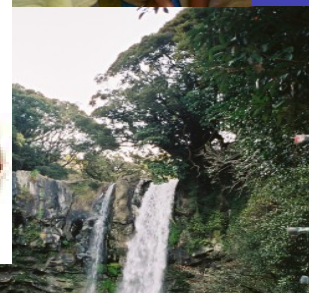
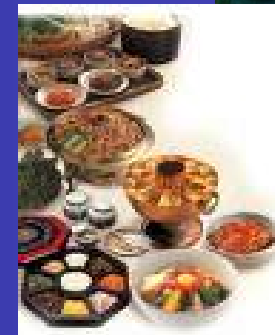


The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas



Sarat Gidda
Secretariat of
the Convention on Biological Diversity
Montreal, Canada



CEE regional workshop on the review of, and
capacity building for, the implementation of the
CBD programme of work on Protected Areas

27 November to 1 December 2009, Isle of Vilm



A protected area is:

A geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives
(CBD Article 2)



CBD Article 8: *In-situ* conservation

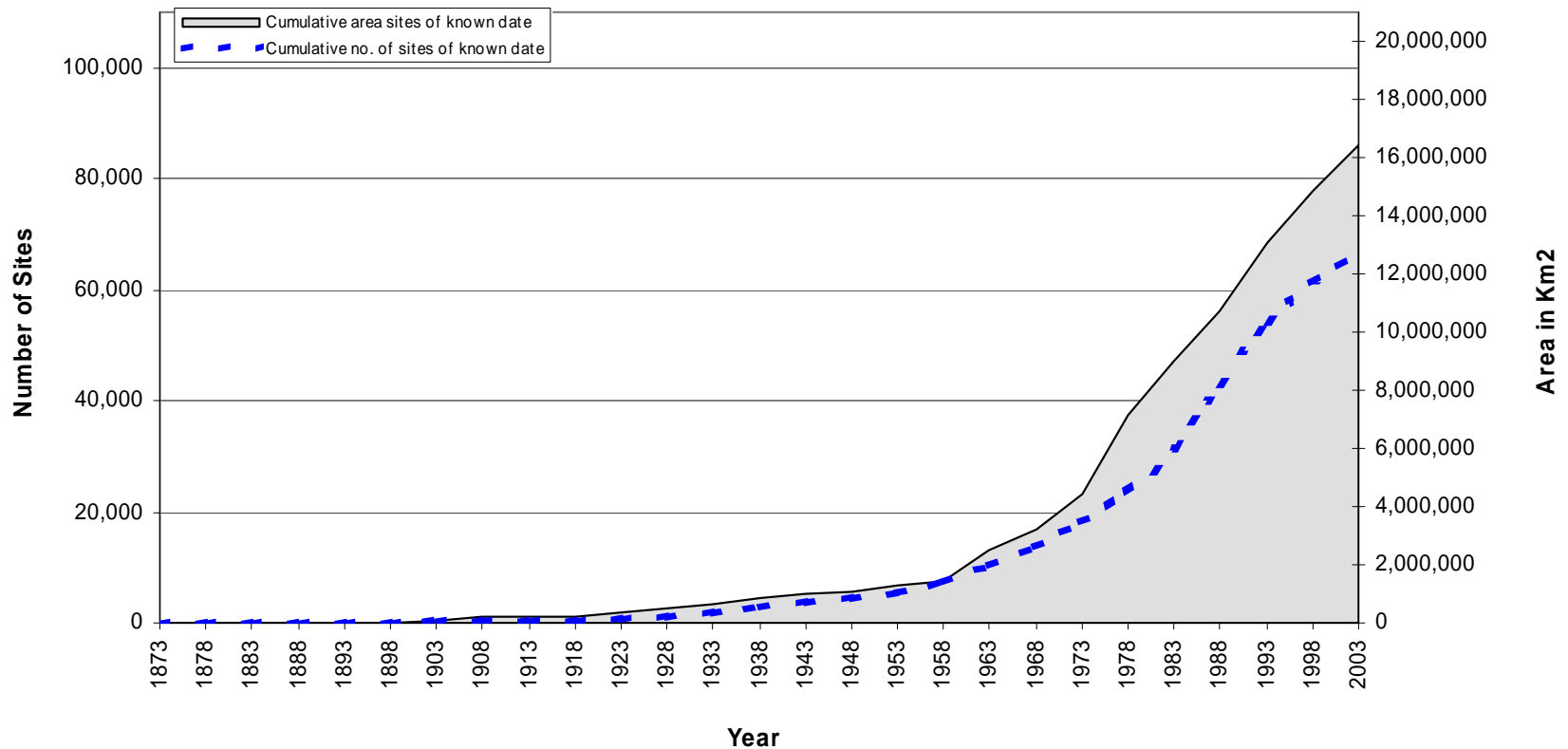
Parties should achieve the following:

- Establish system of protected areas
- Develop guidelines for selection, establishment and management
- Manage biological resources within or outside protected areas
- Protect ecosystems, natural habitats and maintain viable populations of species in natural surroundings
- Rehabilitate and restore ecosystems; and promote recovery of threatened species
- Control use and release of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology
- Control or eradicate invasive alien species
- Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
- Cooperate in providing financial and other support



Coverage and number of protected areas have been increasing steadily.

Figure 1. Protected areas network showing sites of known date of designation.
Cumulative areas are presented as solid fill, cumulative numbers as line charts.
Note date of establishment is unknown for about 40,000 sites covering about 5 million km²



Sources: IUCN-WCPA, UNEP-WCMC, NGO consortium

However

Representativeness

- Current protected areas not sufficient for conservation of the full range of biodiversity

Coverage

- Marine (< 1%) and freshwater ecosystems less well protected than terrestrial systems.
- Much of the world's oceans lie outside national jurisdictions

Effectiveness

- Difficult law enforcement (paper parks)
- Impacts of human settlement, illegal harvesting, unsustainable tourism, invasive alien species
- Contribution to poverty where local people are excluded.
- Inadequacy of knowledge and awareness of the threat to, and the role and value, of biodiversity,
- Insufficient financial sustainability and support,
- Poor governance, ineffective management and insufficient participation



In 2002, COP 6 decided to develop a POW on PAs and set up a process

Objectives of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas

- Establishment and maintenance of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas
 - by 2010 for terrestrial areas
 - by 2012 for marine areas
- Contribution to
 - overall objectives of the Convention
 - 2010 target
 - sustainable development including poverty alleviation



Each programme element contains

Goals

- Targets

- ✓ Activities

16 goals, 16 targets and 92 activities



4 Programme elements

- ❑ Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites
- ❑ Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing
- ❑ Enabling Activities
- ❑ Standards, assessment, and monitoring



Programme Element 1 : Direct action for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing PA systems and sites

Examples of goal, target and activities

Goal 1.1

- ❑ Establish and strengthen national and regional systems of PAS integrated into a global network

Specific target

- By 2010, terrestrially and 2012 in the marine area, a global network of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional PAs system is established as a contribution to WSSD, MDGs etc.

Activity 1.1.1

- » By 2006, establish suitable time-bound and measurable national and regional level protected area targets and indicators.

Activity 1.1.2

- » By 2006, take action to establish or expand protected areas in any large, intact or relatively unfragmented or highly irreplaceable natural areas, or areas under high threat, ... and taking into consideration migratory species.



Programme element 1 :

Direct action for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing PA systems and sites

GOALS

- Establish and strengthen national and regional systems
- Integrate PAs into broader land- and sea-scapes and sectors
- Establish regional networks, transboundary PAs and partnerships
- Improve site-based PA planning and management
- Prevent and mitigate negative impacts of key threats

TARGETS

- By 2010 global network for terrestrial & 2012 for marine areas
- By 2015 integrate all PAs into wider land and seascapes and sectors
- By 2010 for terrestrial & 2012 for marine areas transboundary PAs and partnerships
- By 2012 all PAs have effective management
- By 2008 effective mechanisms for preventing and mitigating impacts of key threats



Programme element 2: Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing

GOALS

- Promote equity and benefit-sharing
- Enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and stakeholders

TARGETS

- By 2008, establish mechanisms for equitable sharing of costs and benefits from PAs
- By 2008, ensure full and effective participation



Programme element 3: Enabling Activities

GOALS

- Provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment
- Build capacity
- Develop, apply and transfer appropriate technology
- Ensure financial sustainability
- Strengthen communication, education and public awareness

TARGETS

- By 2008 review and revise policies to support effective establishment and management of PAs.
- By 2010 implement comprehensive capacity building programmes
- By 2010 develop, validate and transfer of appropriate technologies
- By 2008 secure sufficient financial resources to manage PAs.
- By 2008 increase public awareness



Programme element 4: Standards, assessment and monitoring

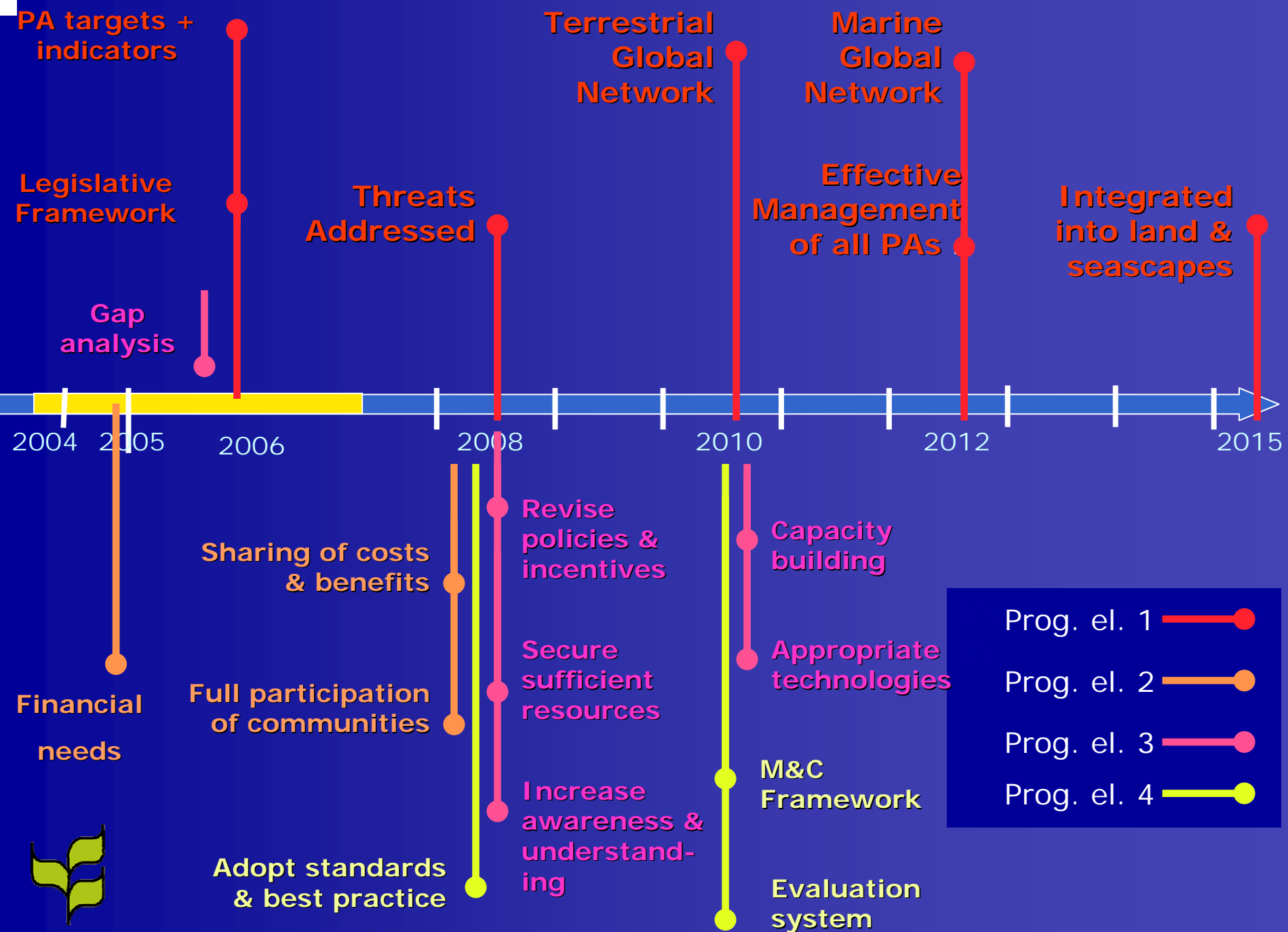
GOALS

- Develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices.
- Evaluate and improve effectiveness of PAs.
- Assess and monitor PA status and trends.
- Ensure contributions of scientific knowledge in establishment and management of PAs.

TARGETS

- By 2008 standards and best practices are developed and adopted.
- By 2010 frameworks to be developed and implemented.
- By 2010 systems are established to enable effective monitoring of PAs.
- Further develop scientific knowledge





Important points



- The programme of work (POW) is intended to assist Parties in establishing national POWs
- Parties may
 - select from,
 - adapt, and/or
 - add to the suggested activities
- Parties are expected to integrate the selected activities into their national strategies and plans (development plans and goals, poverty reduction strategies papers etc.)
- Parties will take into account their national and regional priorities, local conditions and level of development



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CLOSING THE GAPS

Creating ecologically representative
protected area systems

A guide to conducting gap
assessments of protected
systems for the Convention
on Biological Diversity

BY NIGEL DUDLEY
AND JEFFREY PARSONS



Thank You



You must be the change you want to see in the world.

Mahatma Gandhi