

VILM MEETING REPORT FOR THE AMERICAS
25TH-27TH APRIL 2019

Team of the Americas: Mike Wong¹, Andrew Rodhes², Martin Cadena³ and Renata Cao⁴

As part of the Stocktaking, coordination and development of monitoring plan meeting for achieving Aichi biodiversity target 11 by 2020, discussions were held regarding; regional priorities and the identification of gaps and opportunities, thematic discussions on the elements of Aichi target 11 regarding (a) progress to date, (b) implementation by 2020, (c) available tools, and (d) Post 2020 framework. The objective of these discussions was to define how the outcomes can be translated into SMART Action Plans and the Modalities for Monitoring and Reporting the implementation of the Action Plans by 2020. Here we present the result of these discussions for the Americas group.

Table 1. Summary of regional priorities for America, considering gaps and opportunities.

Regional Priorities	GAPs	Opportunities
Terrestrial. The main priority will be to meet PA Commitments	1) PAME: It is one of the largest gaps (LA 40.7%). Also, one of the top priorities because it consists in effectively managing what has already been established. 2) Representativity 3) Connectivity: Connectivity will be increased by the commitments and opportunities achieved in adding coverage.	The focus will be <i>“To get to the numbers”</i> . 1) Officially establish PAs already in the pipeline. 2) Subnational PAs systems (recognition and expansion) 3) IPCAs 4) OECMs PAME evaluation with the establishment of some defined criteria (What we define as “Green list light” to take the Green list criteria/components as the base for developing something achievable but relevant) It’s also about quality, not only quantity. Big opportunities in strengthening regional networks (NAWPA and REDPARQUES) An example is the Redparques initiative ALFA2020 .
Marine		Aichi Target 11 delivers multiple benefits to different conventions

¹ Vice Chair, IUCN WCPA-North America Region

² National Commission of Protected Areas, Mexican Government.

³ Technical specialist, Sixth national reports/ Capacity building global support to NBSAP Project, United Nations Development Program.

⁴ Sub-regional coordinator for Latino America, CBD Aichi Target 11 partnership, Pronatura México.

		and international agendas. It is also an opportunity for financing.
	New and improved World database of Protected Areas (WDPA): It is important that countries understand that the WDPA is the official platform to report progress to the Convention on ABT11. It is also important that countries realize the benefits of reporting to the WDPA.	

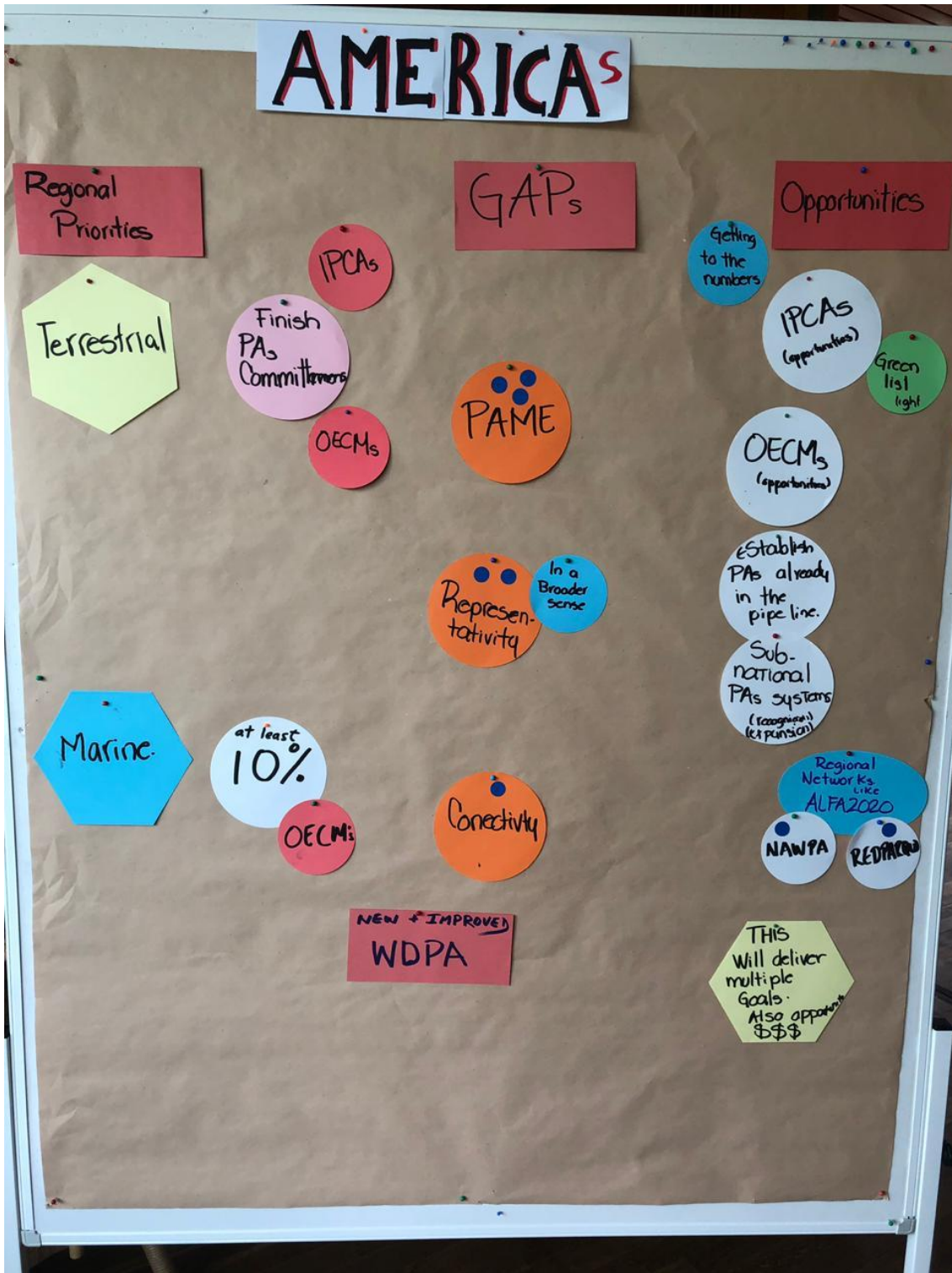


Figure 1. Image of the regional priorities, gaps and opportunities identified by the America's group, during the meeting in Vilm.

Table 2. Thematic Areas

	Ecological	Connectivity	OECS
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	Representation		
(a) Progress to date			Some discussion has started in relation of what the possible OECMs are in countries like Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana.
(b) Implementation by 2020	The strategy will be getting to the numbers in PAs coverage.		<p>The focus will be in completing the commitments in relation to PAs (“what is on the pipe line”).</p> <p>There are a variety of area based conservation tools at the subnational level. Exploring the possibility of recognizing and reporting them is a big opportunity in Latin American countries.</p>
(c) available tools	The possibility of creating a map that shows the overlapping GAPs (bioregions, KBAs, amongst others) that will show opportunities. (Where it is possible to impact the majority of elements of Target 11 and deliver multiple benefits).		<p>WDPA is the official database on Protected Areas worldwide.</p> <p>Attention must be paid in avoiding double counting.</p>
(d) Post 2020		What are we connecting?	Further discussion is needed for this

		Discussion on the principles of connectivity	topic. Each country has to do their own work in identifying which area based conservation management tools they have, and what will be the right way to recognize them (Main stakeholders and legal matters for their recognition)
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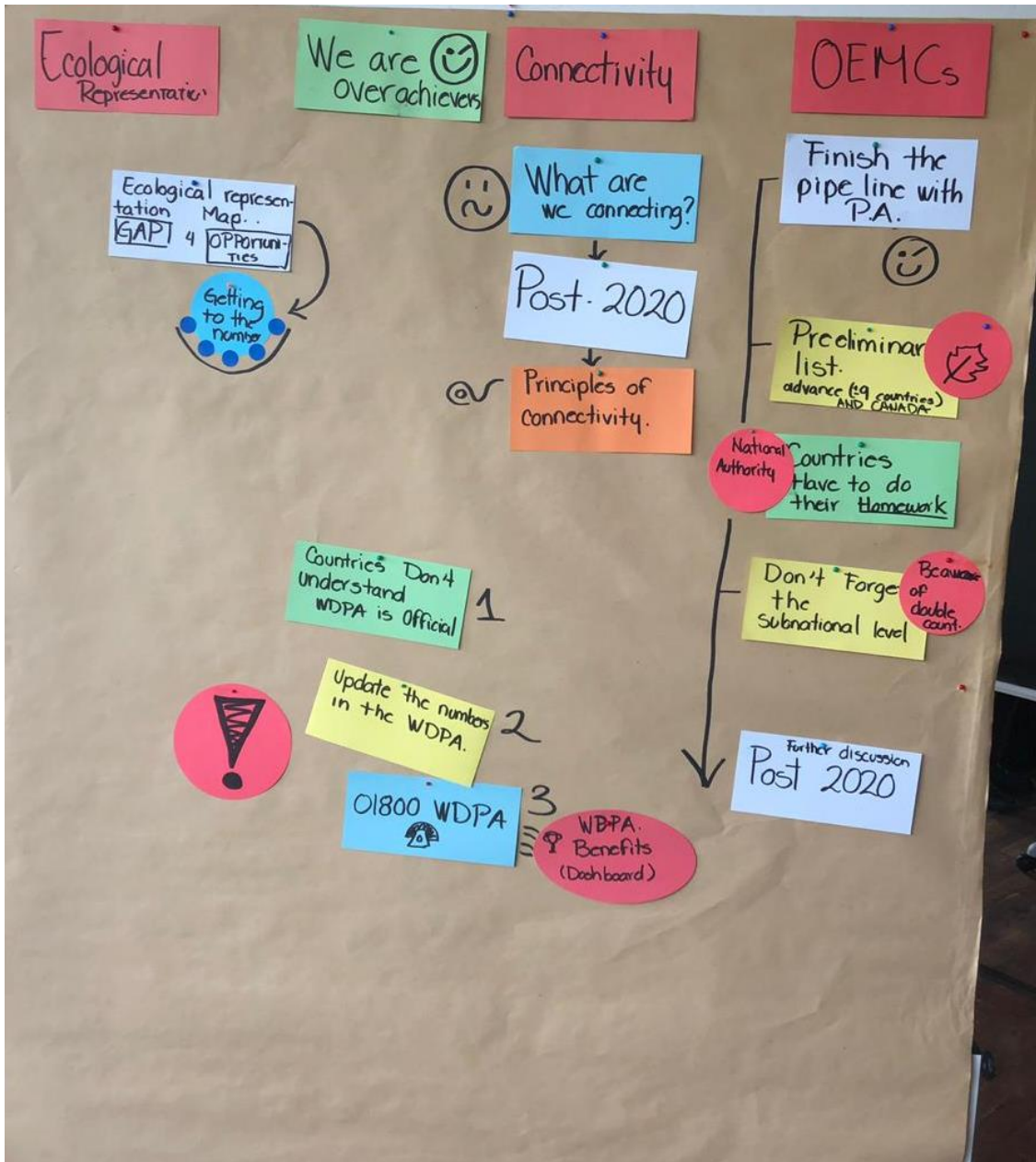


Figure 2. Image of the progress made and the priorities of implementation towards 2020 identified by the America's group in some of the elements of Aichi target 11 (Ecological representation, Connectivity and OEMCS), during the meeting in Vilnius.

Table 3. Thematic Areas.

	PAME	Governance	Ecosystem Services
(a) Progress to date	Nearly 40% of all PAs in Latin America have been evaluated.		
(b) Implementation by 2020	<p>The question must be: What percentage do countries need to increase of PAs with management effectiveness evaluation?</p> <p>Since PA management plans are the basis for PA effective management evaluation, It is important to know how many PAs have management plans in Latin America.</p>	<p>It is important that each National Protected Area System assess their types and forms of governance as well as equity structures, in order to have some input and/or baseline for the post 2020 targets.</p> <p>It is a case by case scenario that will depend on the country, the pilot sites were the assessment will take place and the readiness of the sites in order to be evaluated.</p>	<p>Identification of the link of ecosystem services to other conventions.</p> <p>The elaboration of clear maps as a preparatory stage before China (Risk disaster mitigation, Climate Change mitigation).</p>
(c) available tools	<p>The PAME evaluation framework: Context, Planning, Inputs, Process, Outcome and Outputs.</p> <p>It is important that countries evaluate their protected areas against one or two criteria of each one of these elements.</p>	There is some progress towards frameworks and methodologies for assessing equitable management.	
(d) Post 2020	The focus must be		This is a topic that

	<p>not only in the percentage of PAs evaluated, but on the result of those evaluations and the delivered outcomes in conservation values of PAs. Further regional discussion and consensus is needed to determine basic criteria that PAME evaluation must cover in order to speak the same language in terms of management effectiveness in PAs.</p>		<p>will be part of the negotiation of the post 2020 along with the KBAs.</p>
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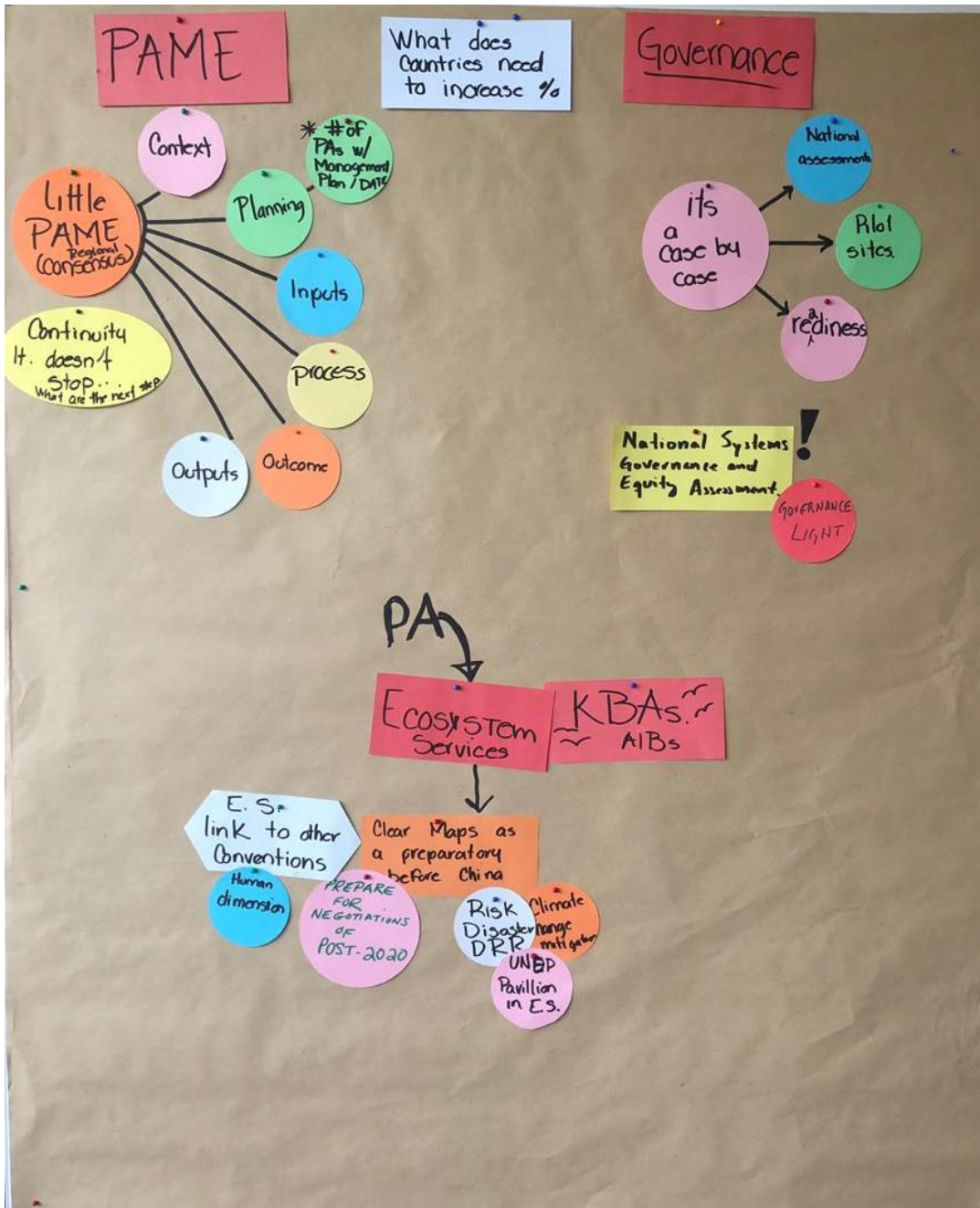


Figure 3. Image of the progress made and the priorities of implementation towards 2020 identified by the America's group in some of the elements of Aichi target 11 (PAME, Governance, Ecosystem services and KBAs), during the meeting in Vilm.