



Introduction to the Workshop

**Capacity-building Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe
on Achieving
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12
Minsk, Belarus**

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Convention on Biological Diversity

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Outline

- Historical background – PoWPA
- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity – Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12
- What pieces are in places for implementation – Decision XI/24
- What needs to be done – CBD strategy
- Objectives and expected outcomes of the Workshop

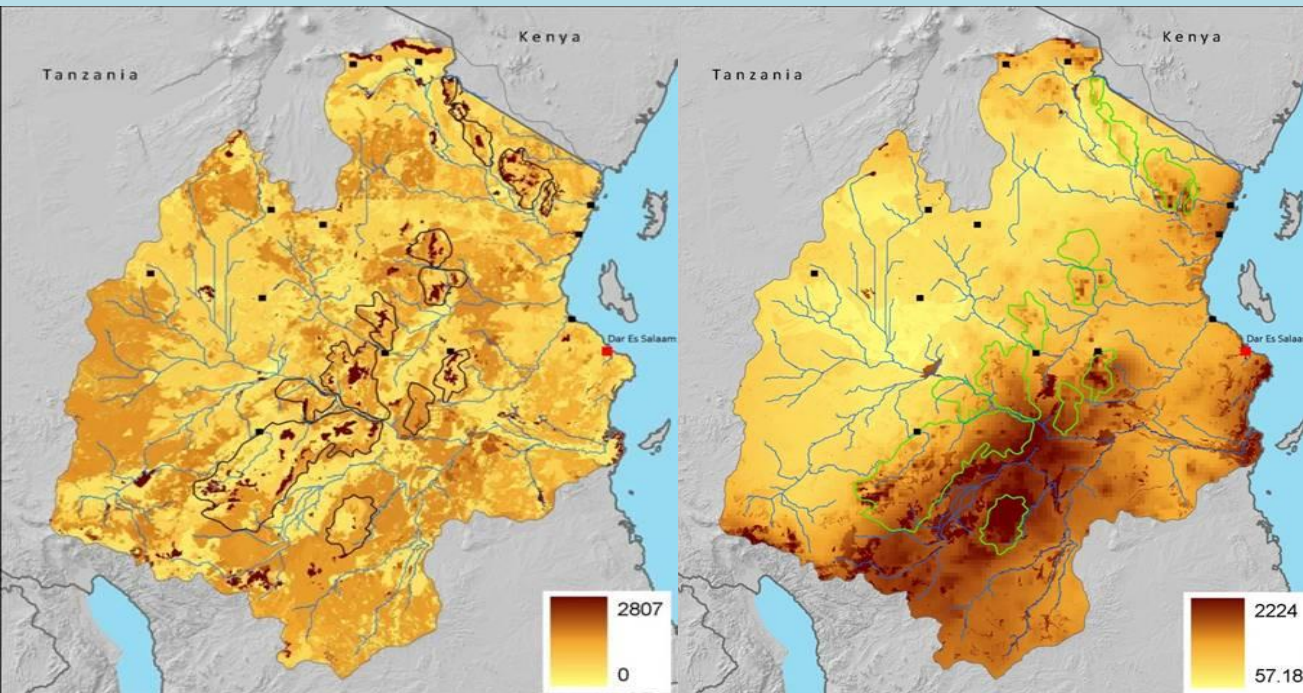




Protected areas deliver Multiple Benefits - natural solutions for global challenges & sustainable development goals

Ecosystem services of Protected Areas

- Water security (drinking, irrigation, hydro power, etc.)
- Food, nutrition and health security
- Subsistence and livelihoods
- Climate Change and natural disasters adaptation and mitigation
- Social, cultural and governance



It all started with the Programme of Work on Protected Areas...



In 2004,
188
governments
made an
historic
commitment
to protected
areas.



A Decade of PoWPA

From 2004-2014:

- **Global terrestrial protected area coverage increased by 2.3% or 3,091,919 km²**
- **global territorial seas protected up to 12 nautical miles, increased by 3%, and up to 200 nautical miles by 6.2%**
- **About 474 terrestrial ecoregions have 10% or more protected**
- **About 78 marine ecoregions have 10% or more protected**
- **About 59 Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites have 17% or more protected**
- **About 173 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas have 17% or more protected**
- **The number of Parties with 17% or more of terrestrial areas protected has expanded from 66 in 2004 to 83 in 2014**
- **The number of Parties with 10% or more of territorial seas protected (up to 12 nautical miles) expanded from 38 in 2004 to 48 in 2014**
- **Nomination of over 150 national focal points for implementation**
- **Provision of capacity building workshops, training, e-learning modules and over 1,000 tools and documents**
- **Development of PoWPA Friends Consortium with over 40 partners**
- **Development of over 100 National Action Plans for Protected Areas**





“Parties to the CBD and the world’s protected area community have hailed the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas as one of the Convention’s most successful initiatives. Since CBD came into force in 1993, the world’s Protected Areas have increased by nearly 100% in absolute numbers and by about 60% in total area.”



Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director

“The Programme of Work on Protected Areas is one of the great successes of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and has helped stimulate rapid growth in both the number and effectiveness of protected areas throughout the world.”



Julia Marton-Lefèvre, IUCN Director General and Nik Lopoukhine, Chair IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

“The Programme of Work on Protected areas without doubt can be seen as one of the most successful programmes of the CBD. This is thanks to the high commitment of the Secretariat..... In this context Germany would like to thank the Secretariat and its staff for their tireless efforts.”

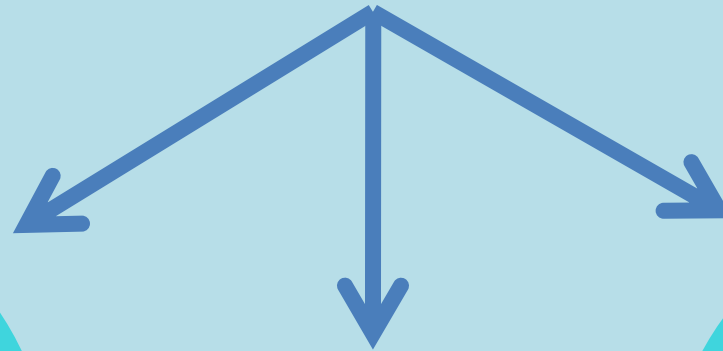


Statement by the delegation of Germany to SBSTTA 14



A Decade of PoWPA

3 Enabling Factors of Success



**Broaden
political support
and
commitment**

**Align available
funding with
country Action
Plans**

**Better global,
regional &
national
technical
support
networks**



October 2010: Nagoya Biodiversity Summit

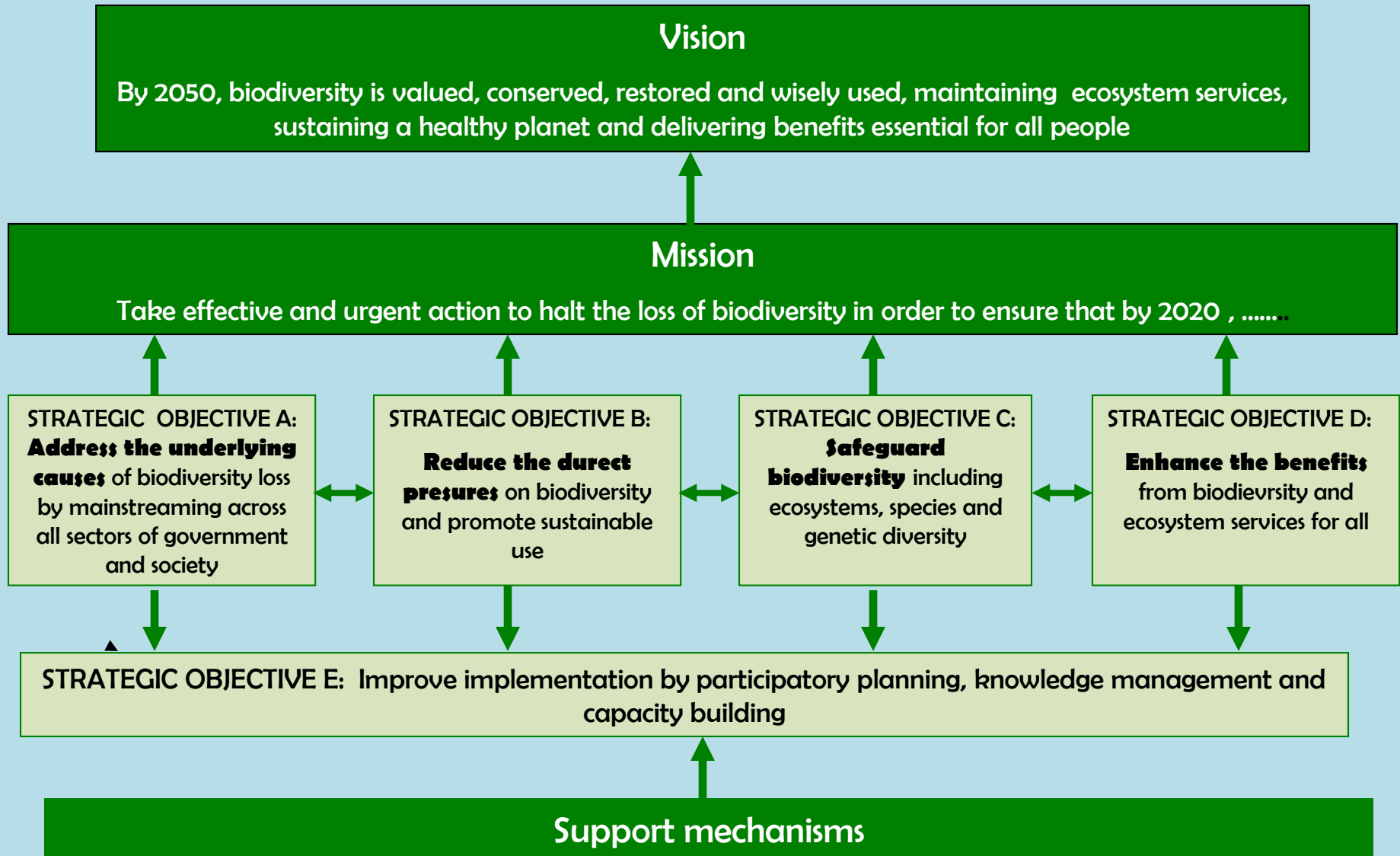
Epoch making for Biodiversity policy



Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP10 / MOP 5



The Strategic Plan For Biodiversity, 2011-2020:





Aichi Biodiversity 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 that are...

... effectively and equitably managed,

... ecologically representative,

... well connected systems, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes,

... and other effective area-based conservation measures

Aichi Biodiversity Target 12

By 2020,

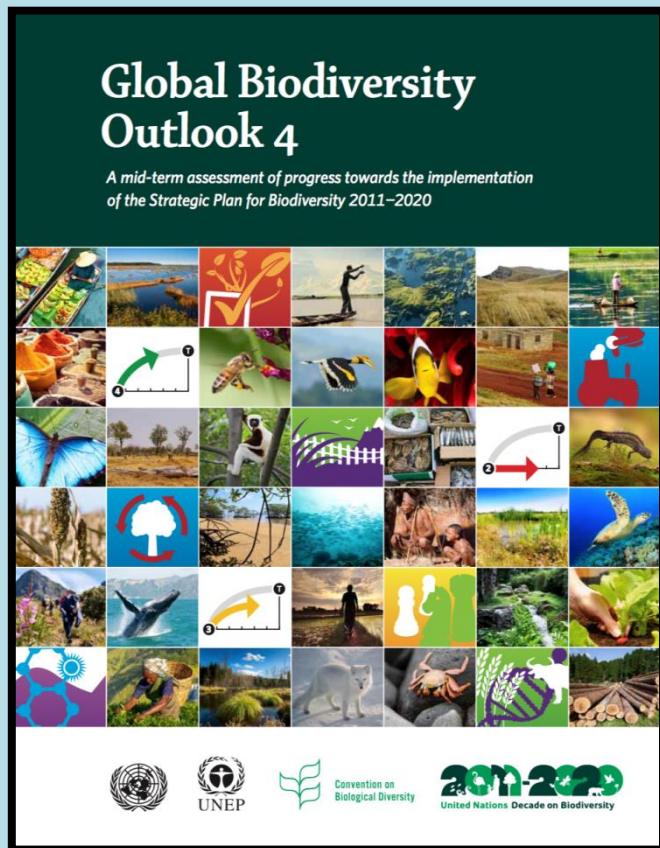
...the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and...

...their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.





Mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



Progress is being made but an insufficient rate to reach most targets by their deadlines



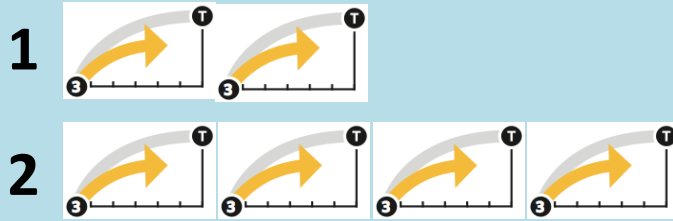
COP12 / MOP7 / MOP1
PYEONGCHANG KOREA 2014



Target elements

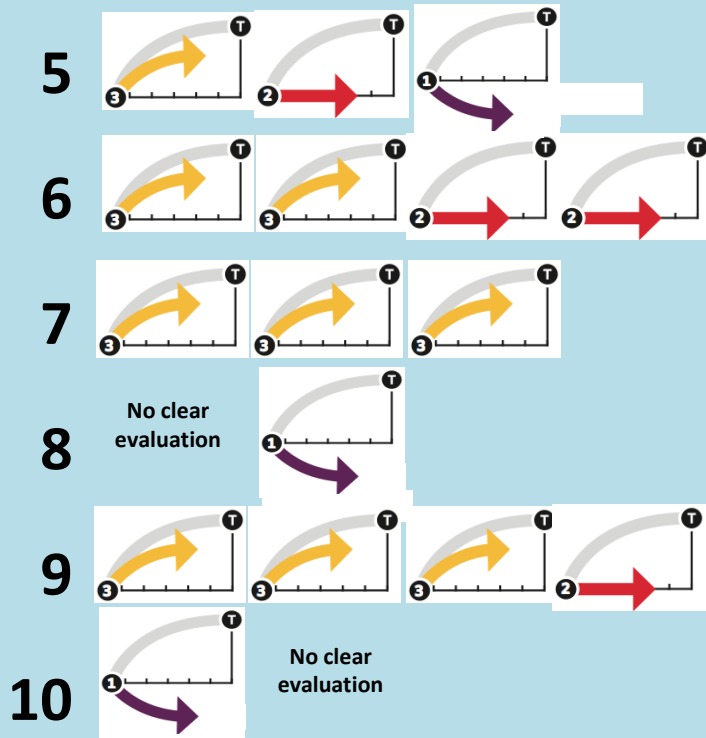
Underlying Causes

A



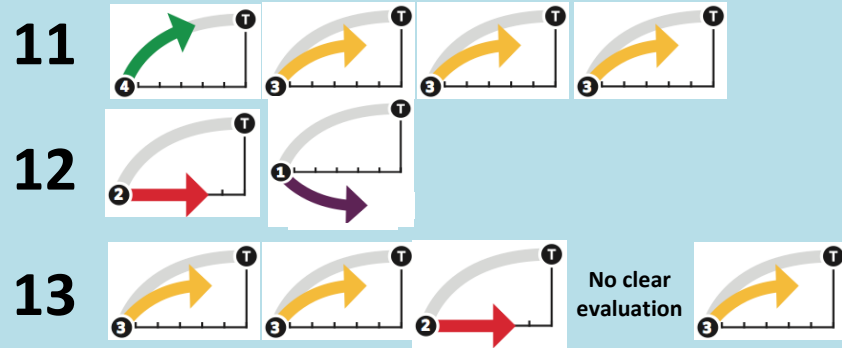
Direct pressures

B



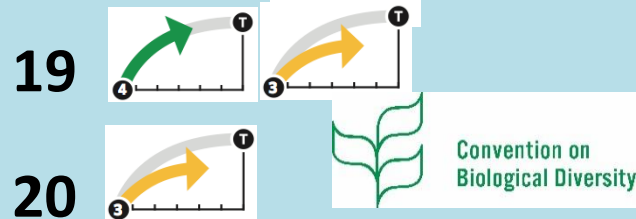
Enhance benefits

C



Enhance Implementation

E



Convention on
Biological Diversity





Status of Target 11 and 12 as given in GBO-4 at global level

17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water are protected



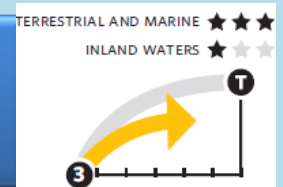
Protected areas are effectively and equitably managed



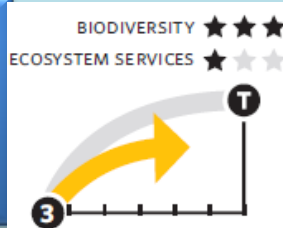
10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are protected



Protected areas are ecologically representative



Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are protected



Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented



Protected areas are well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape



The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained





What is needed and how to Make it **HAPPEN?**





What pieces are in place? COP 11 Decision XI/24 on Protected Areas

Invites Parties to...

- Integrate PoWPA action plans into updated NBSAPs;
- Consistent with national circumstances, **undertake major efforts, with appropriate support, to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11;**
- Strengthen recognition of and support for community-based approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Renew efforts to establish multi-sectoral committees that include representatives of indigenous and local communities in support of the PoWPA, and continue to conduct assessments of the governance of protected areas;
- **Align protected area projects in PoWPA action plans with the fourth, fifth and sixth replenishment periods of the GEF; and**
- **Report on the implementation of PoWPA action plans, including incorporation of the results of implementing projects funded by the GEF and other donors, in order to track progress toward achieving Aichi Target 11.**



COP 11 Decision XI/24 on Protected Areas

- ***Invites the GEF and its implementing agencies to facilitate alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects identified in PoWPA action plans.***
- *Invites the Ramsar, the Man and the Biosphere Programme of UNESCO, and the World Heritage Convention, along with other relevant partners, regional agencies, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies...to create synergies and partnerships and to consider aligning their activities towards supporting implementation of PoWPA action plans.*
- *Invites the UNEP-WCMC and its partners, including the World Commission on Protected Areas of the IUCN, to continue to report progress towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 .*
- *Invites regional initiatives, organizations and agencies, and organizations of indigenous and local communities, to coordinate their activities and to foster regional cooperation partnerships and implementation strategies.*
- *Invites partners to further support implementation of PoWPA action plans and to continue to develop technical guidance to achieve the full scope of Aichi Target 11.*



CBD Strategy: Implementation Timeline 2015 – 2020





Phase 1 - Consolidated Approach

**Seek
willingness and
coordination
with partner
agencies**

**Develop
country data
dossiers**

**Communicate
with workshop
participants**

**Carry out
capacity
building
workshop for
developing
road maps**

**COP 13
Reporting**

Support Mechanisms:

- Friends of PoWPA and other partner organizations
- Process for feedback of implementation strategy
- Securing alignment of implementation strategy
- Securing donor organizations feedback and alignment
- Creating (regional) support networks for implementation





Communicate with PoWPA focal points

Week	Title of communication email	Objectives
1	Introduction to the workshop	Describes background, objectives of workshop and the process
2	Country data dossiers	Presents the information contained within the data dossier, the objectives of developing it and asks the participant to go through it
3	Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presents a questionnaire that requests the participant to vet the dossier information- Requests a conference call, if needed
4	Status, gaps and opportunities table and project tracking matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Requests the participant to report on the national status of the information listed the dossier as well as the gaps arising from them and the opportunities these present- Requests the participant to fill in a matrix that tracks current projects with the elements of Target 11



Objectives of the Workshop

Status of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12

- **Collect and share information and data**

Identify priority actions

- **Review of national commitments for achieving Targets**
- **Review of what countries are currently implementing through GEF-5 and other bilateral projects: matrix assessment**
- **Assess the gaps between national commitments and what countries are currently implementing**
- **Develop national road map**

Support

- **Explore financial opportunities for advancing actions through national budgets, bilateral sources, and GEF-6 STAR biodiversity allocations**
- **Explore other support through drafting a practical COP 13 decision**

Transboundary conservation

- **Tools and mechanisms**
- **Country case studies**





Is this do 'able?





Expected Outcomes

Status of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12

- Individual country assessments of the status, gaps and opportunities

Identify priority actions

- Identification of priority and feasible actions that will fill the gap and be undertaken in the next five years which make a change to the existing status at national, regional and global levels.

Support

- Assess possibilities of accessing funding through GEF-6 for implementation of identified actions
- Assess technical guidance and capacity supports through partner organizations and a practical decision from CBD COP 13

Transboundary conservation

- List of transboundary protected areas under development in Africa
- List of areas that can contribute to peace building





Organization of Work

Day 1

Opening

Partner
Presentations

Status of Targets
11&12: Group Work

Status of Targets
11&12: Report Back

Day 2

Governance and
Equity:
Presentations

Governance and
Equity: Group work

Peace and
Biodiversity Initiative:
Presentations

Focused Action for
Implementation:
Presentations

Day 3

Focused Action for
Implementation:
Group Work

Focused Action for
Implementation:
Report Back

Inputs to COP 13:
Group Work

Meeting Closure

Day 4

Field Trip





Contents of USB Key

Country data

NBSAP

Fifth National Report

Target 11 and 12 data dossiers

GEF PIFs

Tools and Information

Protected Areas E-modules

Protected Areas Decisions

IUCN Governance Report

Protected Areas Publications

SDG resolution

And much more

Workshop files

Agenda

Annotated Agenda

Exercises

