

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 & 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



Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
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***

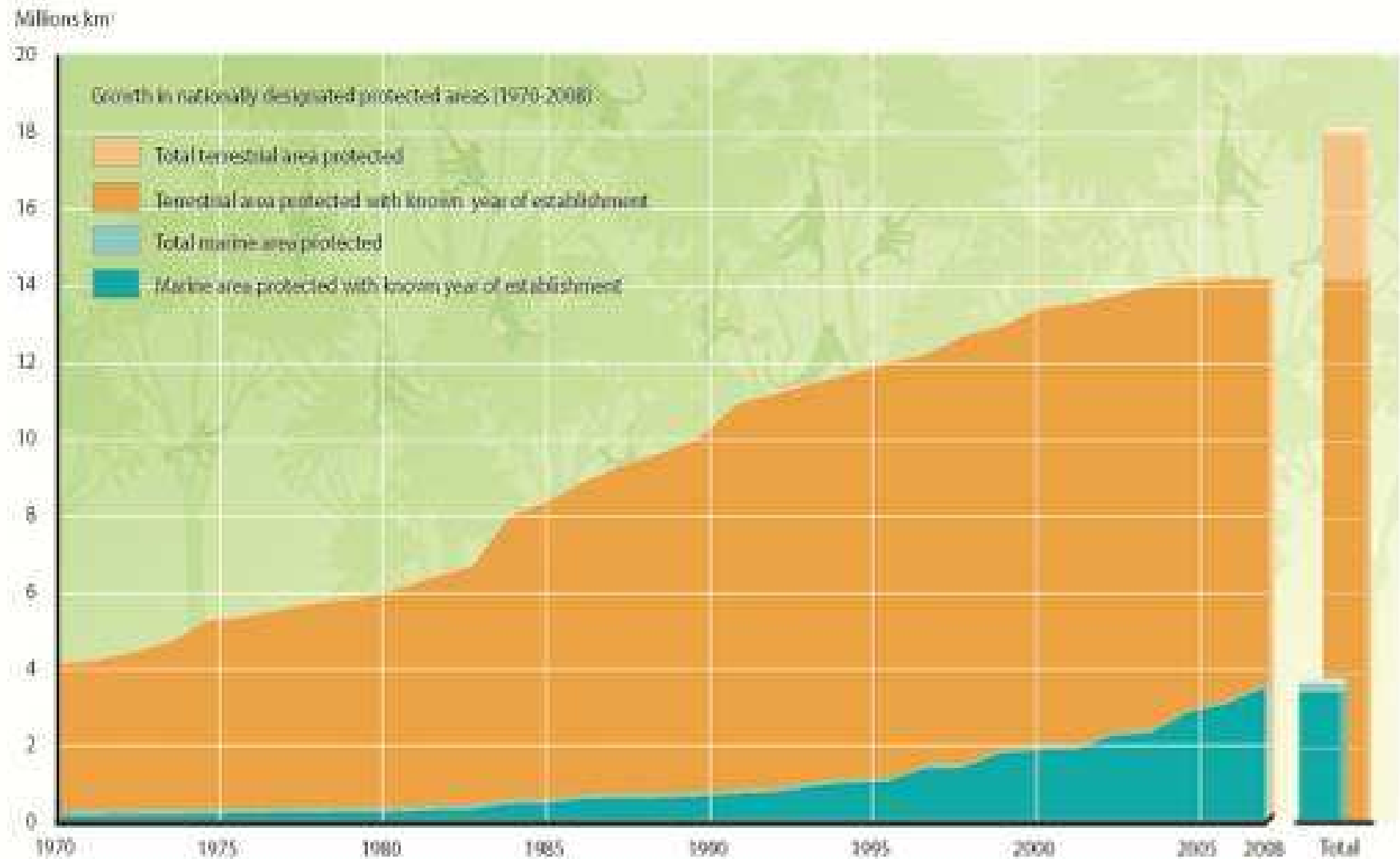


Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

Target 11



Why at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas?



Target 11



Why 10% of coastal and marine areas ?



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

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



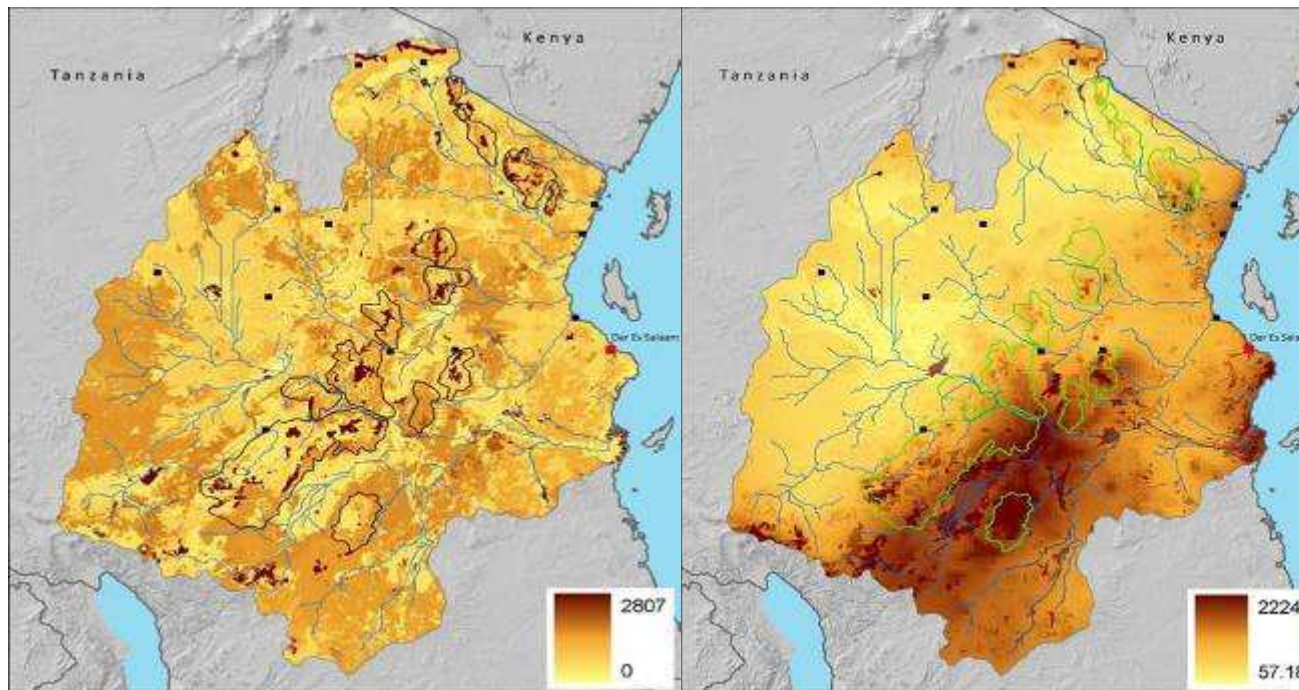
Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

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***



C-CAM's philosophy is that we cannot manage the area alone.



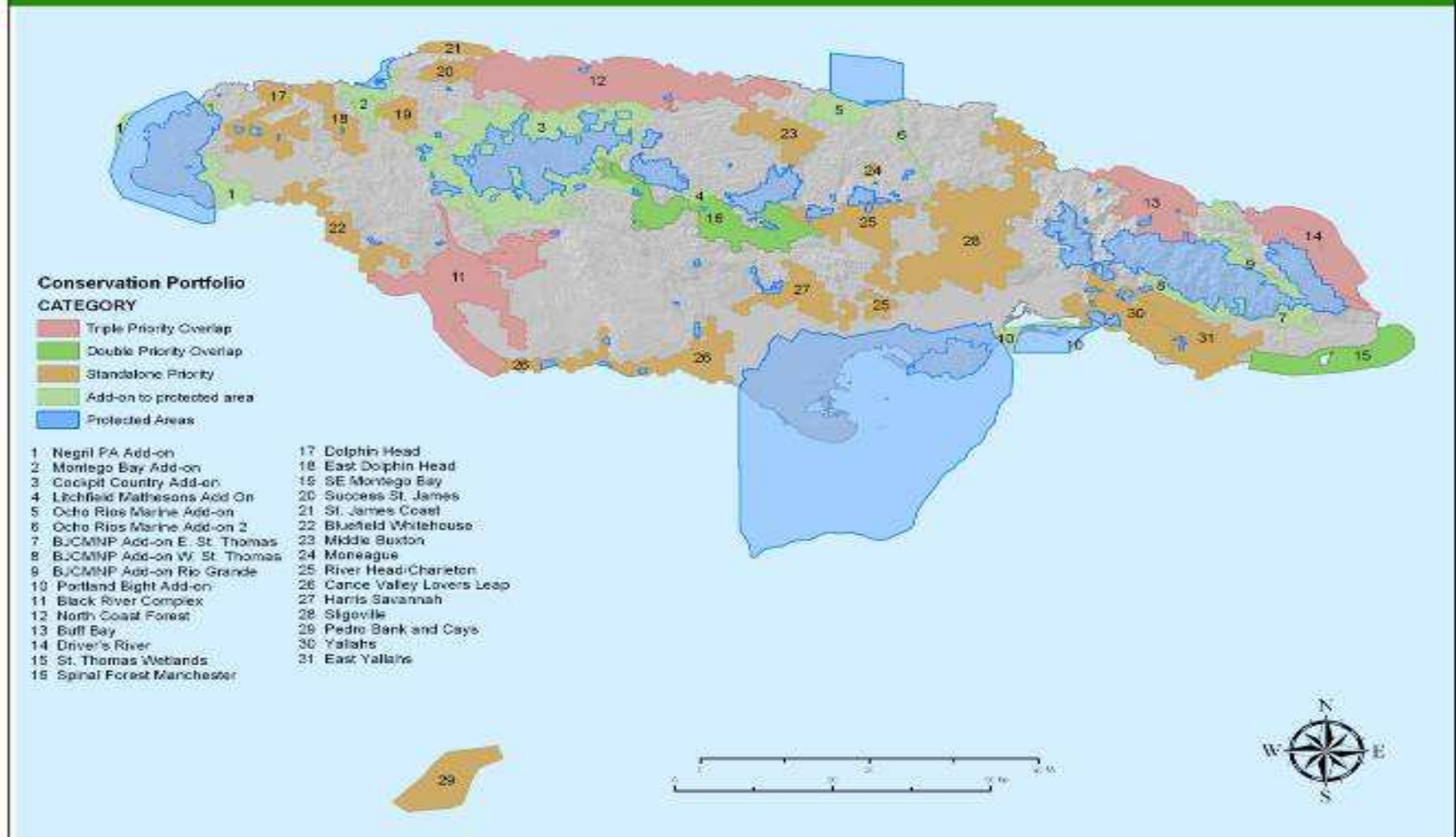
COP 10 / MOP 5

Target 11

What is ecologically representative?



Jamaica National Ecological Gap Assessment Proposed National Protected Areas Portfolio

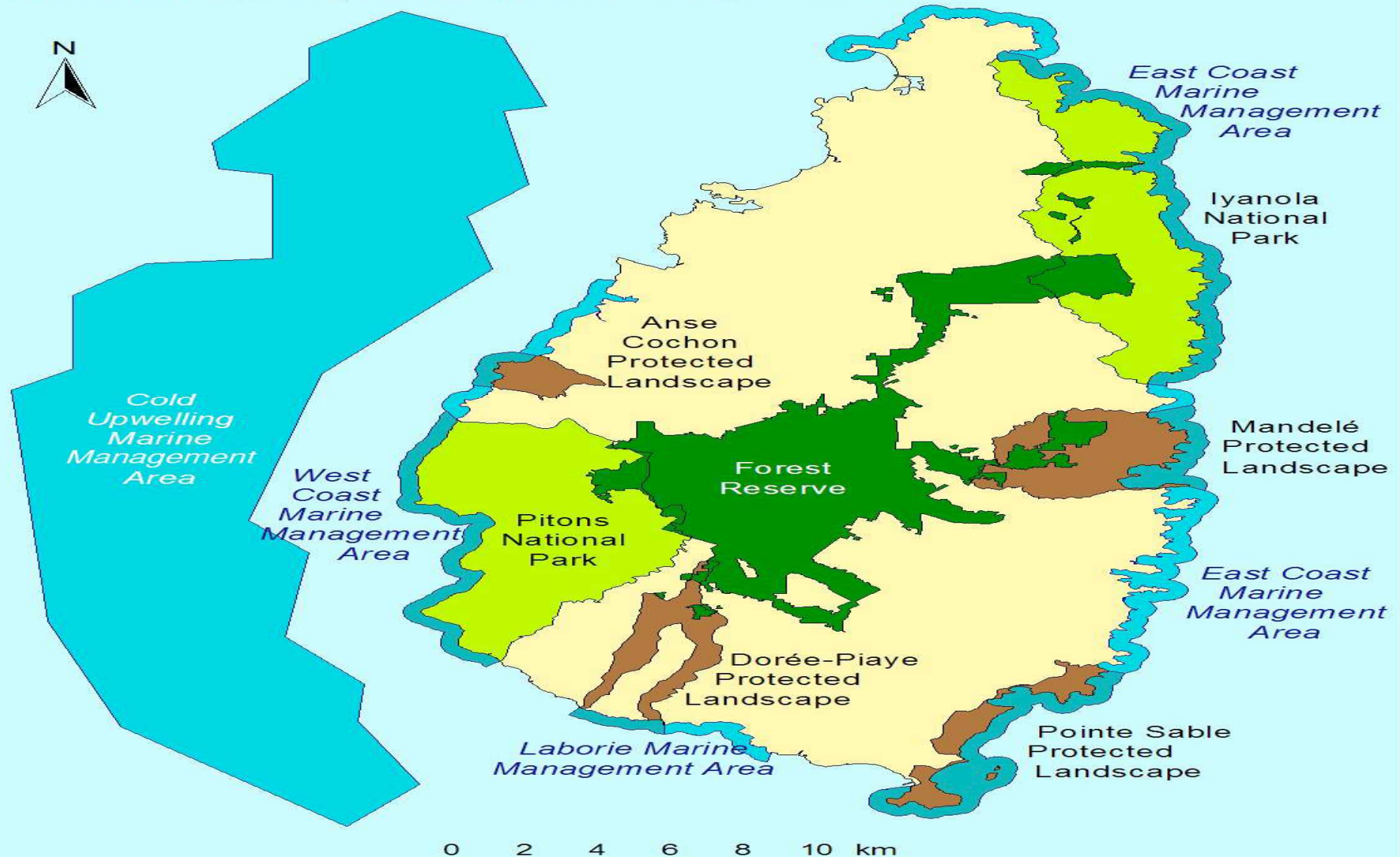


Target 11

What is ecologically representative?



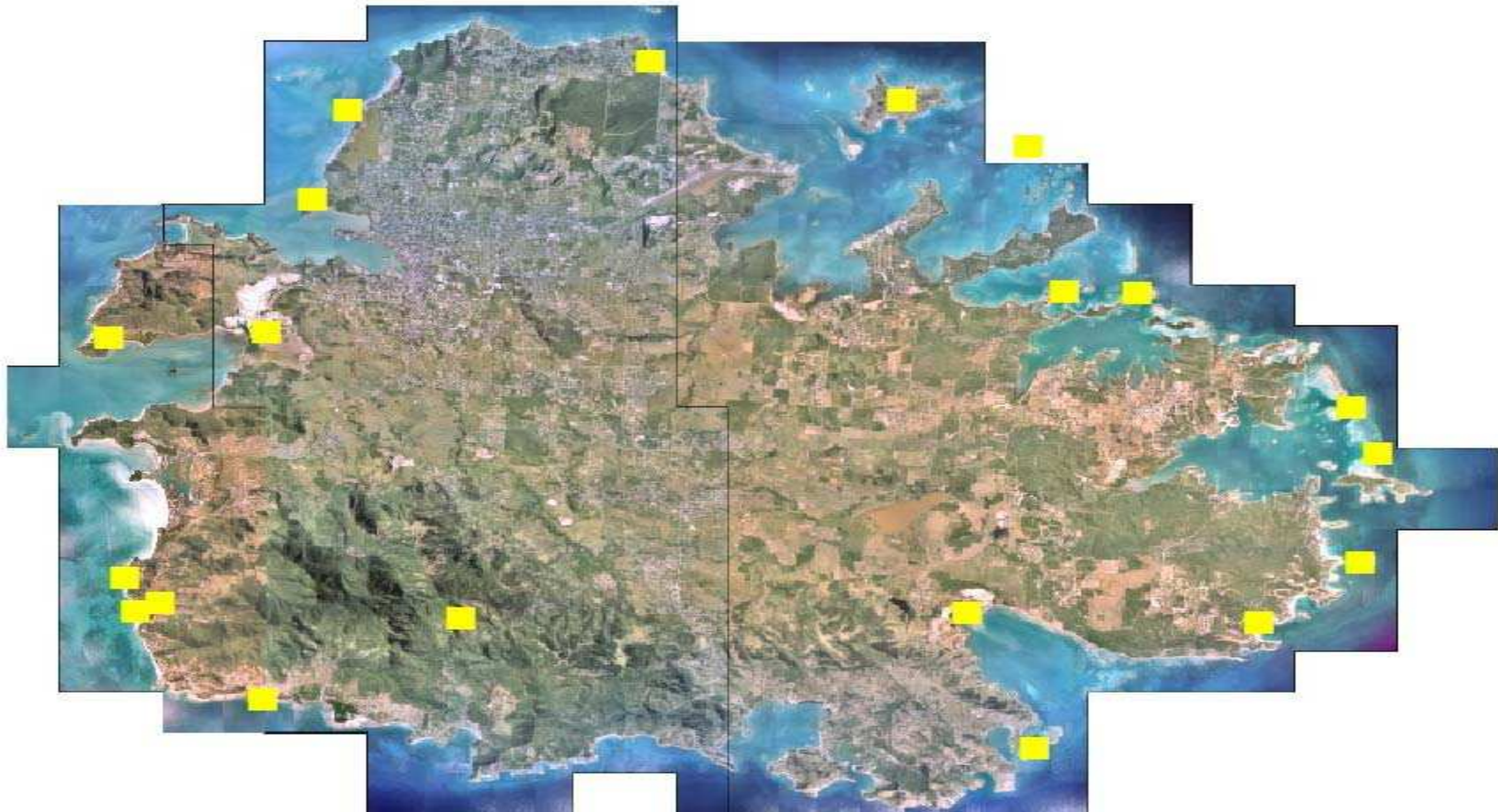
Map 1: The Forest Reserve and Proposed National Parks, Protected Landscapes and Marine Management Areas



Target 11



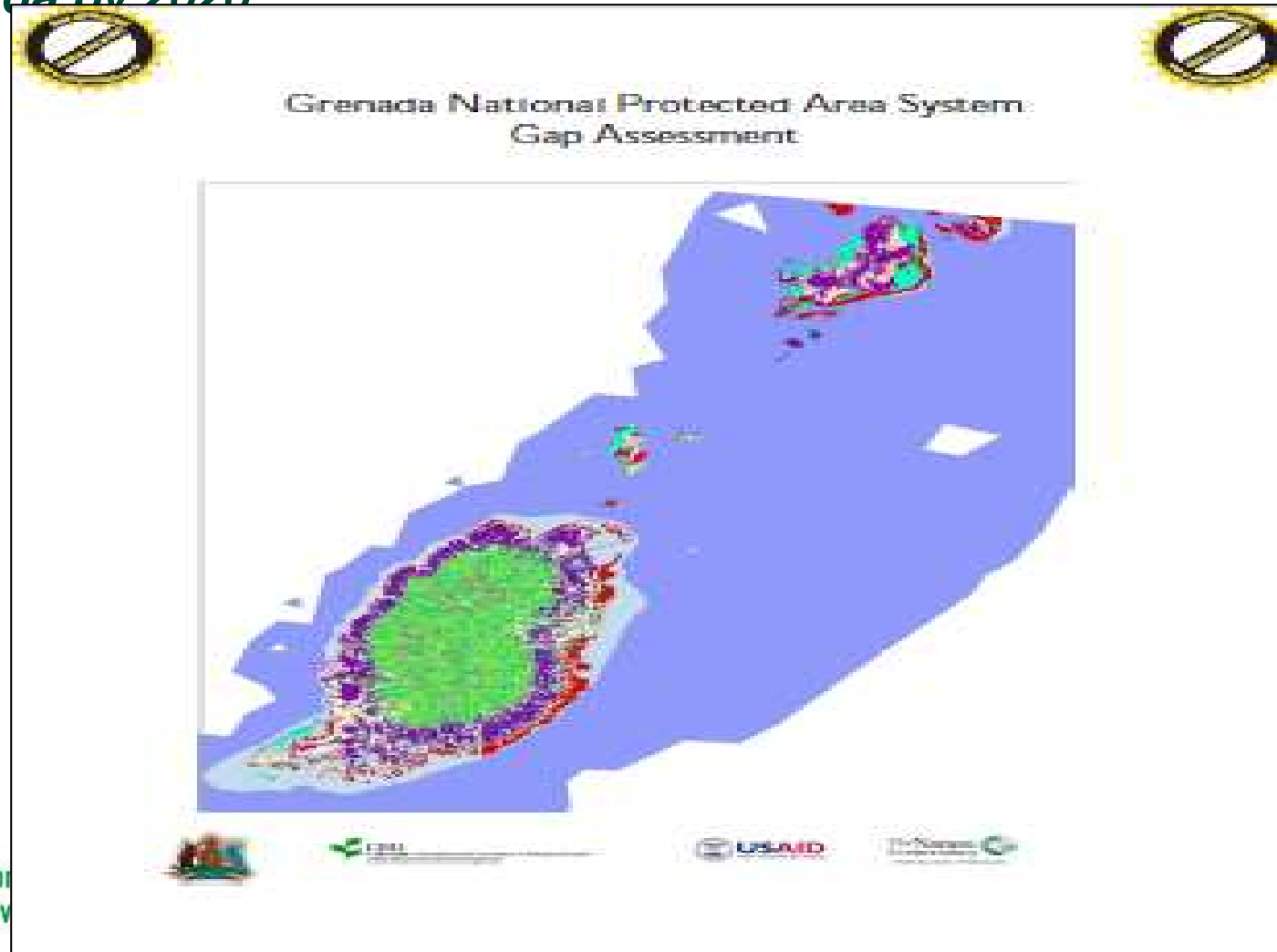
What is ecologically representative?



Target 11



- “Effectively conserve at least 25% of the near-shore marine resources and at least 25% of the terrestrial resources across Grenada by 2020 ”



Target 11



What is effectively managed ?



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

Target 11

What is equitably managed?

➤ Governance

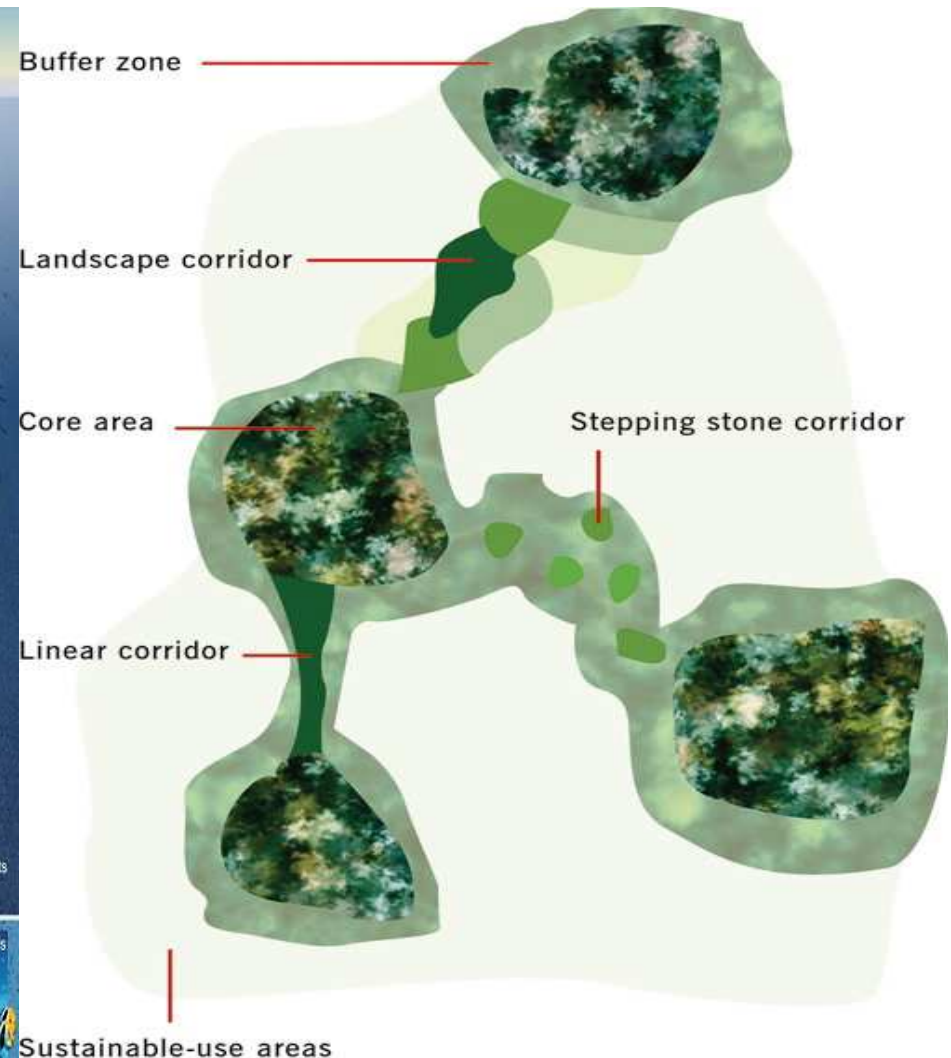
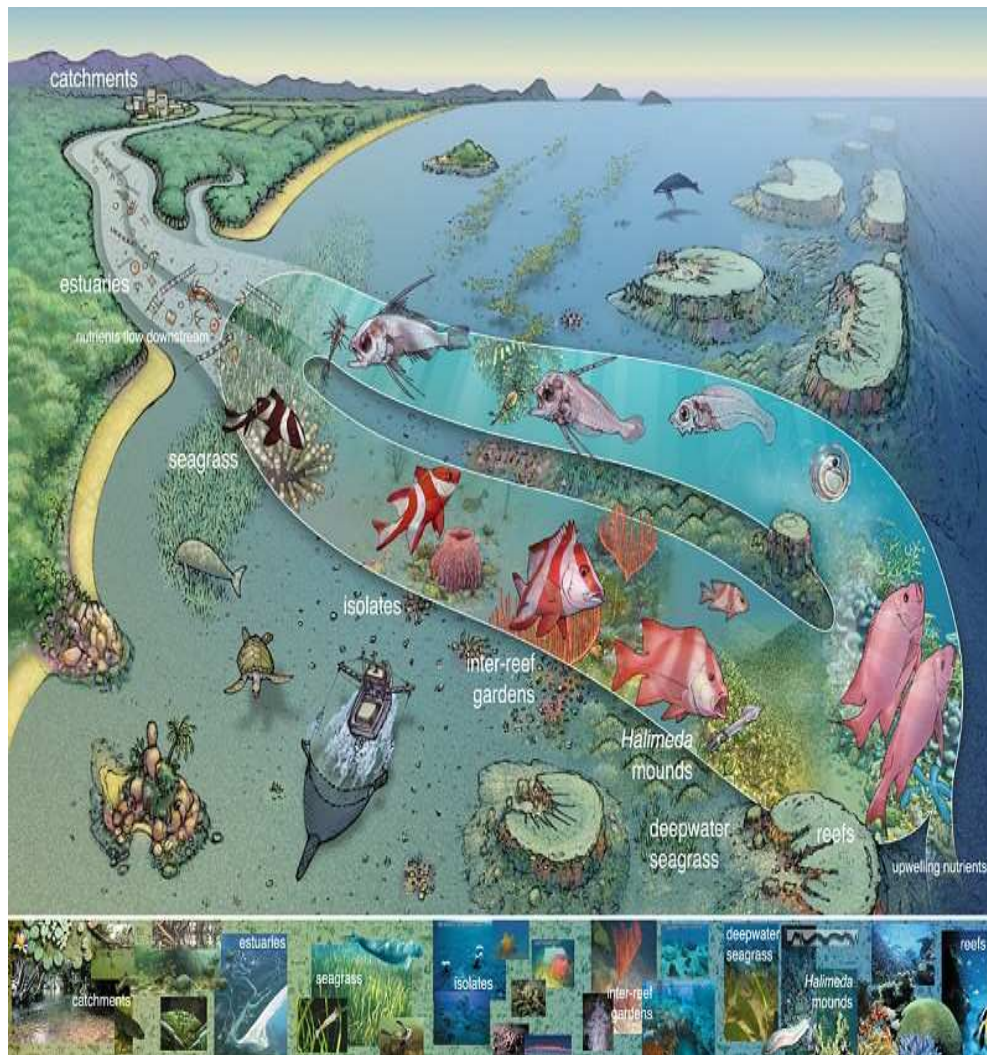


	A. Governance by Government			B. Shared Governance			C. Private Governance			D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance	
	Federal or national ministry or agency	Local/ municipal ministry or agency	Government-delegated management	Trans-boundary management	Collaborative management (various forms of pluralist 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 are well connected systems of PAs integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes?



Programme of Work on Protected Areas



PoWPA: a defining framework for PAs

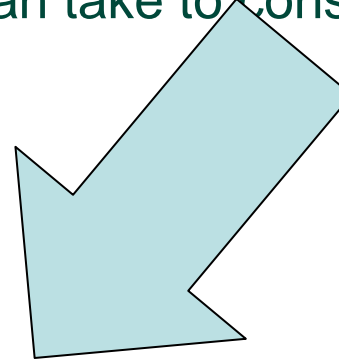


Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5



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)



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)





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 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 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					

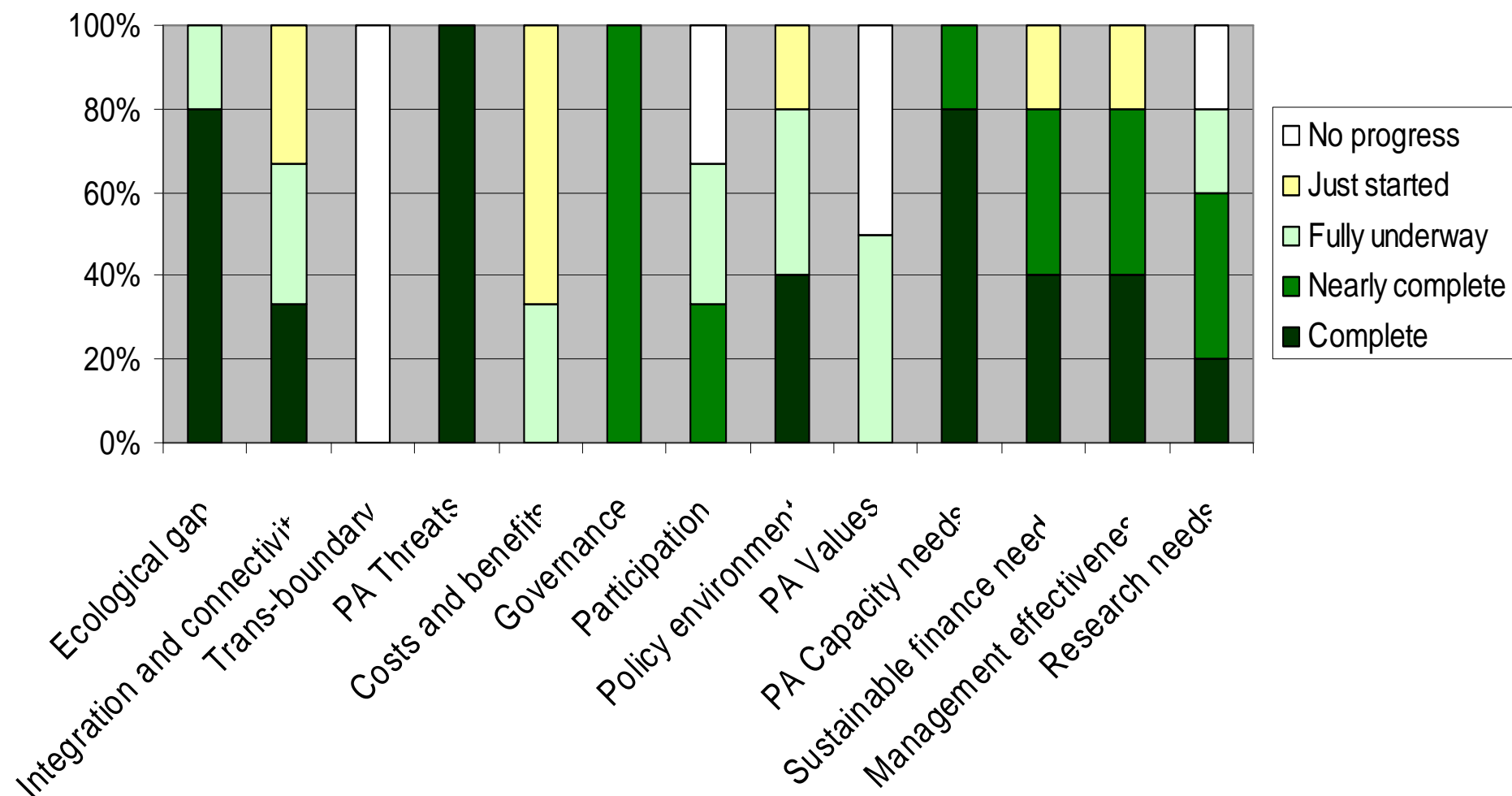


Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

Reporting (2009)



Progress on Key PoWPA Assessments in the Caribbean



Protected areas in the Caribbean (WDPA 2011)



Country	% Terrestrial area protected	% Territorial sea protected	Completed Gap Analysis
Antigua and Barbuda	6.99	0.7	
Bahamas	13.66	0.41	
Barbados	0.12	0.07	
Dominica	21.69	0.13	
Grenada	1.67	0.02	
Haiti	0.27	0.00	
Jamaica	18.89	4.16	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.57	0.53	
Saint Lucia	14.26	0.06	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10.88	0.61	
Trinidad and Tobago	31.24	2.81	
AVERAGE			

Questions: 2020 Targets



1. What are the most realistic area based targets for per cent of **terrestrial protected areas** for your country?
2. What are the most realistic area based targets for per cent protection of **territorial waters** for your country?

What is an example of a target for each of the **qualitative** elements of Target 11 and indicative time line for achieving them?

3. Fully representative networks
4. Well-connected networks
5. Effectively managed protected areas
6. Equitably managed networks (with diverse governance types)
7. Sustainably financed protected areas
8. **PAs integrated into wider land & sea scapes and sectors**



Convention on
Biological Diversity

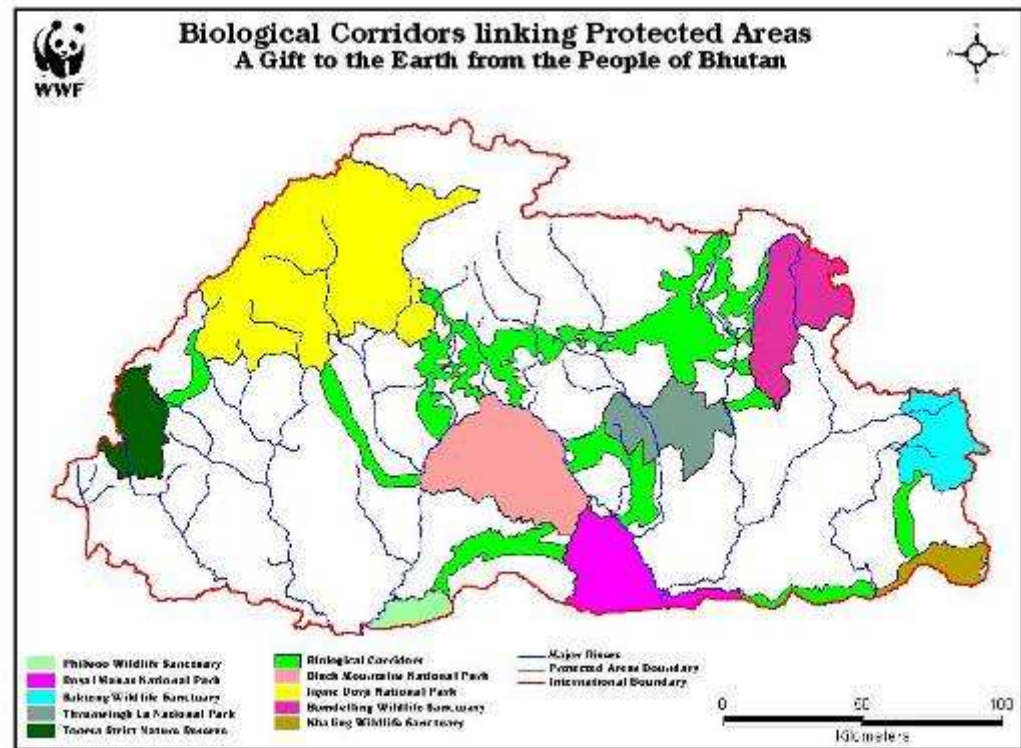


Life diversity for the future
いのちの多様性を未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

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”

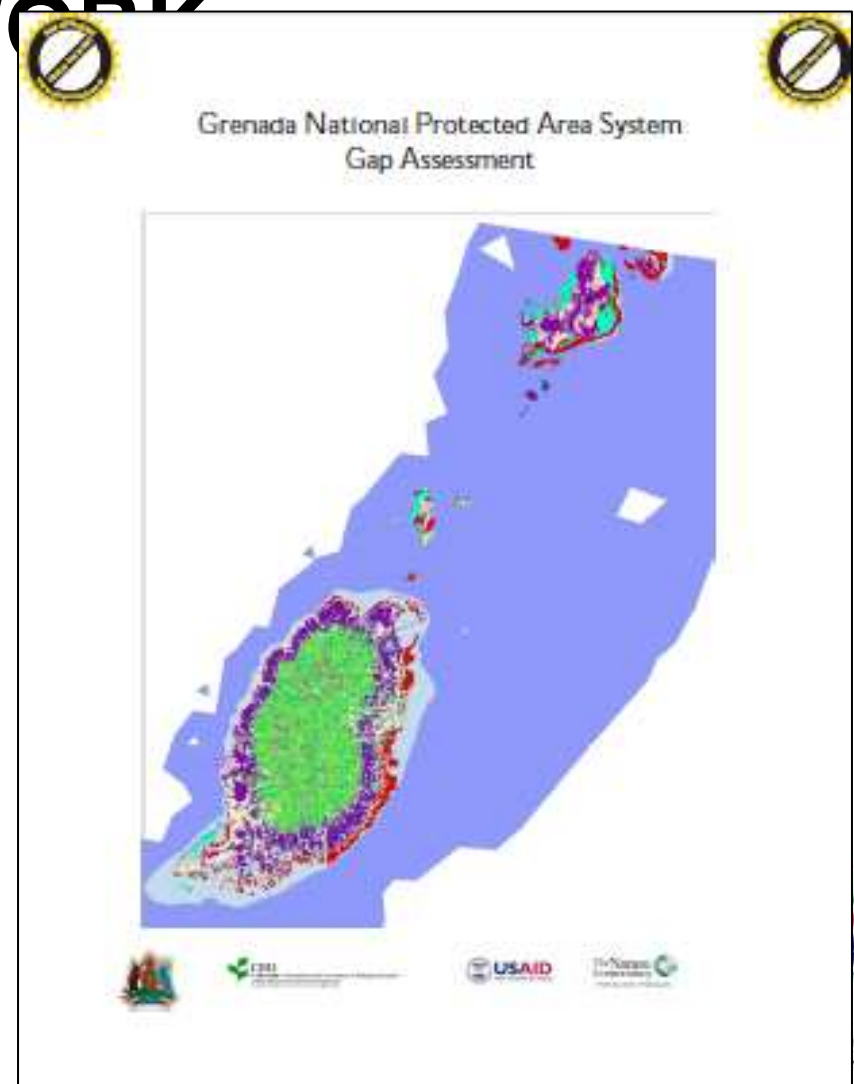
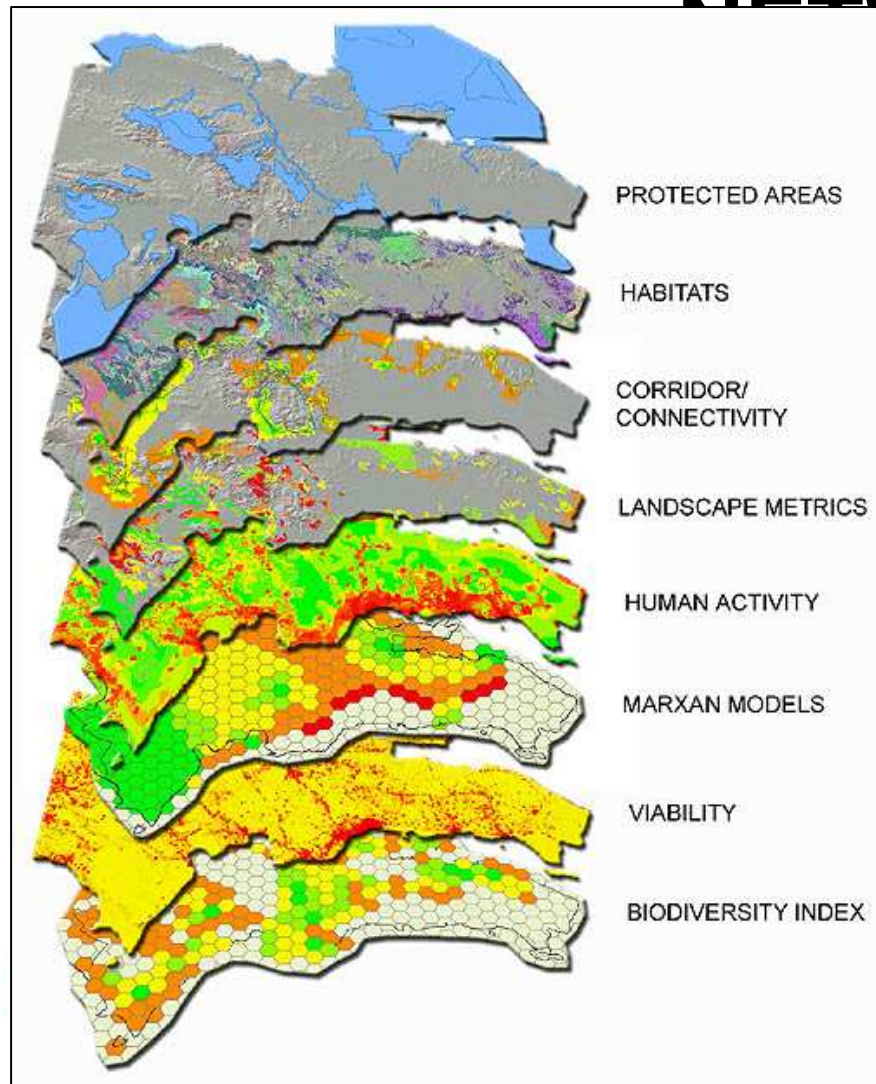


Connected and ecologically representative

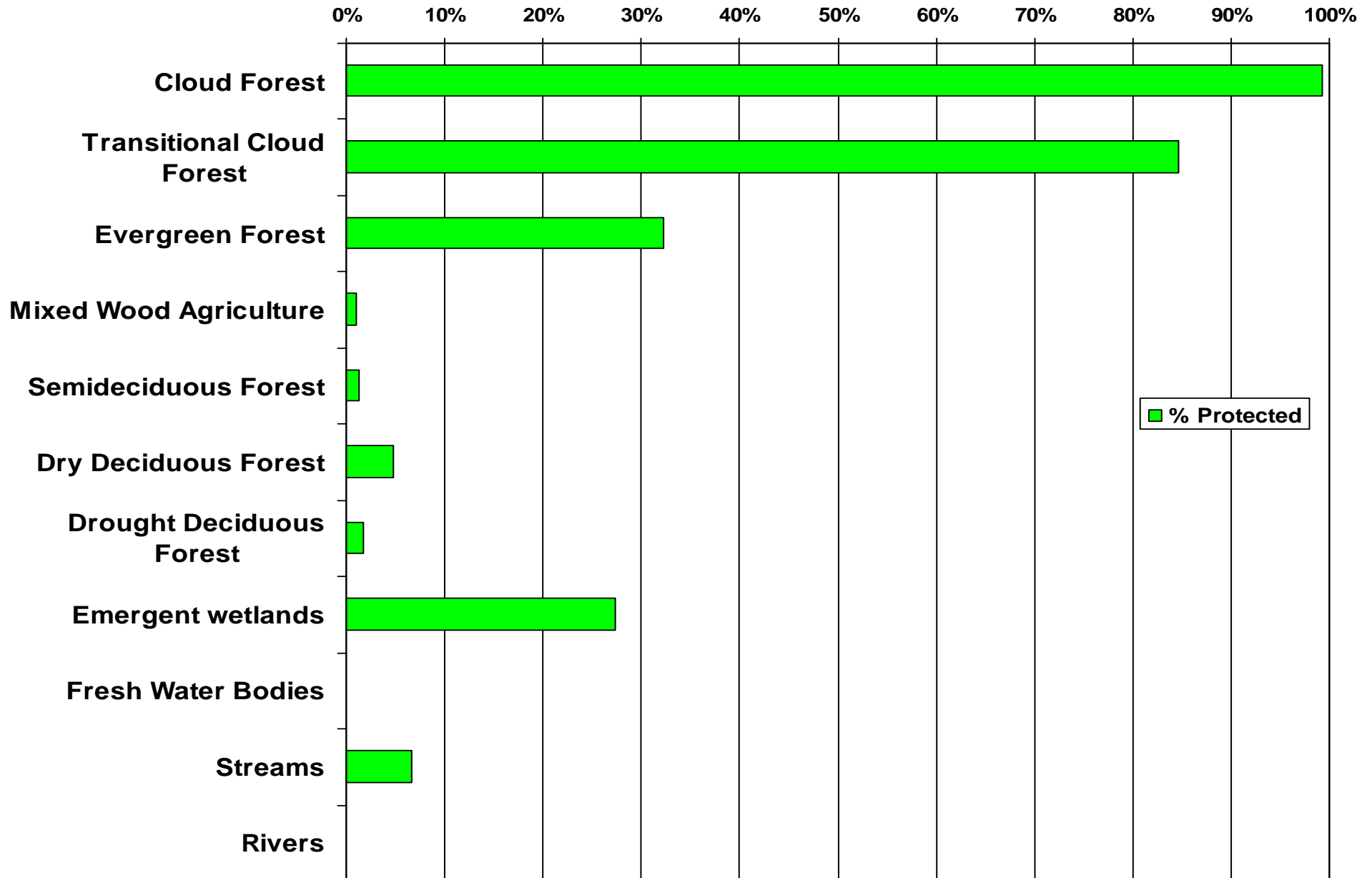


Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

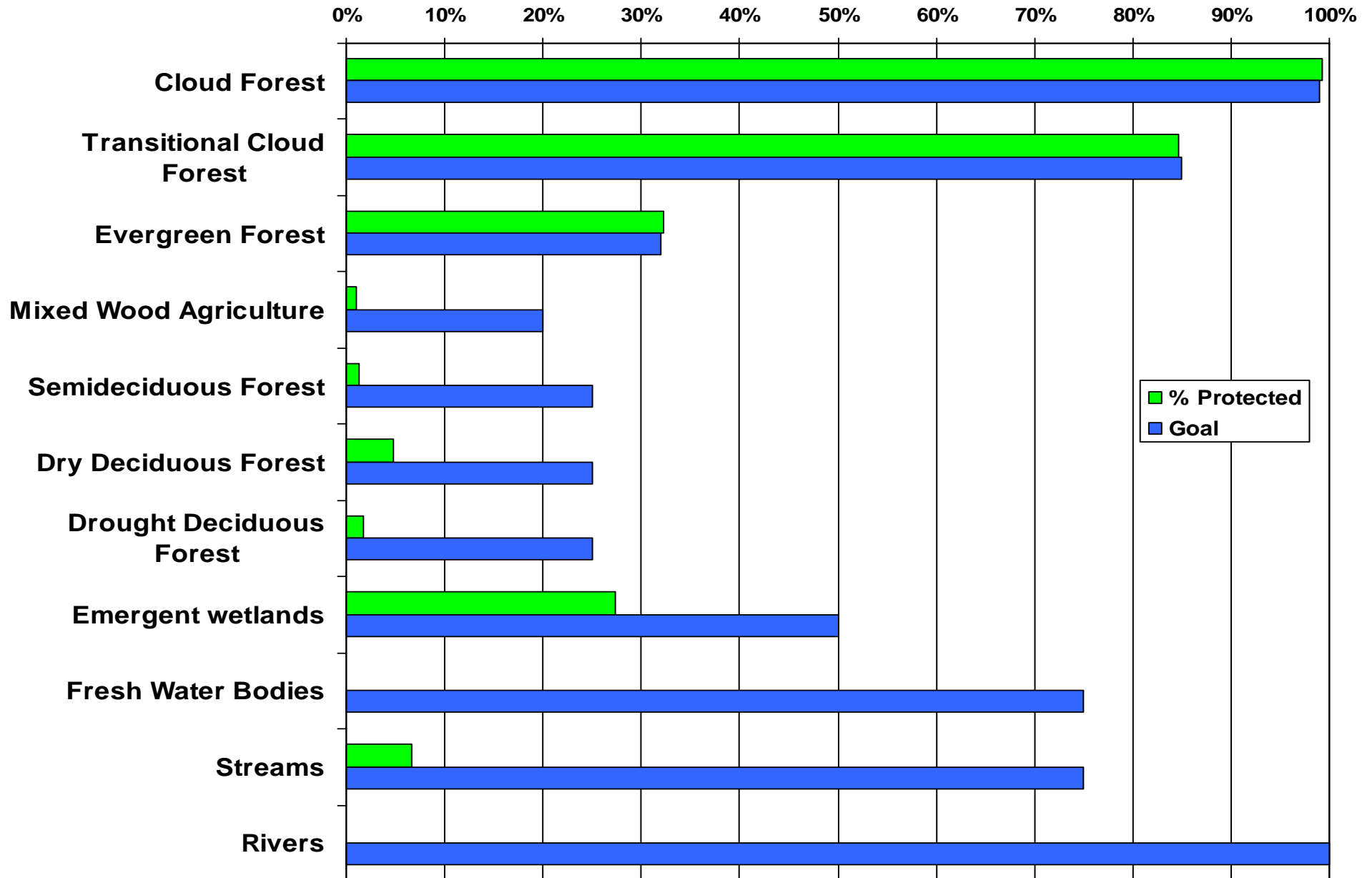
Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **FULLY REPRESENTATIVE**



Setting Representation Goals




Setting Representation Goals



Setting Representation Goals




Level 1: Biome	Level 2: Major Habitat Type	Level 3: Ecoregions	Level 4: Focal biodiversity elements
Terrestrial	Tropical Moist Forest	Windward Island Moist Forest	Cloud Forest
			Cloud Transitional Forest
			Evergreen Forest
			Mixed Wood Agriculture
	Tropical Dry Forest	Lesser Antillean Dry Forest	Dry Deciduous Forest
			Drought Deciduous Forest
			Semi Deciduous Forest
Freshwater  Convention on Biological Diversity	Tropical Island Fresh Water Systems	Fresh Water Bodies	Emergent Wetlands
		Streams	Open Water Bodies
			Class 4-6 Streams
			Class 7-8 Streams

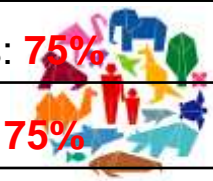


Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 3

Setting Representation Goals



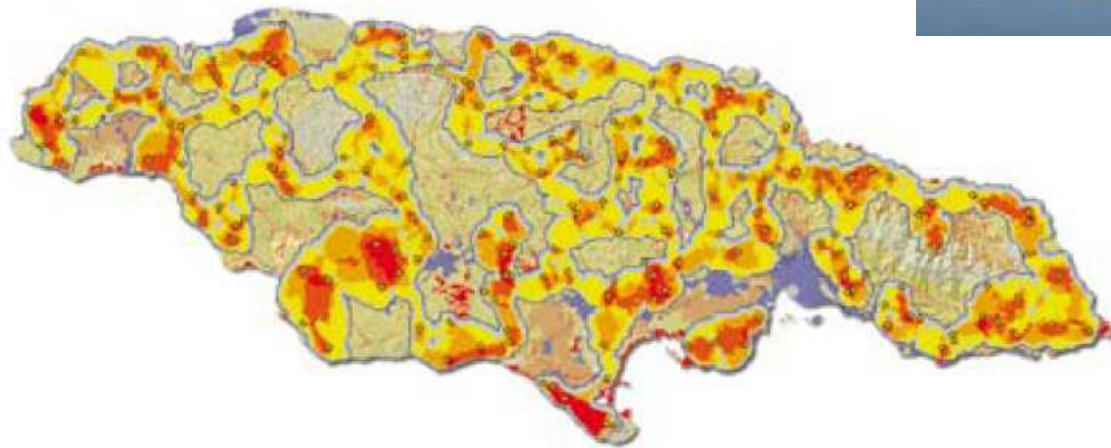
Level 1: Biome	Level 2: Major Habitat Type	Level 3: Ecoregions Goal: $\geq 25\%$	Level 4: Focal biodiversity elements Individual Goals
Terrestrial	Tropical Moist Forest	Windward Island Moist Forest	Cloud Forest –: 99%
			Cloud Transitional Forest–: 85%
			Evergreen Forest– 32%
			Mixed Wood Agriculture: 20%
	Tropical Dry Forest	Lesser Antillean Dry Forest	Dry Deciduous Forest : 25%
			Drought Deciduous Forest: 25%
			Semi Deciduous Forest : 25%
Freshwater  Convention on Biological Diversity	Tropical Island Fresh Water Systems	Fresh Water Bodies	Emergent Wetlands: 50%
		Streams	Open Water Bodies: 75%
			Class 4-6 Streams: 75%
			Class 7-8 Streams: 100%



...any, into the future
...の未来を、未来へ
COP 10+10P 3

Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **WELL-CONNECTED NETWORK**

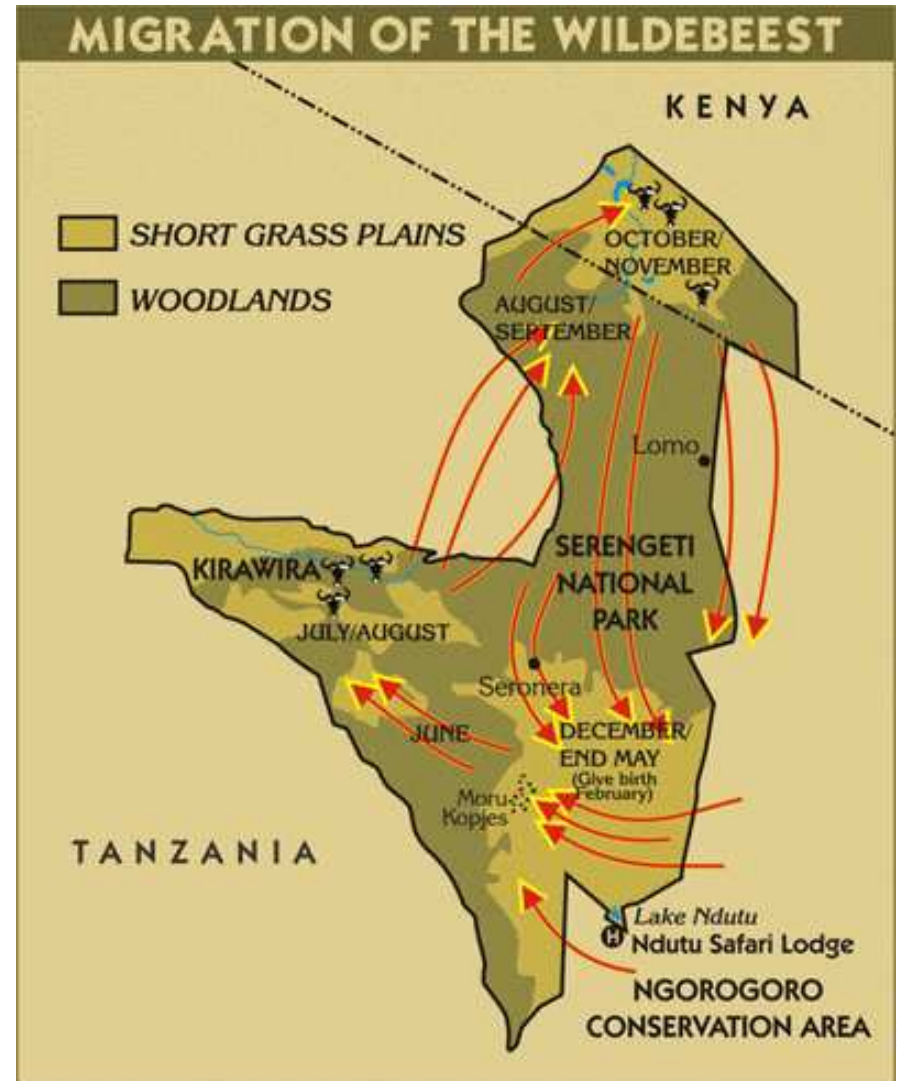
- Connectivity sub-targets should also flow from the gap assessment



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

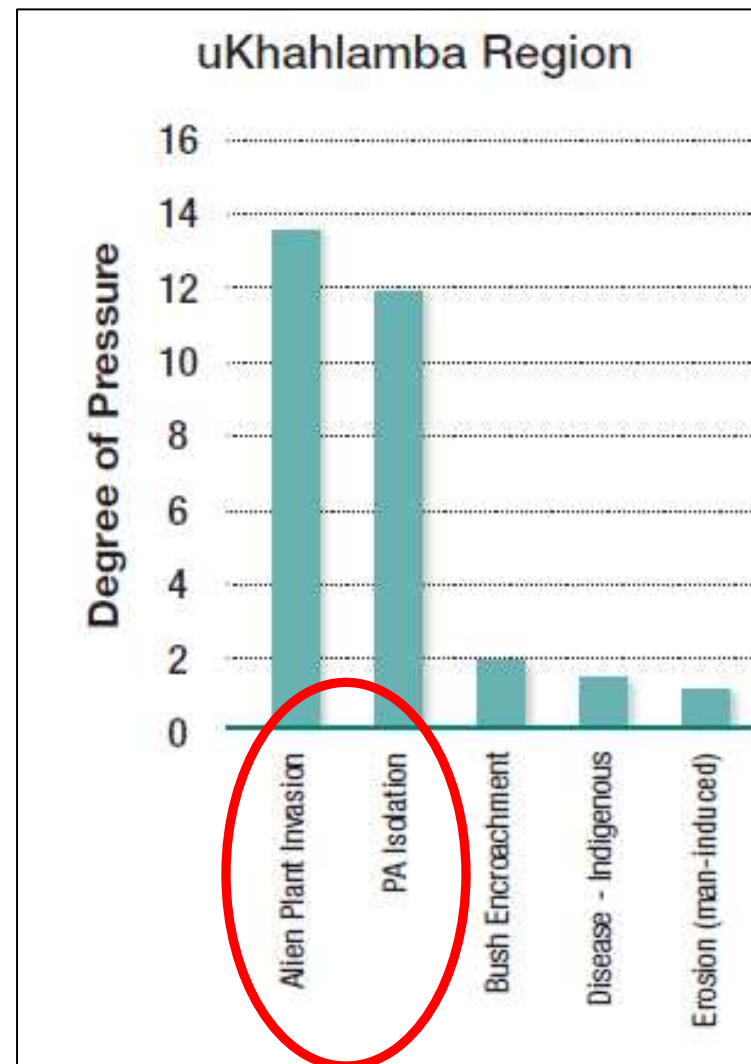
Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **WELL-CONNECTED NETWORK**

- “By 2016, traditional migratory routes for key species, including elephants, wildebeests and zebras, are protected.”
- “By 2015, all important wetlands for key migratory birds, including the Lesser Flamingo, are fully protected.”

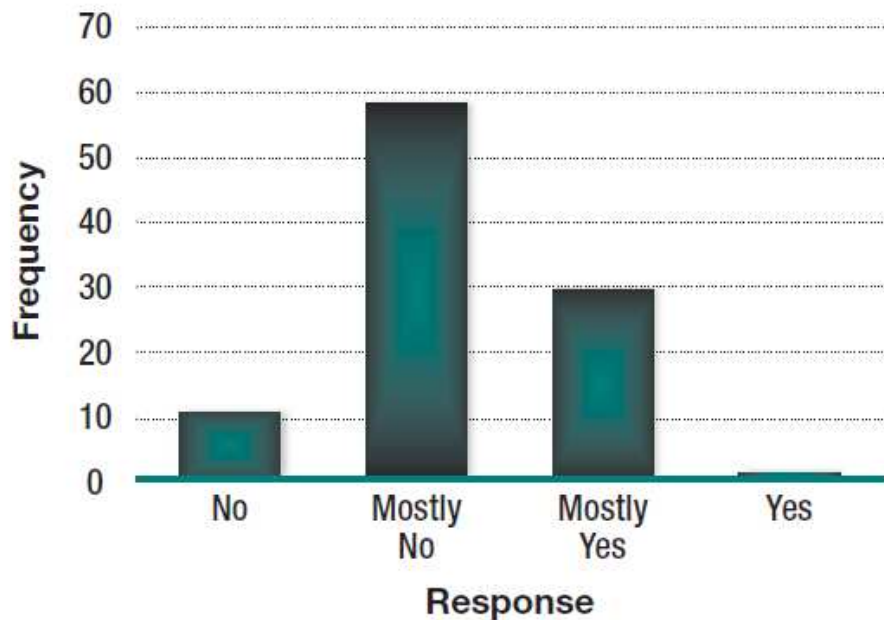


Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **EFFECTIVELY MANAGED NETWORK**

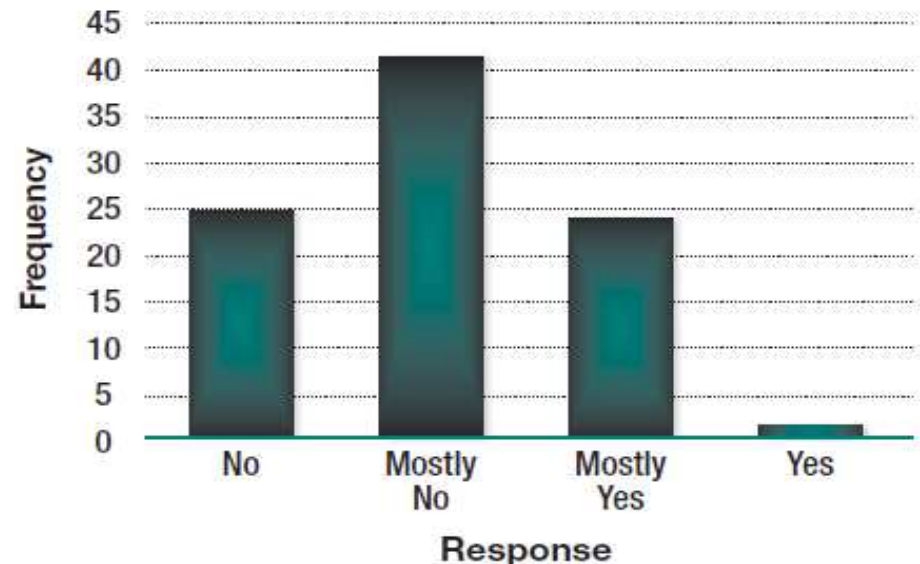
- Sub-targets should flow from the priority issues identified in the management effectiveness assessments
- Priority issues are the critical **threats** and management **weaknesses**



Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **EFFECTIVELY MANAGED NETWORK**



% of protected areas
with adequate field-level
equipment



% of protected areas in
KZN with effective
communication and
outreach programs



Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **EFFECTIVELY MANAGED NETWORK**

- “By 2015, there is an effective program for addressing invasive species”
- “By 2015, there is a comprehensive education and outreach program within 90% of PAs”
- “By 2015, all field-level staff are adequately equipped to conduct critical actions”



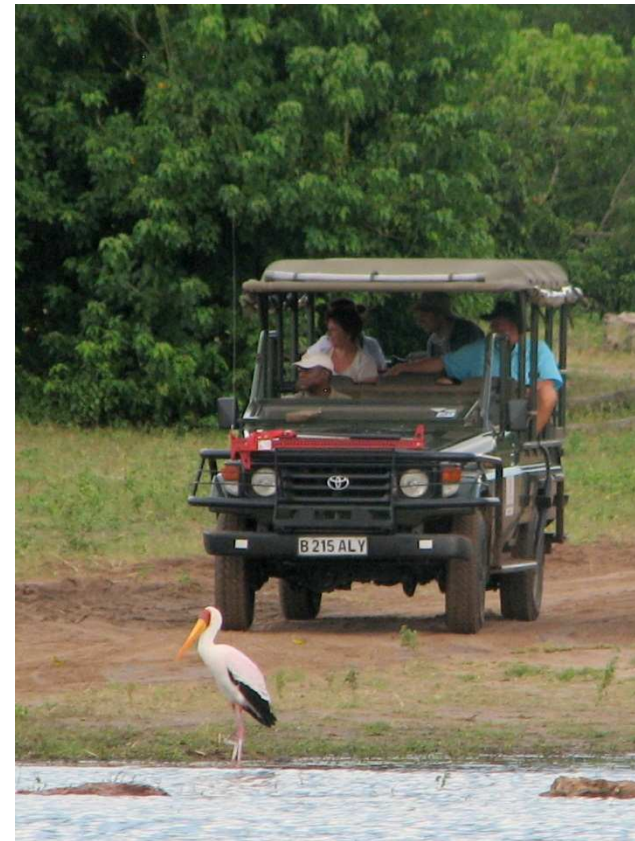
Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **DIVERSE GOVERNANCE TYPES, CATEGORIES**

- “The protected area network has at least two examples of every protected area category”
- “Legislation is in place to legally recognize private reserves



Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **SUSTAINABLY FINANCED**

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



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

Examples of sub-national targets for Target 11: **INTEGRATION INTO LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES, AND SECTORAL PLANS**

- “By 2014, protected areas are a fully integral component of the national climate adaptation strategy, the NAPA, and other climate adaptation plans”

