



Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and MPAs

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Convention on
Biological Diversity

Aichi Biodiversity

Target 11

Adopted in 2010



By 2020,

at least 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*

that are...

... effectively and equitably managed,

... ecologically representative,

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

SDG 14


Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information



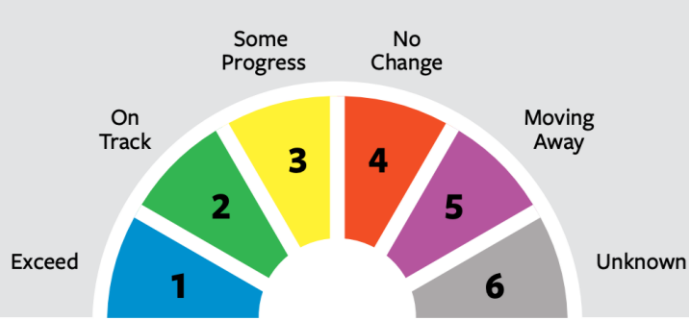
Progress Towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

Target	Target element (abbreviated)	Progress towards the Aichi Targets		
		Poor	Moderate	Good
	11.1 10 per cent of marine areas conserved			
	11.2 17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved			
	11.3 Areas of importance conserved			
	11.4 Protected areas, ecologically representative			
	11.5 Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed			
	11.6 Protected areas, well-connected and integrated			

IPBES 2019

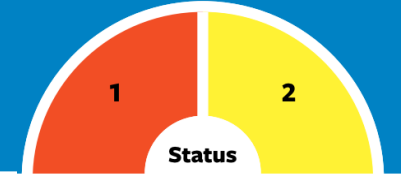
- Good progress in quantitative element (10%)
- Much less progress in qualitative elements (ecological representativeness, effectiveness, equitable management, connectivity, integration into seascapes)
- Poor and uneven data on qualitative elements

Achievement of Aichi Targets



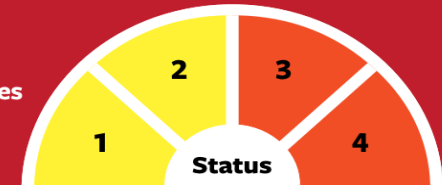
TARGET ELEMENTS

1. Harmful incentives eliminated or reformed
2. Positive incentives applied



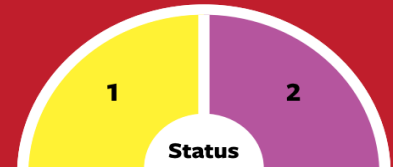
TARGET ELEMENTS

1. All stocks are managed sustainably
2. Recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species
3. Fisheries have no significant adverse impacts
4. The impacts of fisheries are within safe ecological limits



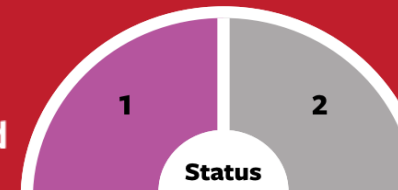
TARGET ELEMENTS

1. Pollution is not detrimental
2. Excess nutrients are not detrimental



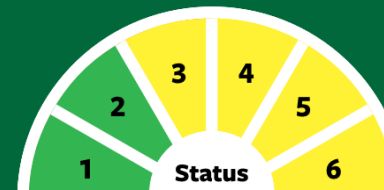
TARGET ELEMENTS

1. Pressures on coral reefs minimized
2. Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems minimized



TARGET ELEMENTS

1. 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas conserved
2. 10% of coastal and marine areas conserved
3. Areas of particular importance conserved
4. Protected areas are effectively and equitably managed
5. Protected areas are ecologically representative
6. Protected areas are well connected and integrated



Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- Presently being negotiated under CBD
- Will be submitted for adoption at CBD COP 15, 3rd quarter 2022
- Outcome goals and action targets
- Indicators also under development



Photo credit: IISD/ENB

Relevant Targets of the Draft Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

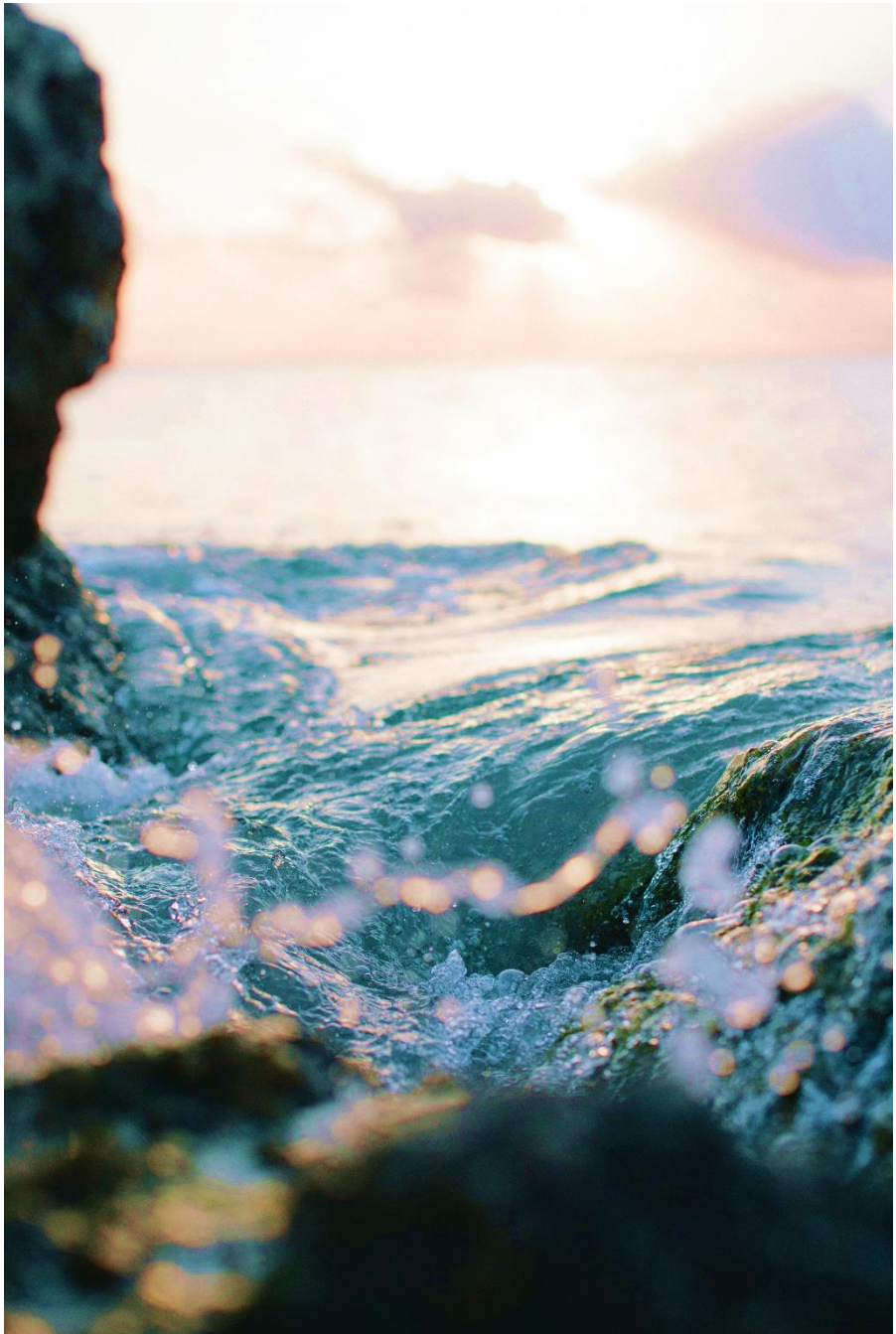
Target 3. Ensure that **at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved** through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under **integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning** addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.

Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are **under restoration**, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

Target 5. Ensure that the **harvesting, trade and use of wild species** is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.

Target 9. **Ensure benefits**, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable **through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species** and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities



Global targets that cannot be achieved in country/region alone

Lack of achievement of Aichi Targets shows that means of implementation severely lacking

Networks of managers are key to building our collective capacity, pooling resources and knowledge and piggy-backing on successes and strengths to achieve common goals