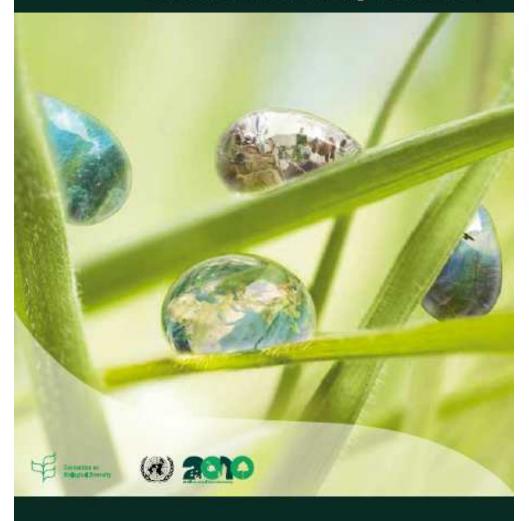
COP 10 and Protected Areas

- Decision X/31:Protected areas
- Decision X/2 :
 The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Decision X/29:Marine and coastal biodiversity





Global Biodiversity Outlook 3



Status and trends of the components of biological diversity



Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats



Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species



Change in status of threatened species



Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance



Coverage of protected areas

- A. Strategies for strengthening implementation
- B. Issues that need greater attention
- A. Target and timetable issues

Decision X/31 on Protected Areas

A. Strengthening National, Regional and Global implementation

- Action plan for PoWPA
- Integration into revised NBSAPs and relevant sectoral plans
- Development of regional plans
- Organization of regional technical support networks
- Coordination of available funding and technical support
- Sub-regional and regional capacity building workshops
- Increase awareness on PA benefits and values





Strengthening Sustainable Financing

- Develop and implement sustainable finance plans by 2012
- Timely and appropriate use of GEF 5 funds, bilateral and other aid using PoWPA action plan as basis
- Making an economic case for attracting additional funding
- Exploring funding opportunities under REDD+, CC windows
- GEF and IAs streamline delivery and disbursement, align projects to national PoWPA action plans for appropriate and focussed interventions and continuity of projects







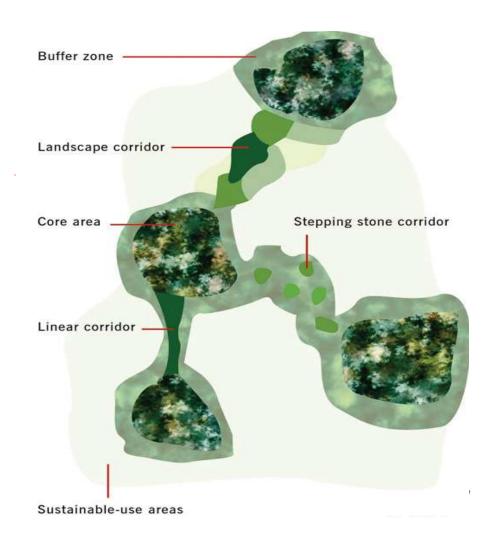






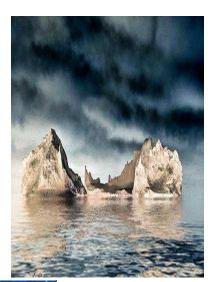
Climate Change

- Achieve target 1.2 of PoWPA (integrating PAs into wider land and seascapes and sectors) by 2015
- Improve management effectiveness for securing carbon sequestration and storage
- Recognize and communicate the value PAs in addressing CC
- UNFCCC to pay attention to the role of PAs and PoWPA in CC adaptation & mitigation strategies



Increased focus on Marine Protected Areas

- Protect open ocean waters and deep sea habitats through MPA networks in ABNG
- Urges Parties to achieve the 2012 marine target
- Establish/strengthen a range of governance types for MPAs









Decision X/31 on Protected Areas

B. Issues that need greater attention

 Value PA costs, benefits and their ecosystem services and implement PoWPA for achieving MDGs, and reducing poverty

DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY

Opportunities

Income, housing, food, alternative livelihoods, education, acquisition of new skills

Empowerment

Governance mechanisms; community participation; benefits towomen, children and youth; access and rights

Security

Health, social cohesion, cultural traditions, maintenance of natural resources

PA GOODS & SERVICES

Subsistence, livelihoods & nutrition

Social, cultural & governance

Human & ecosysten health; traditional health care

Drinking & irrigation water, hydro power, erosion control

Reduce & mitigate natural disasters

Reduce & adapt climate change

MDGs

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger (direct contribution)

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education (indirect contribution)

Goal 3: Promote gender equality (direct contribution)

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality (indirect contribution)

Goal 5: Improve maternal health (indirect contribution)

Goal 6: Combat major diseases (direct & indirect contribution)

Goal 7: Environmental security (direct contribution)

Goal 8: Global partnership for development (direct & indirect contribution)

Management Effectiveness (ME)

- By 2015 institutionalize ME
 assessments in 60 % of the total
 national PA systems
- Include governance, social impacts, PA benefits and CC adaptation and mitigation in ME evaluation process
- Implement the results of ME evaluation







 Strengthening effective participation of ILCs and diversification of governance types

	A. Governance by Government			B. Shared Governance			C. Private Governance			D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance		
	Feder al or nation al minist ry or agency	Local/ munic ipal minist ry or agenc y	Gover nment - delega ted manag ement	Trans- bound ary manag ement	Collabor ative manage ment (various forms of pluralist influence	Joint manage ment (pluralist manage ment board)	Declar ed and run by indivi dual land- owner	by non- profit organi sation s	by for profit organi sation s	Indigenous bio- cultural areas & Territories- declared and run by Indigenous Peoples	Community Conserved Areas - declared and run by ILCs	
I - Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area							9					
II – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values)												
III – Natural Monument										THE STATE OF THE S		
IV – Habitat/ Species Management												
V — Protected Landscape/ Seascape												
VI – Managed Resource												Life in harmony, into いのちの共生を、 COP 10 / MC

- Facilitate & simplify reporting on PoWPA achievements
- Adopt a user friendly, simple, web- based reporting framework that foster periodic updates





Life in harmony, into the future いのちの共生を、未来へ COP 10 / MOP 5



The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- 5 Strategic goals
- 20 Targets









Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

 Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

PA communications (PoWPA goals 3.1, 3.5)







Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.





PA economics and financing (PoWPA goals 3.1, 3.4)

A生を、未来へ 10 / MOP 5



Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- 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.
- 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.

PA management capacity (PoWPA goals 3.2,1.2, 1.4, 4.3, & 4.4)

からの共生を、未来へ COP 10 / MOP 5



Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

 Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 % 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 landscape and seascape.



Almost all goals of PoWPA especially goals1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1,3.2, 4.3



Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

 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.

PA management capacity (PoWPA goals 3.2, 4.1 & 4.3)

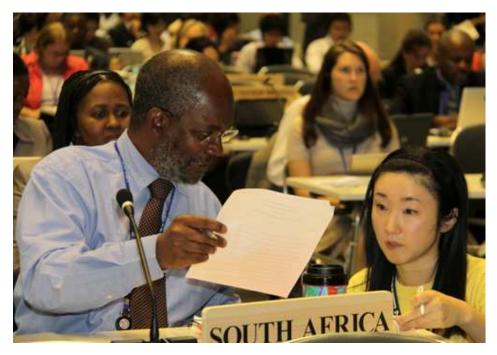






Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

 Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, ... and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



PA economics and financing (PoWPA goals 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 2.1, 2.2)

SignoBloat Sittoroit,

Life in harmony, into the future いのちの共生を、未来へ COP 10 / MOP 5



Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

• 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 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



PA and climate change (PoWPA goals 1.2, 1.4, 1.5 & 4.3)

mony, into the future ちの共生を、未来へ COP 10 / MOP 5



Goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources should increase substantially from the current levels.

PA economics and financing (PoWPA goals 3.1, 2.1 and 3.4)

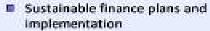
Life in harmony, into the future いのちの共生を、未来へ COP 10 / MOP 5

PA approaches apply to all targets

Target	PA Comms	PA mgmt capacity	PA Governance	PA Economics	PA climate change
1 Awareness					
2 Biodiv value					
3					
4					
5 Habitat loss					
6 Unsustainalbe fishing					
7 Production landscape					
8					
9 Invasive aliens					
10 Vulnerable ecosys.					
11 PA coverage					
12					
13					
14 Ecosystem services					
15 Resilience, restoration					
16					
17 NBSAPs					
18 Governance					
19					
20					

Target 11 and its sub-targets





- Management effectiveness assessments & implementation of results
- Diversification and implementation of Governance Types
- Valuation of PA benefits and goods
- Integration of PAs into wider landscapes and seascapes





achieve





