

## A collage of various images representing biodiversity. The images include a lemur, a boy, a map, a bird, a turtle, a fish, a spider, and a butterfly. The text "Target 11 &amp; PoWPA" is prominently displayed in the center, with "Sarat Gidda" and "CBD Secretariat Montreal" below it.



# October 2010: Nagoya Biodiversity Summit



## Epoch making for Biodiversity policy



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COP10 / MOP 5





# Programme of Work on Protected Areas 2004- COP 7



Establishment and maintenance of :  
*comprehensive,*  
*ecologically representative*  
*effectively managed*

national and regional systems of protected areas:

- by 2010 for terrestrial areas
- by 2012 for marine areas



# Target 11



By 2020,

at least **17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas**, and  
**10 % of coastal and marine areas**,

.... especially areas of ***particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services***,

..... are **conserved through** .... protected areas .... and  
***other effective area-based conservation measures***

... ***effectively and equitably managed***,

.... ***ecologically representative and***

..... ***well connected systems of PAs integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes***



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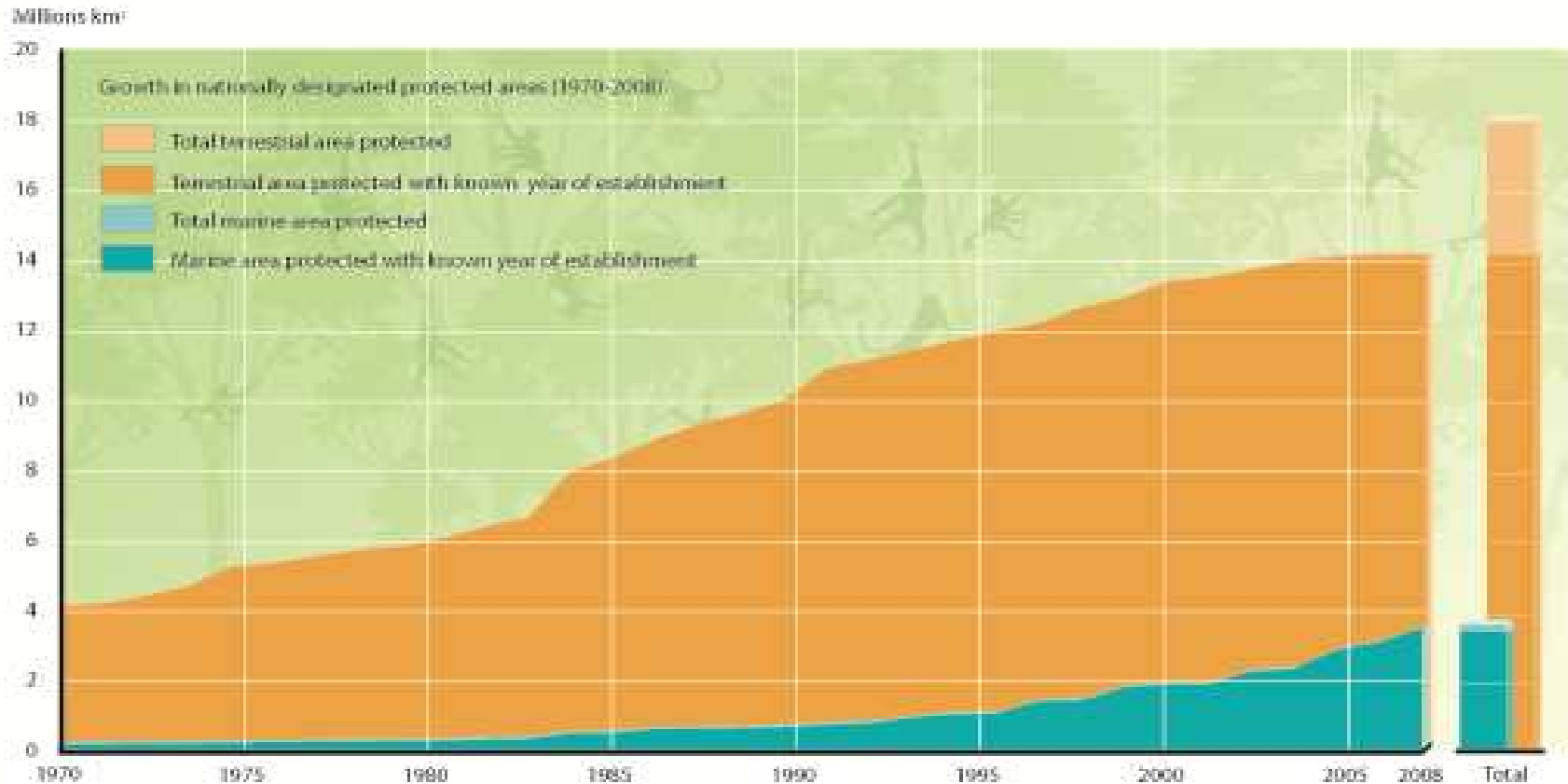


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# Target 11



Why at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas





# Target 11



Why 10 % of coastal and marine areas ?



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# Target 11



*What are areas of particular importance for biodiversity?*

## Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

- Important Bird Areas
  - Important Plant Areas
    - Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
    - Areas rich in wild relatives of crops



## Vulnerability and Irreplaceability



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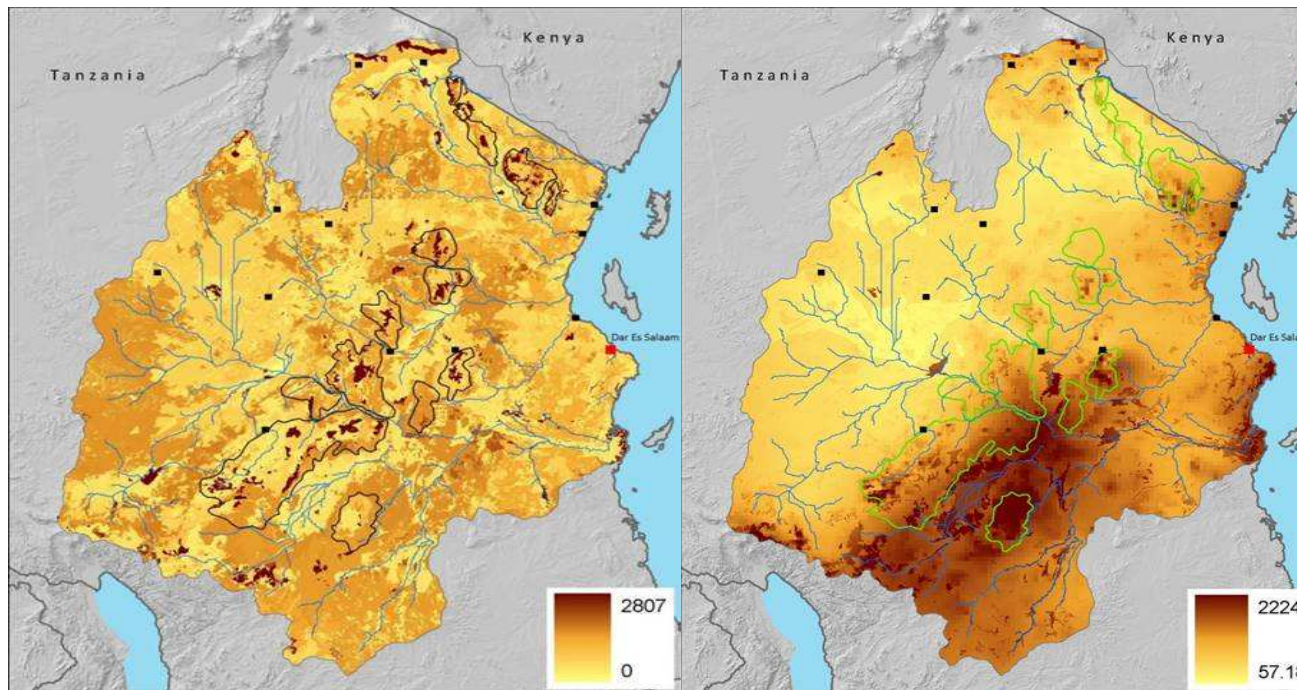


# Target 11



## *Ecosystem services of Protected Areas*

- Water security
  - Food and health security
    - subsistence, livelihoods
      - CC adaptation & mitigation





# Target 11



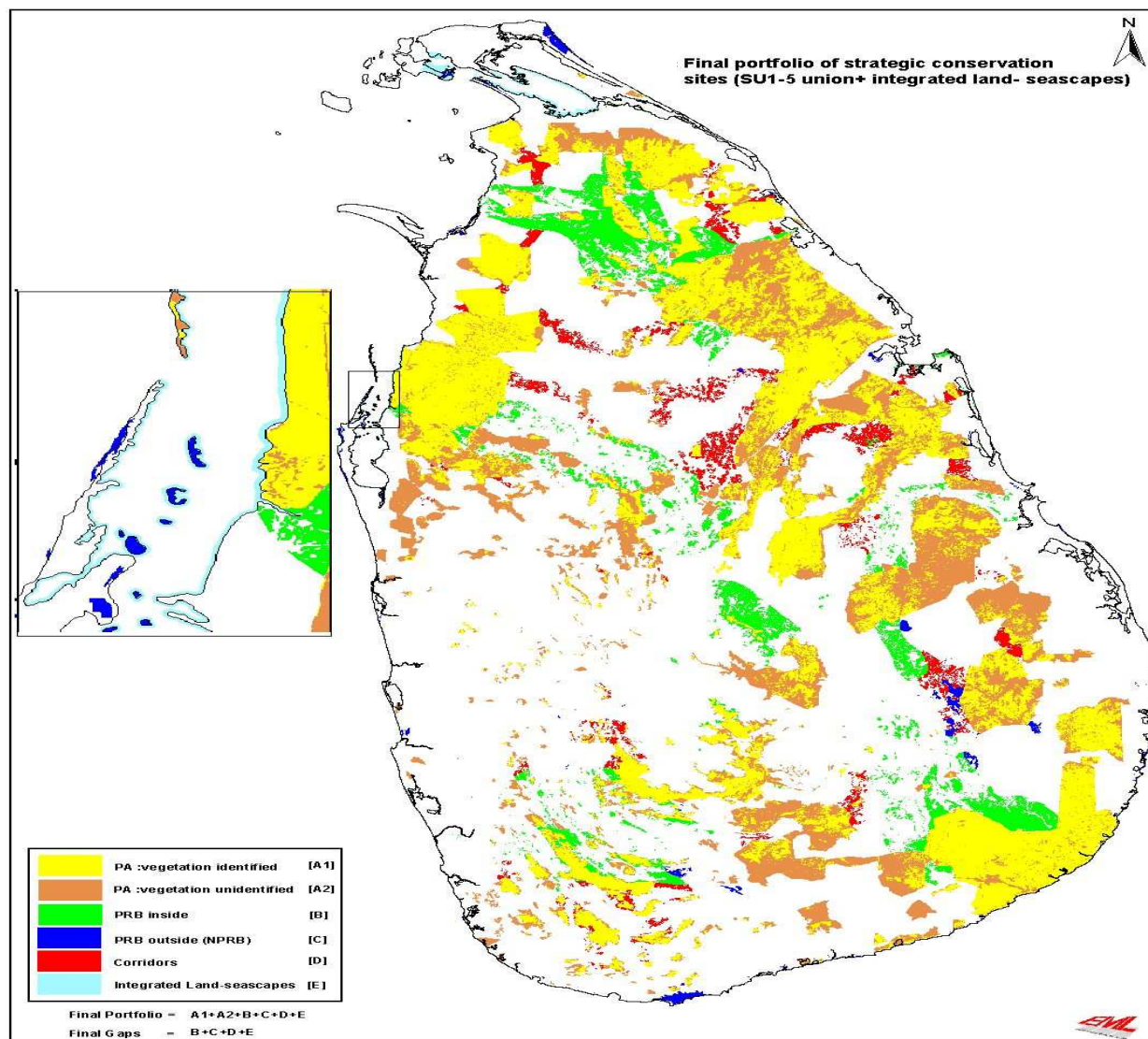
***What are other effective area-based conservation measures?***

- ***ICCAs including LMMAs***
- ***Private PAs***



# Target 11

*What is ecologically representative?*



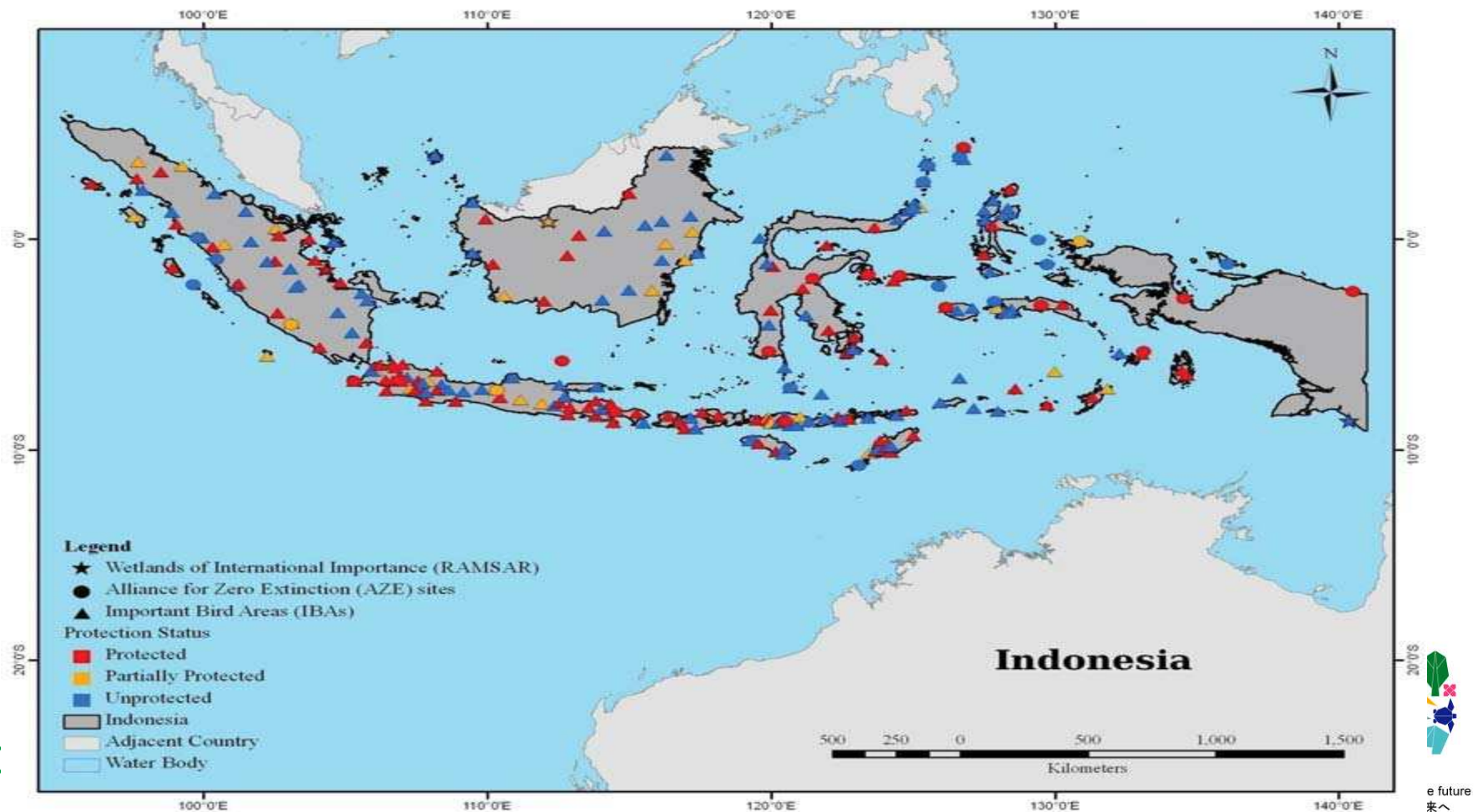
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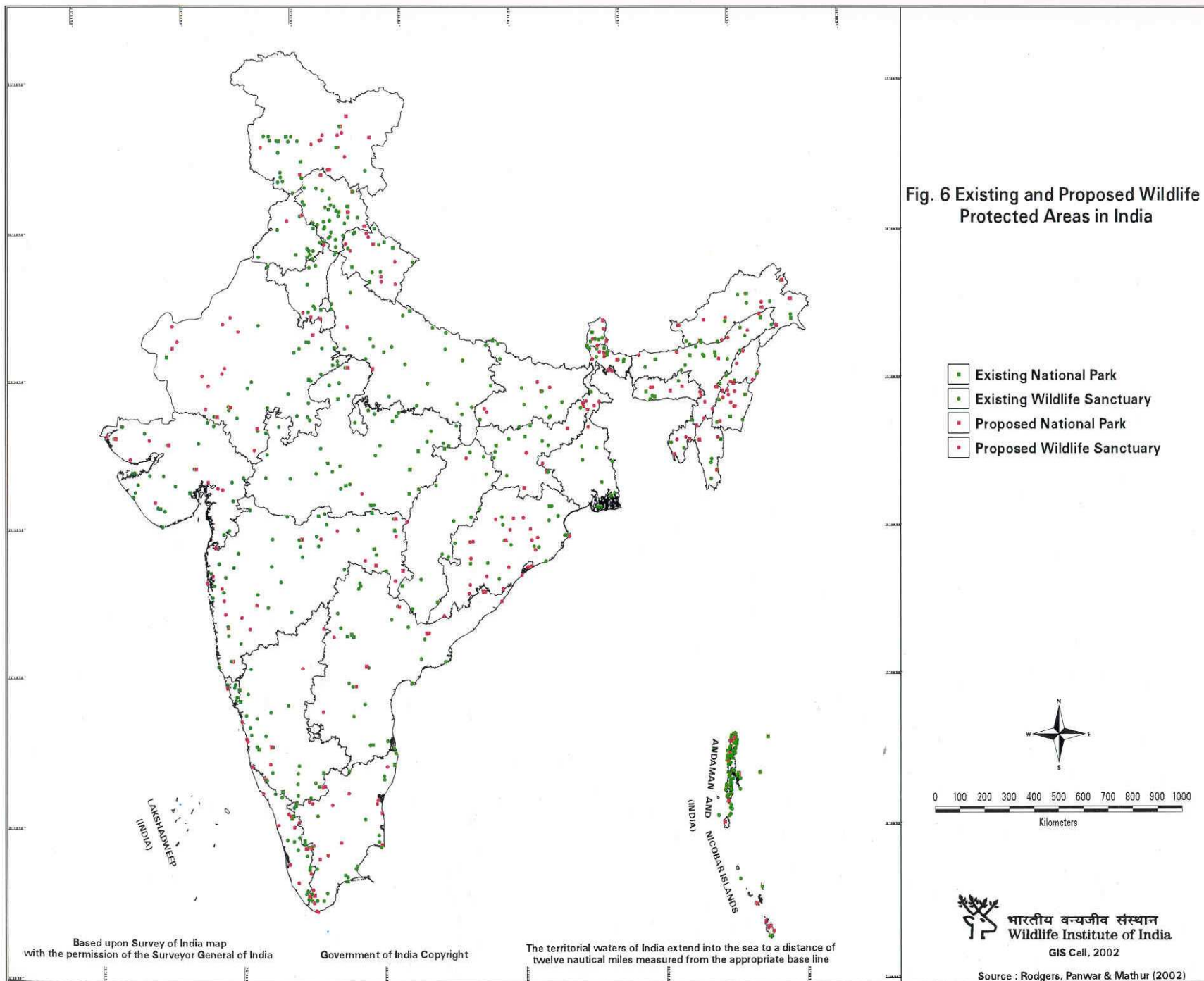


# Target 11



*What is ecologically representative?*



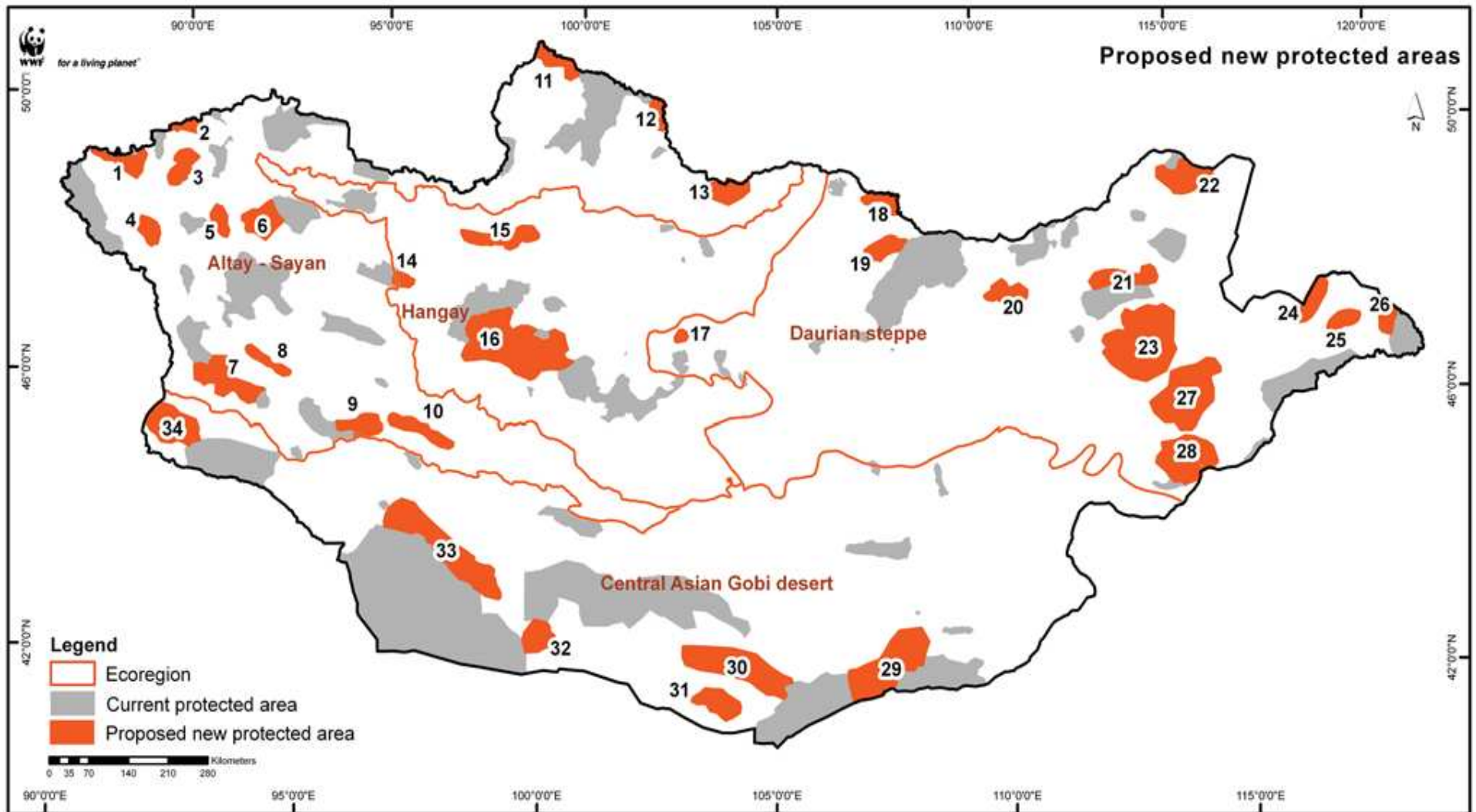




# Target 11



## *What is ecologically representative?*

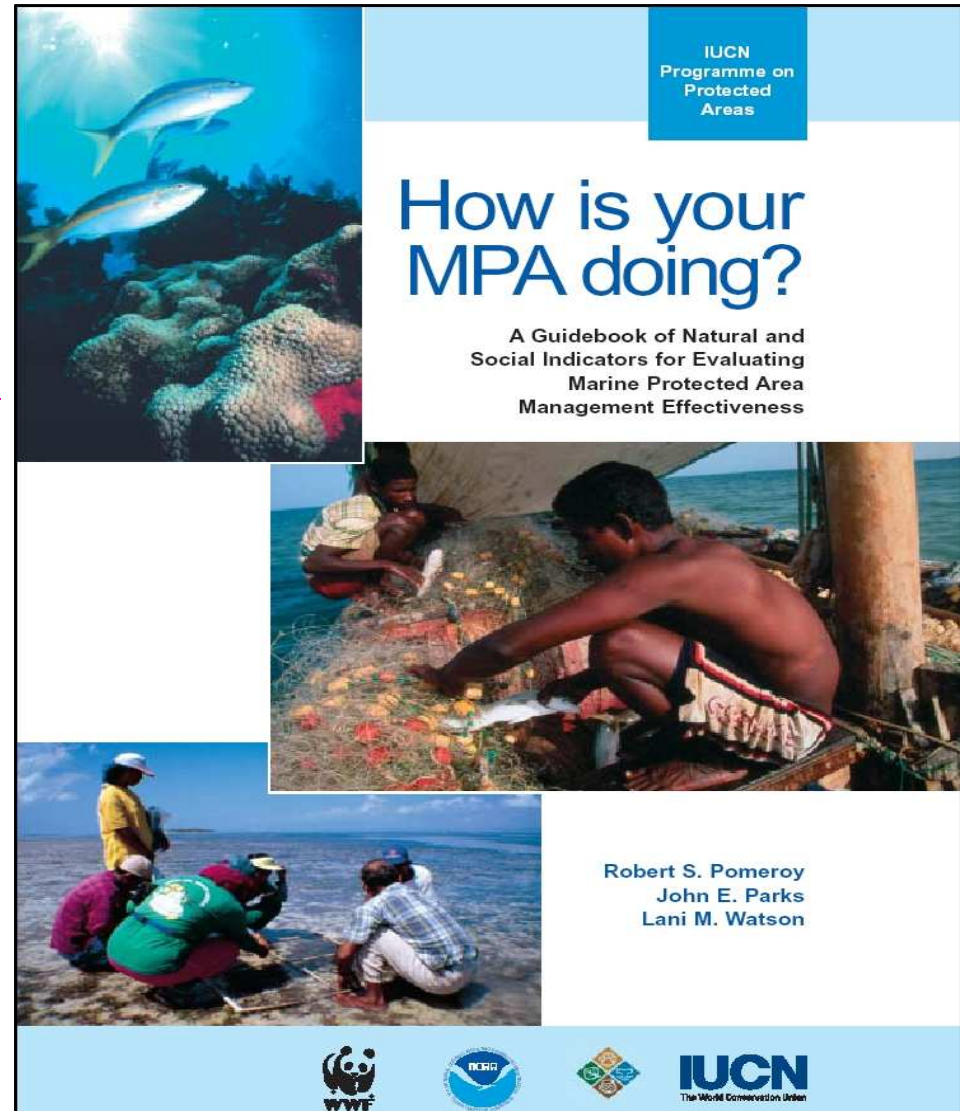


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# Target 11

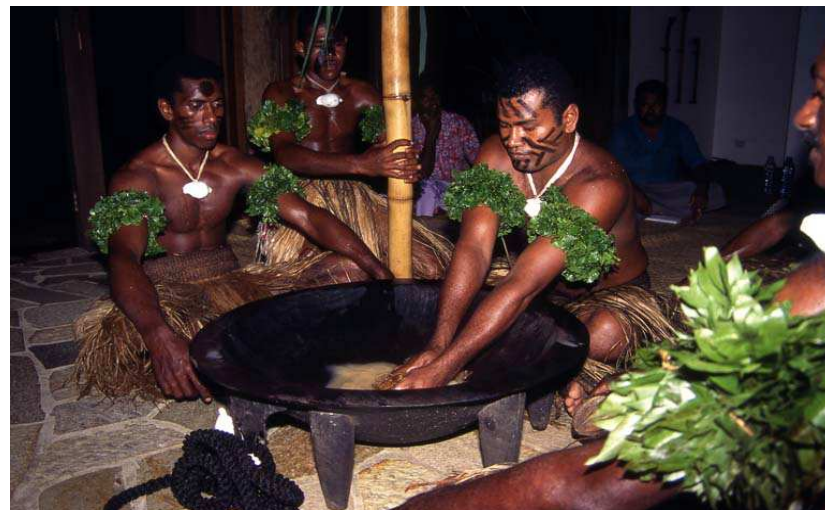
What is effectively managed ?



# Target 11

## What is equitably managed?

### ➤ Governance



	A. Governance by Government			B. Shared Governance			C. Private Governance			D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance	
	Federal or national ministry or agency	Local/ municipal ministry or agency	Government-delegated management	Trans-boundary management	Collaborative management (various forms of pluralist influence)	Joint management (pluralist management board)	Declared and run by individual land-owner	...by non-profit organisations	...by for-profit organisations	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											
II – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values)											
III – Natural Monument											
IV – Habitat/ Species Management											
V – Protected Landscape/ Seascape											
VI – Managed Resource											

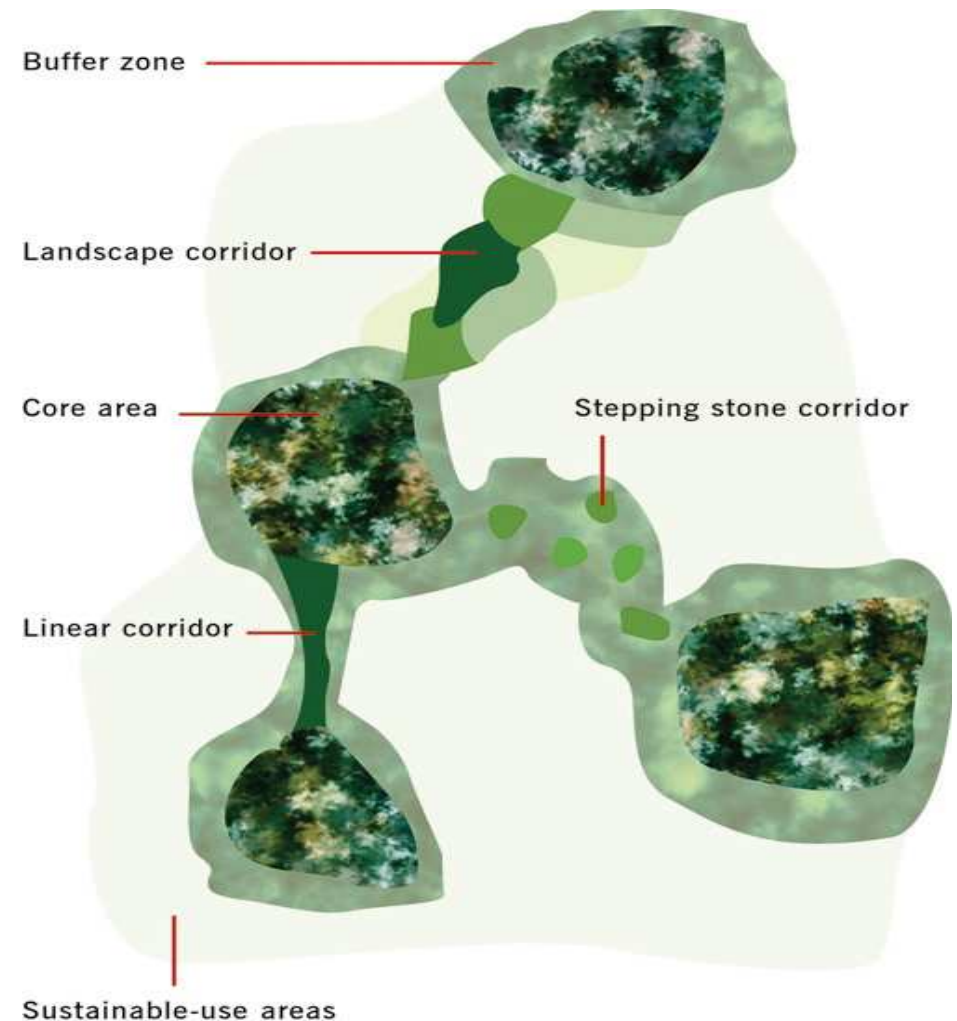
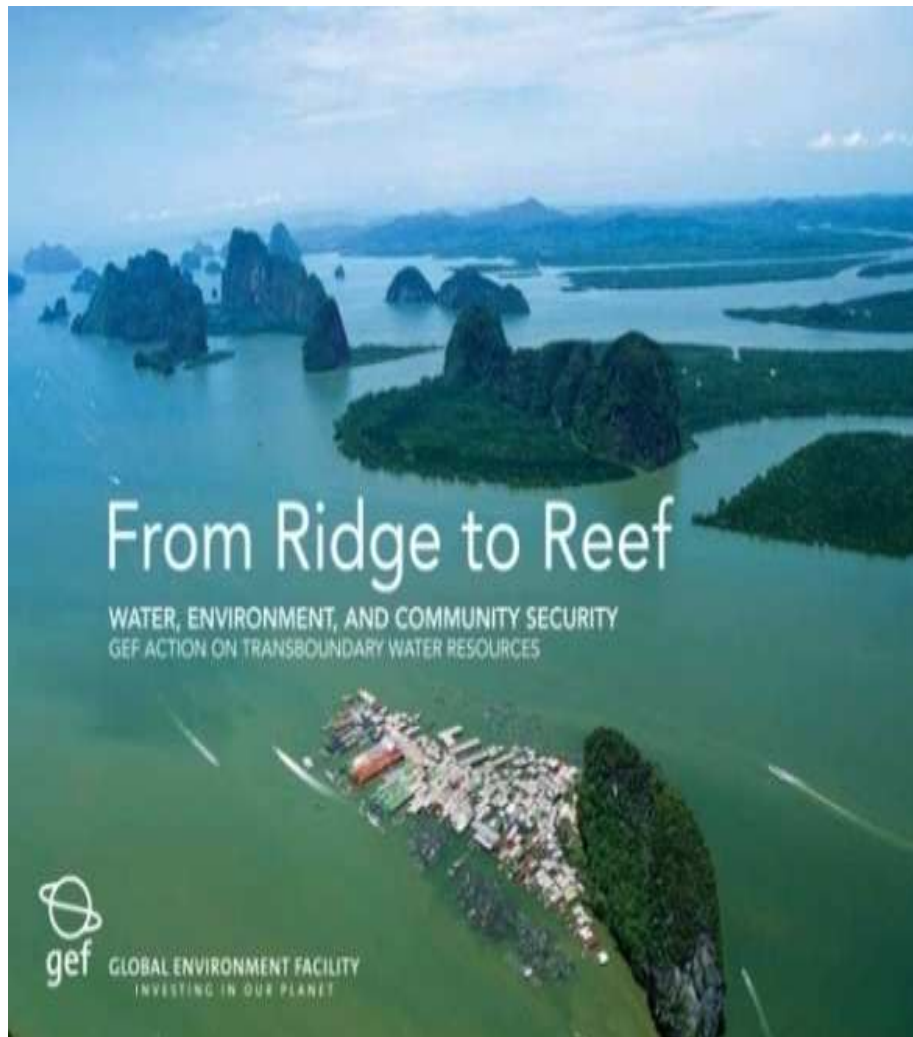




# Target 11



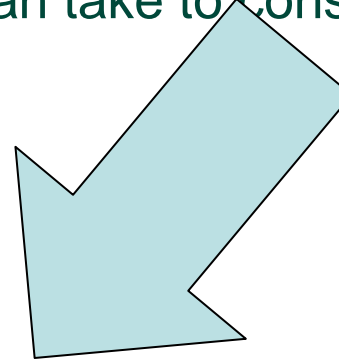
*What is well connected systems of PAs integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes*





## 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*



PA economics and financing ( PoWPA goals 3.1, 3.4)



## 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)







## 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 goals 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2





## 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)



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## 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)







## 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)



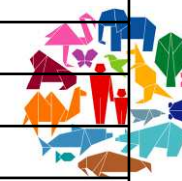
# PA approaches and PoWPA apply to all targets



Target	PoWPA in general	PA mgmt Capacity( 1.4, 4.2,4.3)	PA Governance, PE 2 2.1, 2.2ce	PA Economics , 3.1, 3.4	PA climate change, 1.2
1 Awareness					
2 Biodiv value					
3					
4					
5 Habitat loss					
6 Unsustainable 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					



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# Protected areas in South, East and Southeast Asia (WDPA 2011)



Country	% Terrestrial area protected	% Territorial sea protected	Completed Gap Analysis
Afghanistan	0.37		No data
Bangladesh	1.81	0.81	No data
Bhutan	28.35		No data
Brunei Darussalam	43.99	1.44	Yes
Cambodia	25.77	0.44	Yes
China	16.64	1.28	Partial data
India	5.03	1.67	Yes
Indonesia	14.15	1.99	Yes
Japan	16.48	5.55	Yes
Korea, DPR	5.90	0.11	No data
Korea, Republic	2.40	3.85	No data
Lao PDR	16.62		Yes
Malaysia	18.10	2.03	Yes
Maldives		0.00	Under way



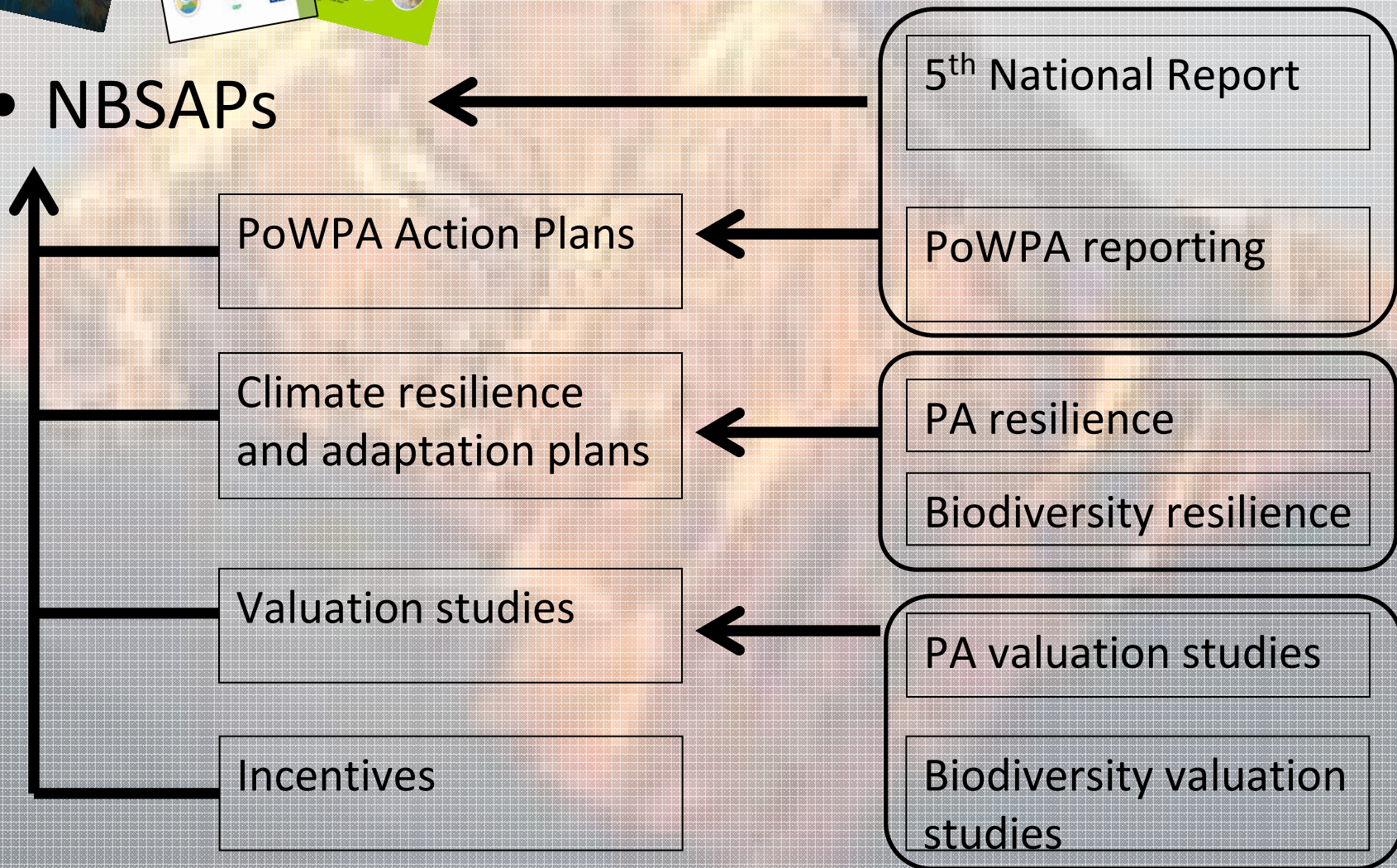
# Protected areas in South, East and Southeast Asia (WDPA 2011)



Country	% Terrestrial area protected	% Territorial sea protected	Completed Gap Analysis
Mongolia	13.39		Yes
Myanmar	6.33	0.31	Yes
Nepal	17.00		Yes
Pakistan	10.13	1.83	No data
Philippines	10.86	2.47	Yes
Singapore	5.38	1.44	Yes
Sri Lanka	21.46	1.06	Yes
Thailand	20.09	4.38	Yes
Timor-Leste	6.05	6.67	
Viet Nam	6.24	1.71	Yes



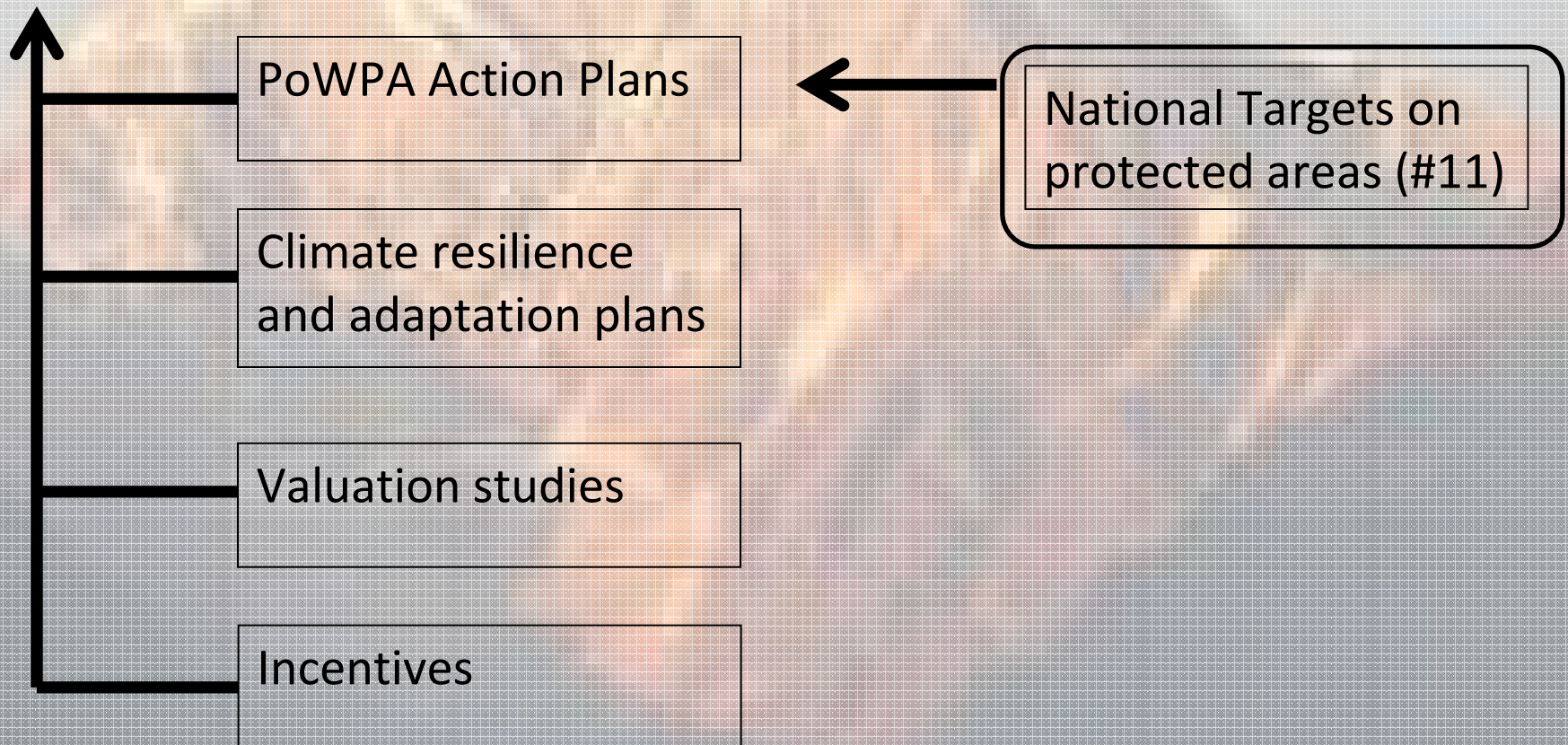
## • NBSAPs







- NBSAPs





# Target 11



## Questions for exercise:

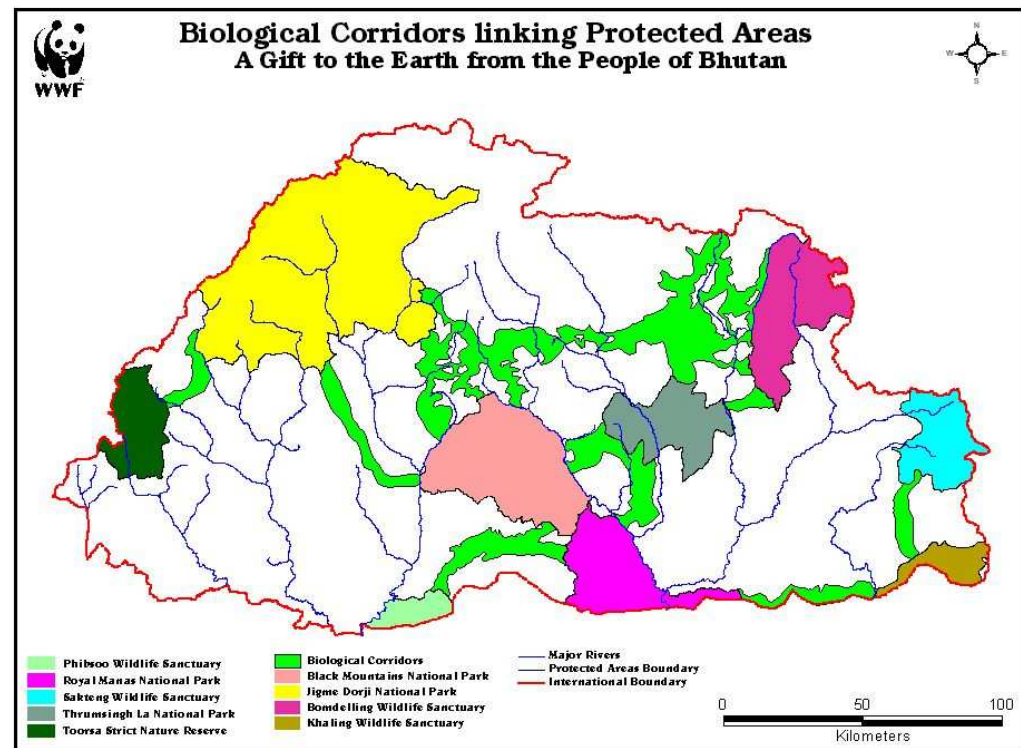
1. What are the realistic area based targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas for your country?
2. What is the example of a target for each of the qualitative elements of target 11 and indicative time line for achieving them?
  - Connected and ecologically representative
  - Effectively managed protected areas
  - Diversified governance types and recognition of ICCAS
  - Sustainably financed
  - Integrated into wider land & sea scapes and sectors



# Examples of national targets for qualitative elements of Target 11



- “All protected areas are joined by at least one ecological corridor”
- “Protected areas include all IUCN Red List species in at least 2 areas”



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**Connected and ecologically representative**



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# Examples of national targets for qualitative elements of Target 11



- “Protected areas have at least one protected area ranger/2000 hectares”
- “All protected areas have a written management plan”



**Effectively managed protected areas**



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# Examples of national targets for qualitative elements of Target 11



- “The protected area network has at least two examples of every protected area governance category”



- “recognition is in place to enable community conserved areas”



**Diverse governance types and categories**



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# Examples of national targets for qualitative elements of Target 11



- “At least 75% of core funding for protected areas is secured by a trust fund”
- “Cost-sharing mechanisms between protected areas enable system-wide finance”



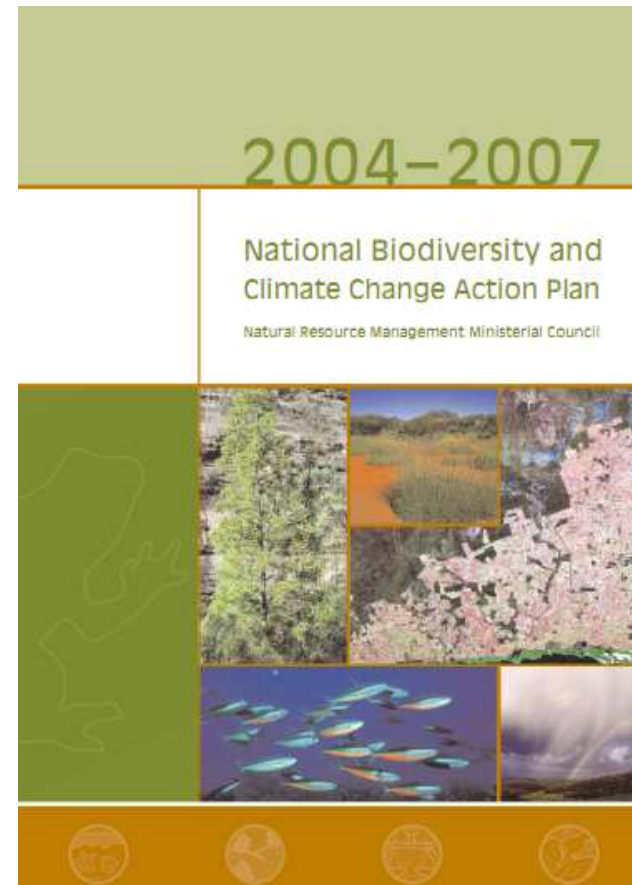
**Sustainably financed**



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# Examples of national targets for qualitative elements of Target 11

- “The forestry, agriculture and fisheries sectors enhance protected area management”
- “Protected areas are a fully integral component of the national climate adaptation strategy”



**Integrated into landscape, seascape and sectors**



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# Thank You

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