



Making it happen

delivering on CBD commitments

Update from Nagoya

16-11-2010

Across five regions 27 governments have met CBD protected area targets. At a series of events in Nagoya partners reviewed progress, made ambitious commitments and discussed the *20 for 2020* initiative a concept for a global partnership to deliver on international biodiversity, climate change and development targets in 20 regions.

Supported by the MAVA Foundation, Protected Areas for a Living Planet (PA4LP) has helped governments in five regions (Altai-Sayan, Caucasus, Carpathians, Dinaric Arc and West Africa Marine) to implement the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas. Taking a multi-stakeholder approach the project has generated technical support, capacity and funding to help governments deliver on their commitments.



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Making it happen – learning from PA4LP

21 October. Led by CBD Executive Secretary Ahmed Djoghla and a panel of government representatives from Croatia, Georgia, Mongolia, Serbia and The Gambia, 100 participants reviewed how PA4LP has helped governments meet CBD commitments. The discussion focused on the added value of using CBD targets at regional level to deliver conservation by generating political commitment, donor support and enhanced regional collaboration. CBD LifeWeb Initiative described the PA4LP approach as *"exactly what is needed to attract funding for CBD implementation"*. The Foreign Ministry of Finland highlighted the value of regional collaboration from a donor perspective citing the Dinaric Arc as an example where Finland is supporting implementation of government commitments. In the closing session WWF Director General Jim Leape called for partners to join WWF in replicating this approach in the lead up to 2020 – the target date of the strategic plan adopted in Nagoya.

20 for 2020 – roundtable discussion

28 October. More than 30 participants joined a discussion moderated by WWF President Yolanda Kakabadse on the concept of *20 for 2020* – an initiative to replicate the multi-stakeholder approach of PA4LP in 20 regions with a focus on natural capital accounting, climate change and protected areas (PA). Participants welcomed the approach and suggested a 'light partnership' that would build on existing initiatives and international targets. Discussion looked at how to link regional, national and local-level initiatives as well as how to ensure effective sharing of lessons learned. WWF will further develop *20 for 2020* with partners in the coming months.

West Africa – major new commitments

28th October. Major new commitments were announced at an event hosted by the regional programme for the conservation of coastal and marine zones in West Africa (PRCM) and the CBD's LifeWeb Initiative supported by PA4LP. Progress on PA creation and fisheries management was highlighted, and ministers made new commitments: Guinea will extend its PA cover from 8 to 25% by 2020; Guinea-Bissau from 15 to 24% by 2012; Mauritania from 30 to 40% in 2011; The Gambia from 4 to 17% by 2020. Guinea-Bissau's announcement to host a 2011 donor roundtable for financing protected areas in West Africa was supported by ministers and development partners such as The EU, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, The GEF and World Bank.



Altai-Sayan – regional to national

Implementing the CBD in the Altai-Sayan ecoregion which covers a relatively small part of Mongolia and Russia has initiated national level implementation in both countries.

Mongolia

19th October. [Mongolia's new PA gap analysis](#) was launched by the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and WWF. Initiated by a PA4LP multi-stakeholder meeting in 2007, the analysis identifies 34 priority areas for protection and makes a series of recommendations to improve legislation, financing, capacity and management for PAs and reduce pressures on biodiversity. A collaboration of the Ministry, TNC, GEF, the MAVA Foundation and WWF, the report serves as a roadmap for strengthening the PA system and meeting Mongolia's target to protect 30% of the national territory by 2015.

Russia

21st October. The Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and WWF presented [Russia's national PA gap analysis](#) developed by WWF and TNC in collaboration with more than 300 specialists. The study

identifies 566 marine and terrestrial areas requiring protection covering more than 122 million hectares (40 times the size of Switzerland). The ministry has approved the establishment of 29 new PAs covering 9.6 million hectares by 2020. Regional governments have given the green light to an additional 175 sites. A new report reviewing [implementation of CBD PA targets in Russia](#) was also launched at the event.



Caucasus: report on progress

A new report launched in Nagoya summarises progress towards [CBD protected areas targets in the Caucasus](#) where over one million hectares of PAs have been created since 2004. National action plans to improve legal, management, capacity and financing aspects of PAs have been completed. Multi-stakeholder processes at national and regional level (Caucasus Biodiversity Council) are working effectively and a new monitoring system - the Caucasus Biodiversity Monitoring Network (www.cbmn.net) – was established in 2010.

Dinaric Arc: a Big Win for conservation

A new summary of [progress towards CBD targets in the Dinaric Arc](#) circulated at COP10 shows that nearly 900Km² of new PAs have been established in the region since 2007 and national biodiversity budgets have increased on average by 14%. Since ministers of the six countries signed the 'Big Win' commitment on CBD implementation in 2008 they have met more than half of their commitments. The Dinaric Arc Initiative – a partnership of international organisations - continues to strengthen regional cooperation.

Carpathians – linking mountain regions

On 27 October the Carpathian Convention and other regional organisations came together to look at CBD implementation in mountain regions. Based on experience in the Alps and Carpathians, participants recommended including 15% of each mountain region in ecological networks by 2020. WWF is working with Carpathian governments to build capacity for PA managers, support information exchange and networking through the Carpathian Network of Protected Areas and an online interactive platform clearing house mechanism.