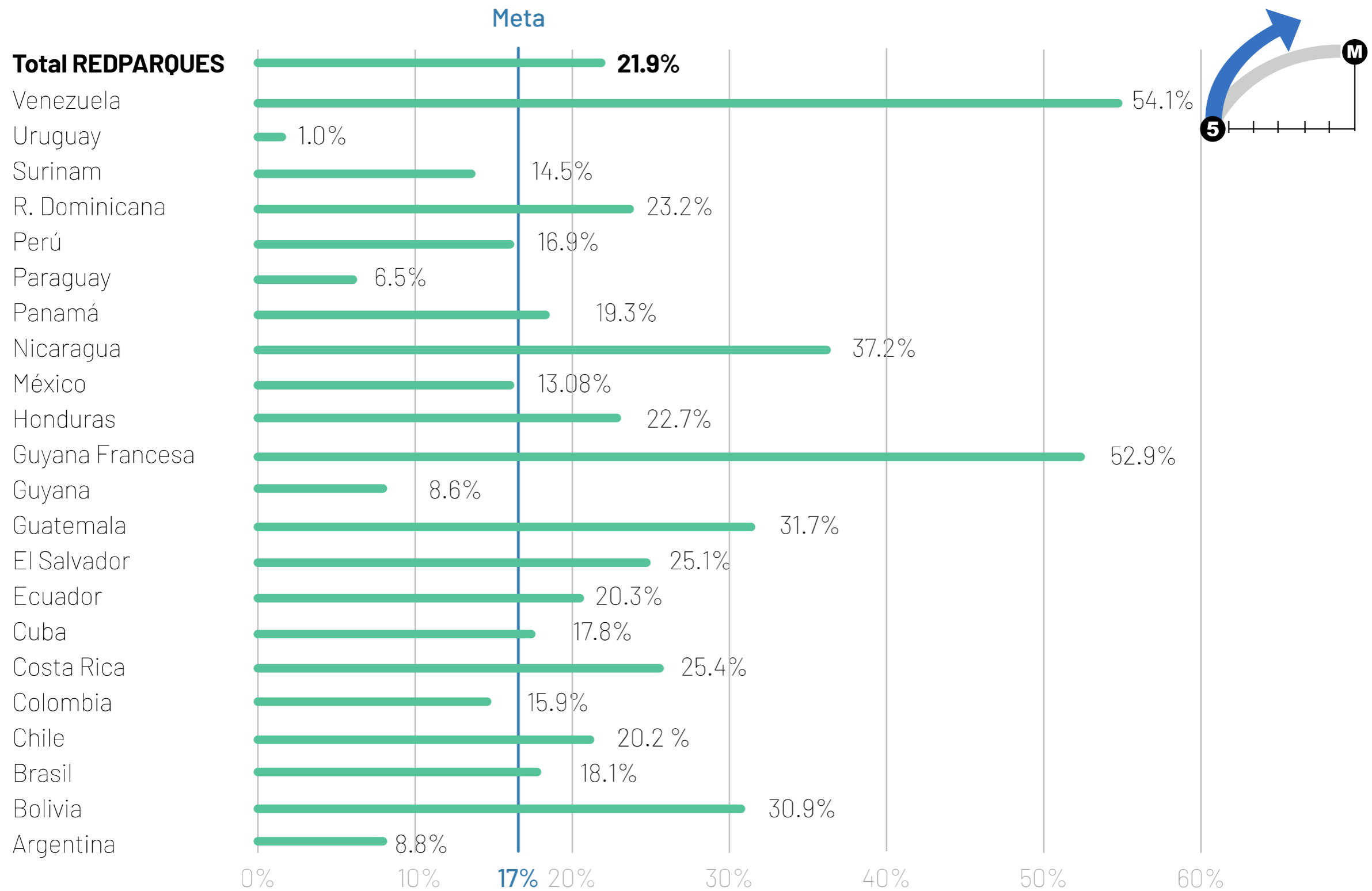
The Redparques member countries, with the support of the IAPA Project and Pronatura México A.C., Mexico's National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (Conanp) and GIZ, held a meeting on July 25 and 26, in Mexico City, in order to:

- I. Review the progress on achieving Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), both nationally and regionally;
- II. Review and update the priority national actions established by the countries in 2015 in road maps to achieve Aichi Target 11 by 2020; and
- III. Discuss with countries regional priorities for the Post-2020 Agenda.

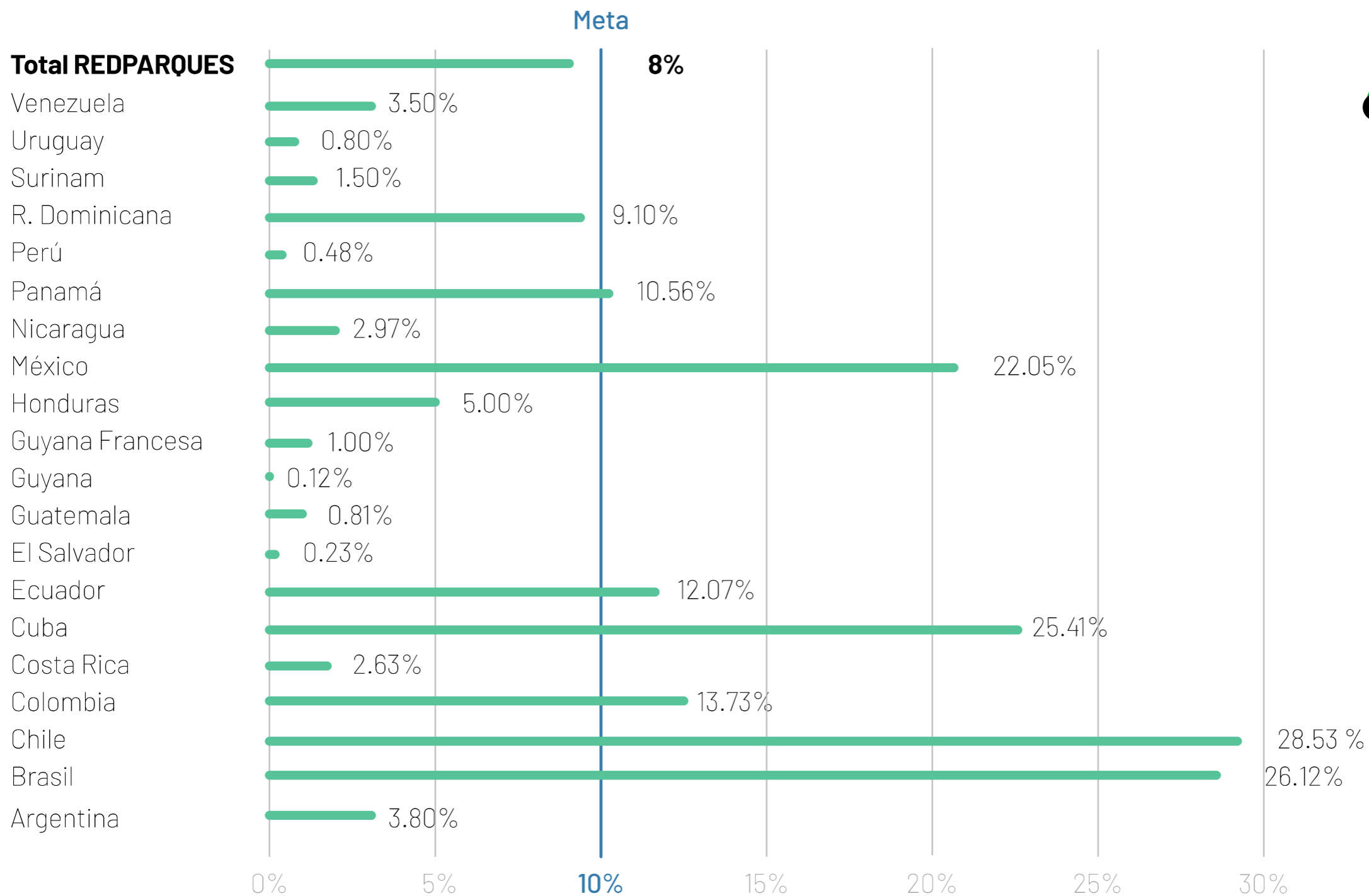
The results showed significant progress made in strengthening and managing the region's protected areas, mainly in terms of coverage, specifically in regard to land, and management effectiveness. Progress has been reported for aspects such as connectivity and governance. However, countries must redouble their efforts to ensure that progress is aligned with the region's conservation needs. Another important area for countries in the region to focus on consistently relates to other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), as well as indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) and Private Protected Areas (PPAs), acknowledging their contribution toward achieving the goal, which requires a process of identification and quantification.



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Current terrestrial coverage – target 17%



Current marine and coastal coverage – target 10%

Towards an Action Plan for 2020



Status	Gaps	Priorities	Opportunities
<p>Terrestrial Coverage</p> <p>22%</p>	N/A	Increase and measure coverage inland waters	
<p>Marine Coverage</p> <p>8.5%</p>	1.5%	Increase coverage of MPA in countries with less progress	
<p>Management Effectiveness</p>	<p>climate change</p> <p>Evaluation of all PA</p>	Include climate change criteria in management evaluations	<p>Green List Protected Conserved Areas</p>
<p>Governance</p>	Mechanisms in place	<p>Identify key actors</p> <p>Baselines</p> <p>Report</p>	<p>Indigenous PA</p> <p>Private PA</p>

Governance Opportunities



9 of 20 Like-Minded
MegaDiverse Countries
(LMMC)


52% of protected indigenous
lands of LMMC are in
Redparques countries

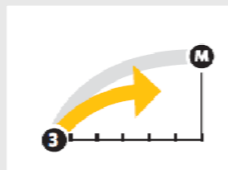
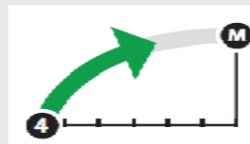
18% of not protected
indigenous lands are in
Redparques countries

Source: Garnett ST, Burgess ND, et al. 2018

Towards an Action Plan for 2020



Status	Gaps	Priorities	Opportunities
Ecological Representation	MPA	Measure marine ecological representation	Partners / tools
Connectivity & integration into wider landscapes	MPA	Measure marine connectivity and integration into wider landscapes	Partners / tools
Key Biodiversity Areas	Protection and legal recognition ecosystem services	Map and protect sites for ecosystem services	
OECM	Adopted definition	Alignment to formal definition	Indigenous protected areas Private protected areas



possible OECM identified

Gaps Key Biodiversity Areas

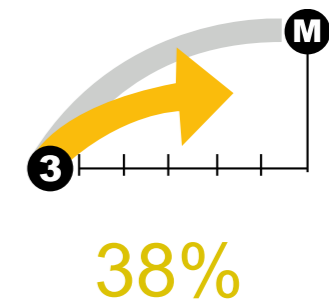
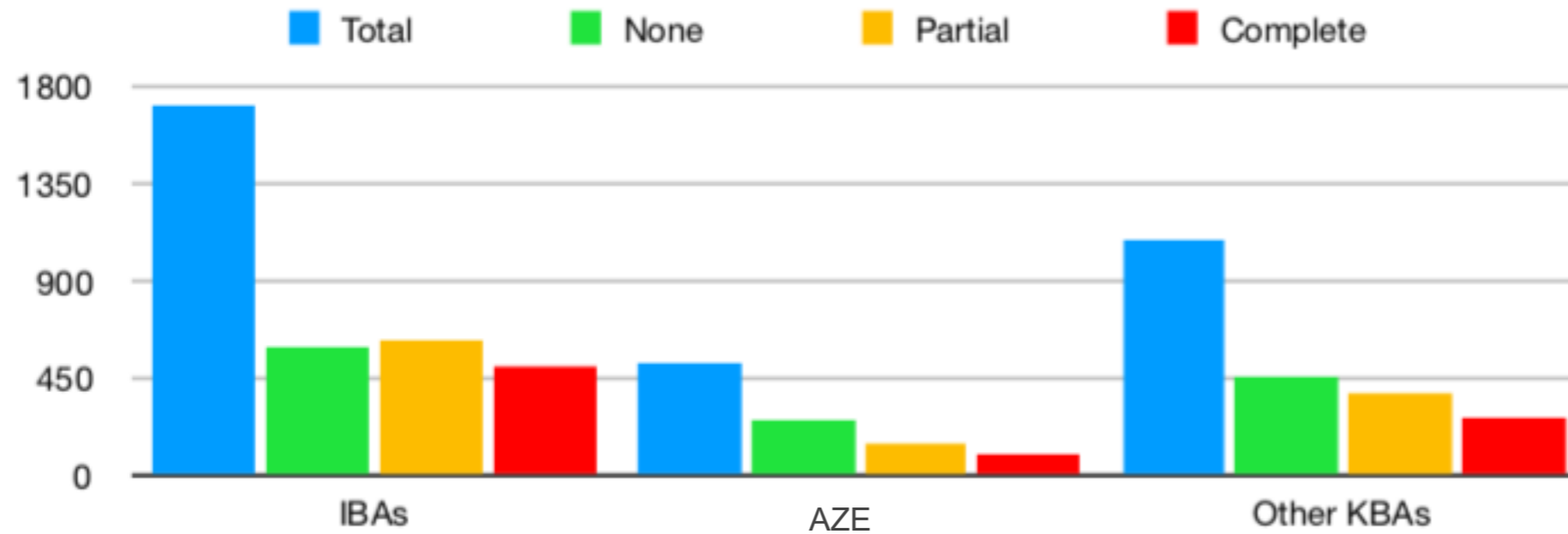


Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)
44%

Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites
31%

Other Key Biodiversity Areas (Other KBAs)
38%

Level of protection



	Total	None	Partial	Complete
IBAs	1724	595	631	503
AZE	529	266	153	110
Other KBAs	1101	457	391	268

Key Findings



pro
natura
asociación civil



Foto: Lorenzo Álvarez Fijo

GAPS

- Governance and Key Biodiversity Areas
- Strengthen Marine Protected Areas
- Unequal capacities between countries

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Green List
- Indigenous lands
- Private Protected lands
- OECM
- Protected Planet for Latin America
- Increase Redparques and other partners

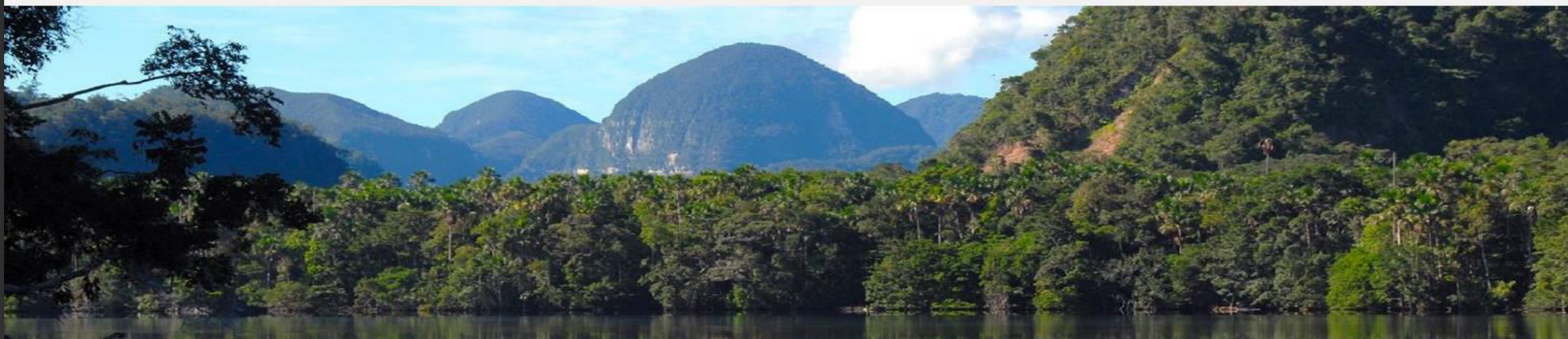
TOOLS:

- Financial
- Technical
- Experience sharing

www.areasprotegidas-latinoamerica.org



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