



CBD LifeWeb Initiative

Building Partnerships to Achieve the Aichi Targets

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Convention on
Biological Diversity



History Lesson

Convention on Biological Diversity

Internationally legal binding treaty

Objectives: Conservation, Sustainable use, Benefit-sharing
from genetic resources

- Open for signature at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 (Rio Conventions)
- 193 Parties
- 250 decisions



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Protected Areas and the CBD



CBD defined protected areas in Article 2 (1992)

- *“a geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives”*

Article 8 on *In Situ* conservation directs parties to

- Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;*
- Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;*
- Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;*
- Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;*
- Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;*
- Cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation, particularly to developing countries*





Protected Areas

Program of Work

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA, Decision VII/28, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia 2004)

- Derived from the IUCN World Parks Congress Durban Action Plan and Accord

By 2010 (terrestrial) and 2012 (marine), to establish: *“comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically-representative national systems of protected areas”*

4 programme elements, 16 goals, 92 activities for Parties

1. Direct Actions for Planning, Selecting, Establishing, Strengthening, and Managing, Protected Area Systems and Sites
2. Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing
3. Enabling Activities
4. Standards, Assessment, and Monitoring





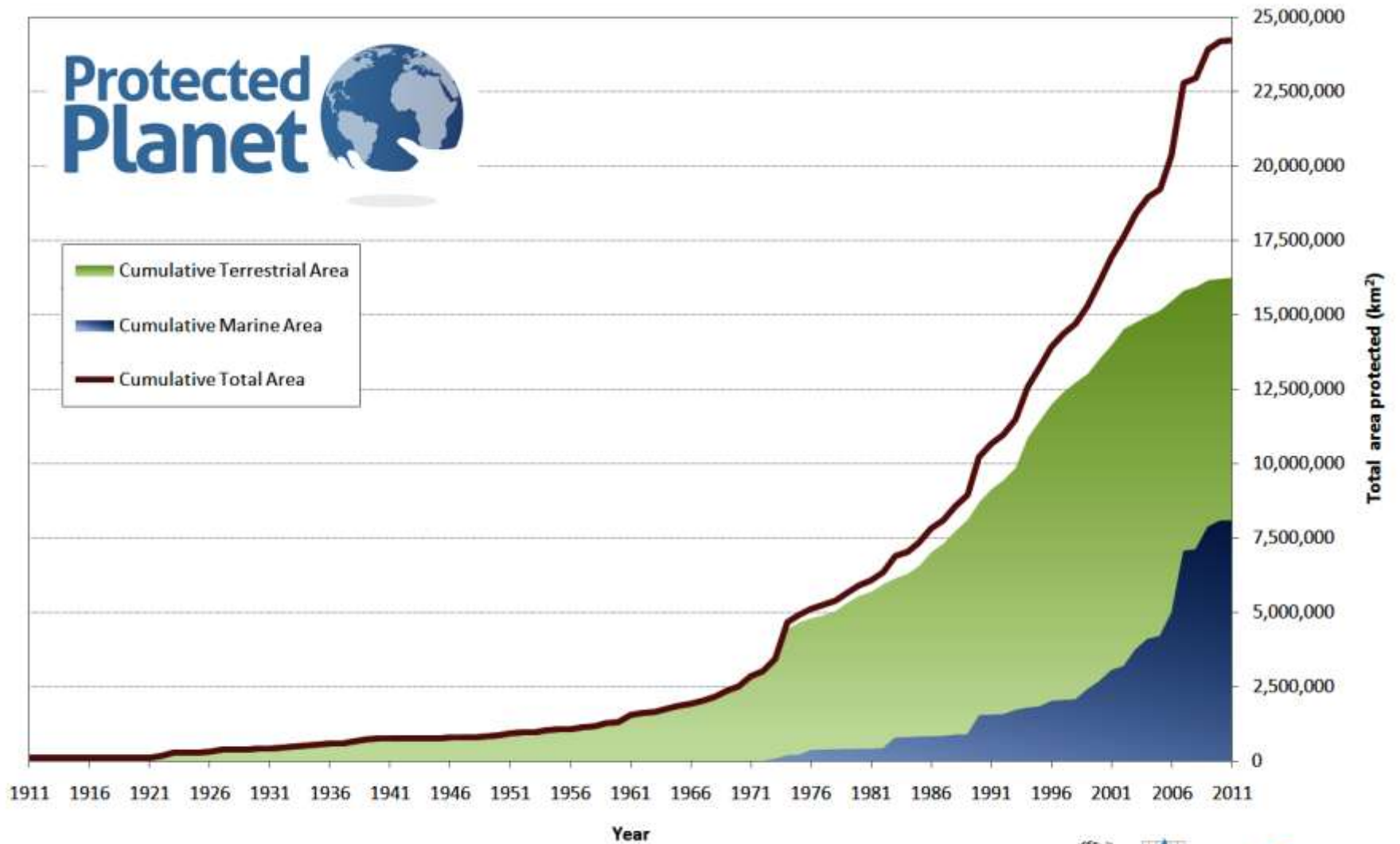
Protected Areas and CBD Programmes of Work

1. Programme of Work (PoW) on Protected Areas, and;
2. PoW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (Decision VII/5)
3. PoW on Inland Water Ecosystems (Decision VII/4)
4. PoW on Dry and Sub-humid Lands (Decision V/23)
5. PoW on Forest Biodiversity (Decision VI/22)
6. PoW on Mountain Biodiversity (Decision VII/27)
7. PoW on Traditional Knowledge (Decisions VI/10 and VII/16)
8. PoW on Tourism and Biodiversity (Decision VII/14)
9. PoW on Island Biodiversity (Decision VIII/1)
10. Global Taxonomy Initiative (Decision VI/8)
11. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (Decision VI/9)

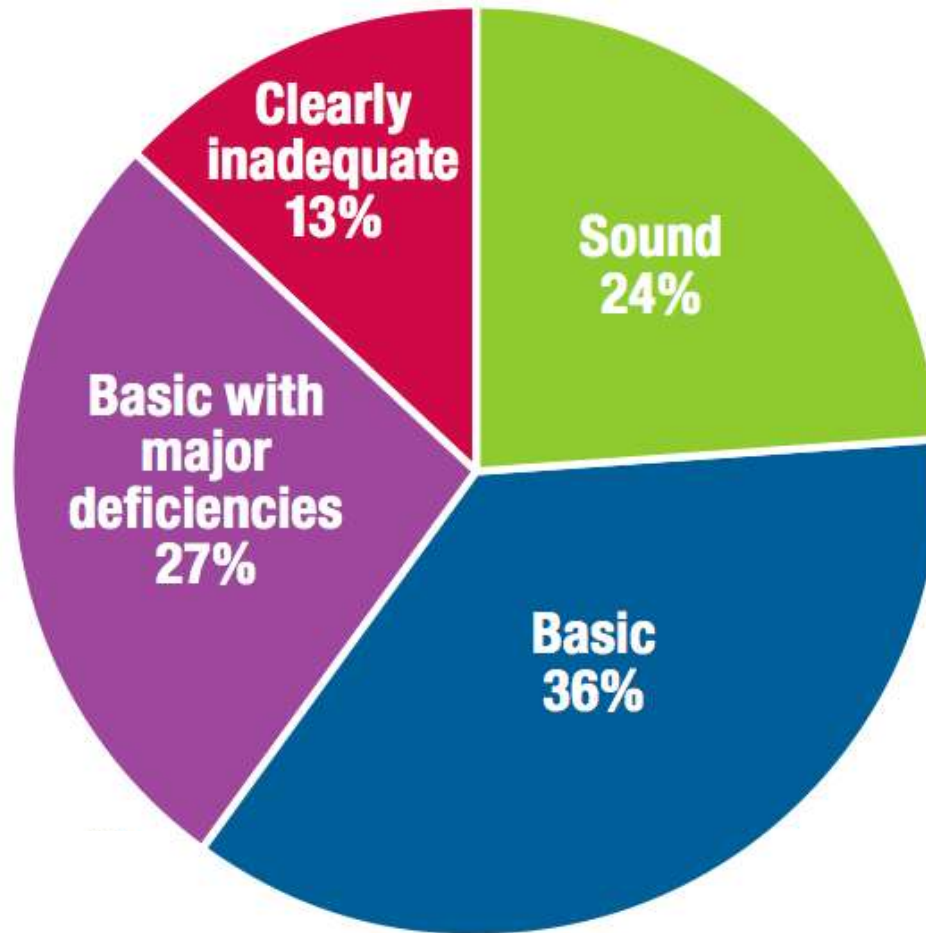


Growth of National Protected Areas

1911-2011

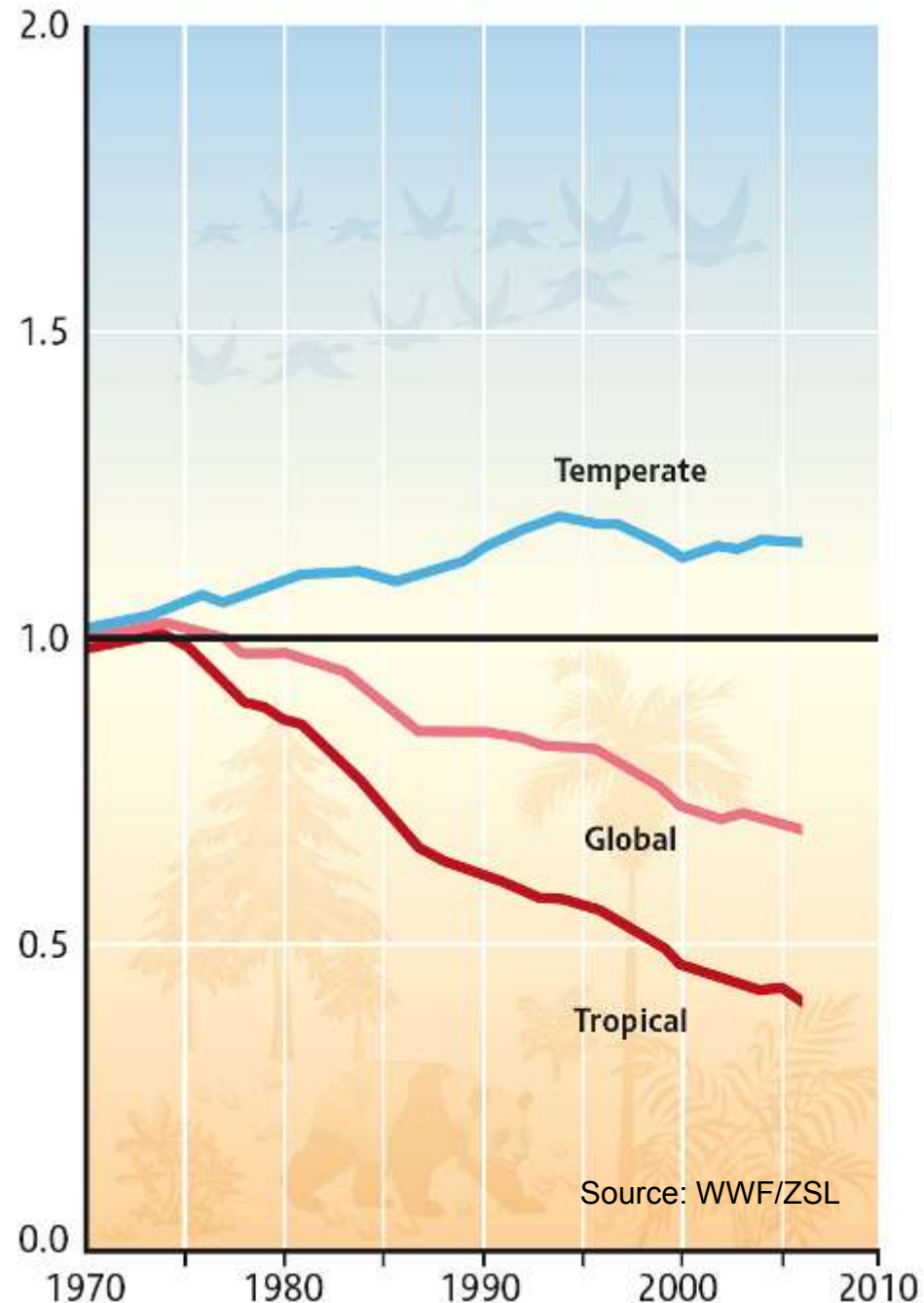


Global assessment of management effectiveness

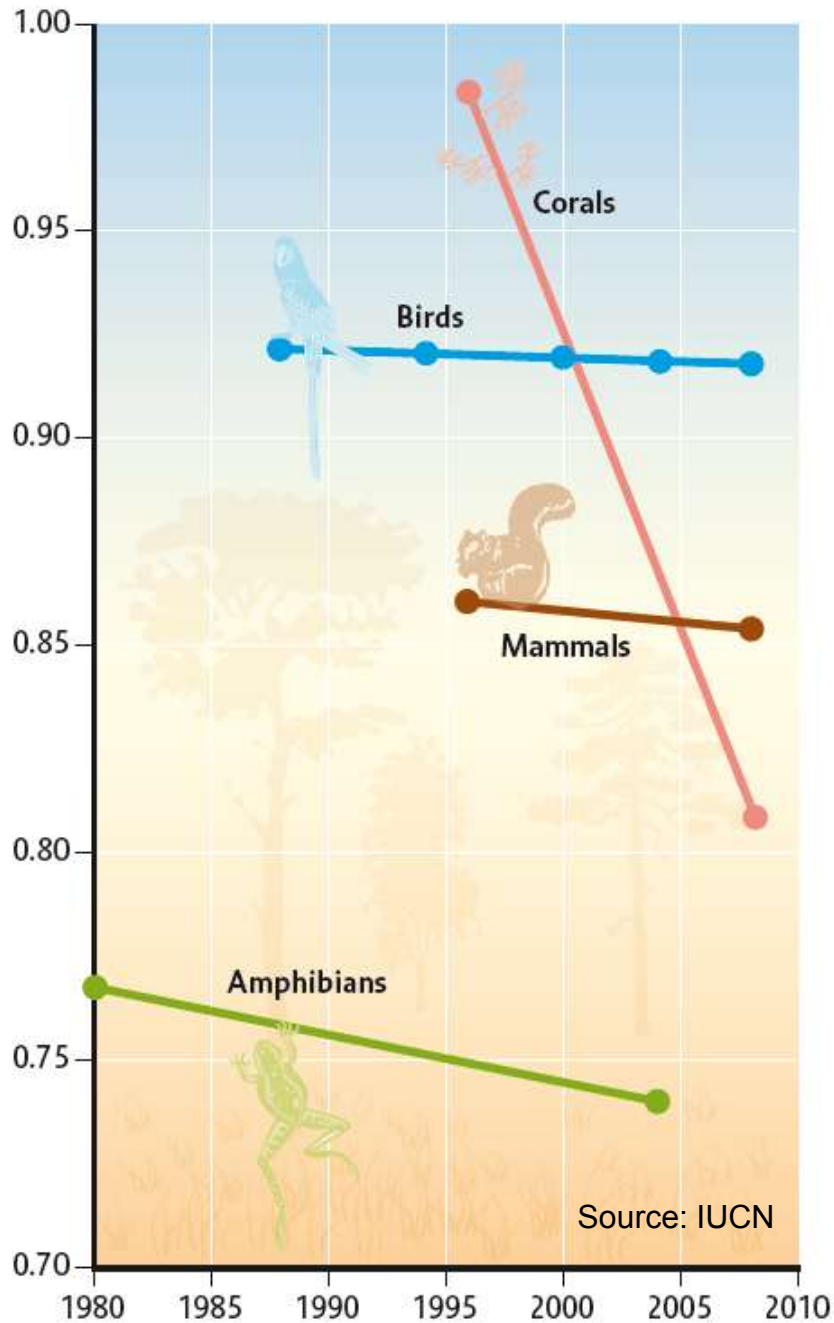


- The global Living Planet Index (LPI), has declined by more than 30% since 1970,
- The Tropical LPI has declined by almost 60%.
- The Temperate LPI showed an increase of 15%, reflecting the recovery of some species populations in temperate regions

Living Planet Index

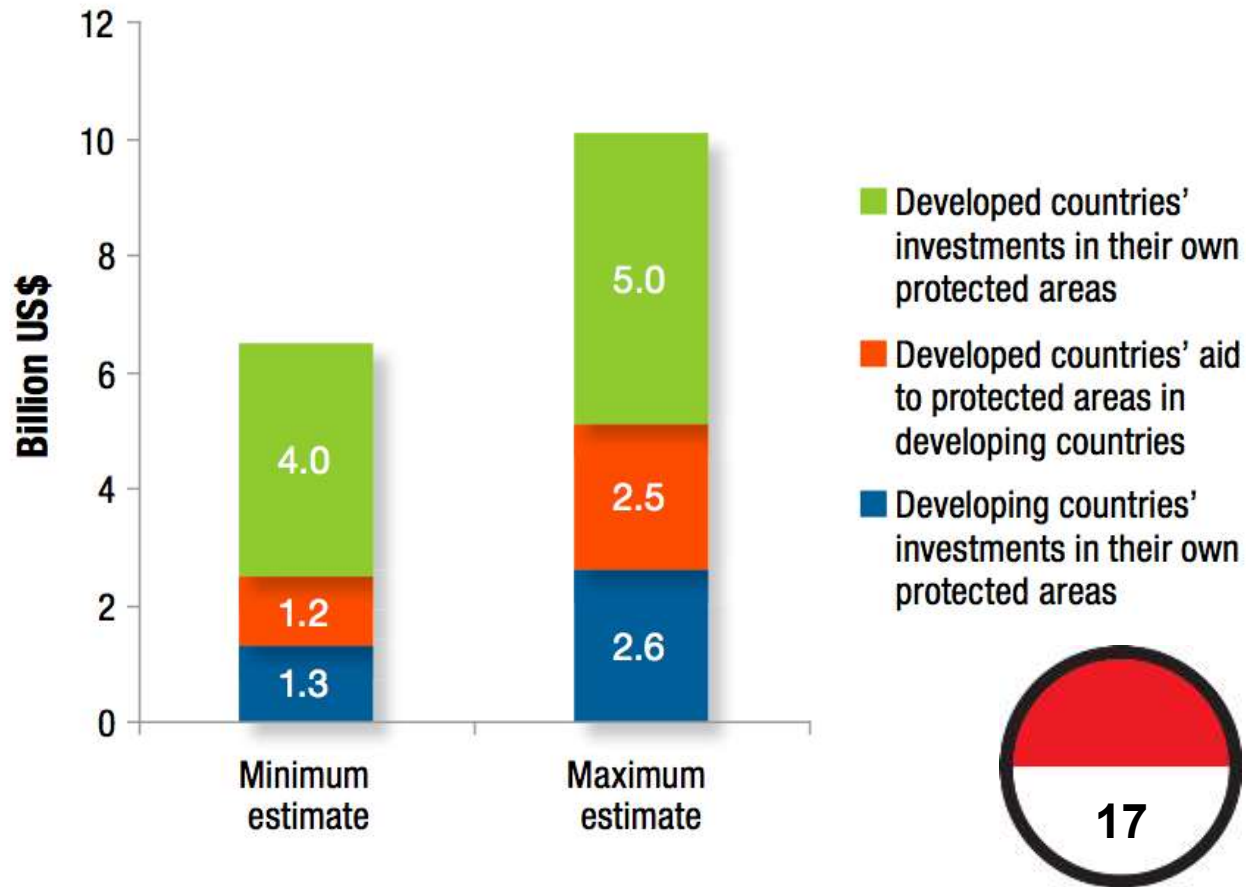


Red List Index



- The Red List Index (RLI) for all these species groups is decreasing.
- Coral species are moving most rapidly towards greater extinction risk
- Amphibians are, on average, the group most threatened.

Gaps in Protected Area Financing



Updated Sunday, October 21, 2012 0:01 am TWN, By Mariette le Roux, AFP Like 0 +1

World pledges more money to protect biodiversity

HYDERABAD, India--Efforts to reverse the worrying loss of Earth's dwindling natural resources received a substantial boost on Saturday when a U.N. conference in India agreed to double biodiversity aid to poor countries.



Governments reached an early-morning deal after long nights of tough bargaining in Hyderabad, south India, that once again saw battle lines drawn between developing and affluent states.

In a week that saw 400 plants and animals added to a "Red List" of species at risk of extinction, negotiators clashed over the extent and timing of additional aid required to halt the decline in species and habitats that humans depend on for food, shelter and livelihoods.

In the end, they agreed to double biodiversity-related funding to developing countries by 2015, from a baseline of average annual aid in the period 2006-2010 — and to maintain this level until 2020.



Indian police officials stand at the entrance to The Hyderabad International Convention Center for the Convention on Biodiversity in Hyderabad on Friday, Oct. 19. Efforts to reverse the worrying loss of Earth's dwindling natural resources received a substantial boost on Saturday, Oct. 20.

(AFP)

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TODAY [WEEK](#) [MONTH](#)

- Taiwan congratulates Obama on 2nd term
- Obama revives 'hope' with re-election
- Exports in October drop 1.9%: Ministry of...



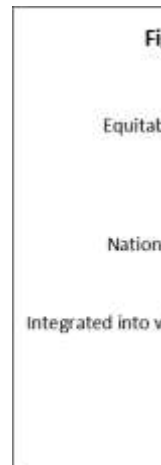
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF 4 Projects in support of Aichi Target 11



GEF 5 Projects in support of Aichi Target 11





LifeWeb

Partnerships for financing
biodiversity conservation

LifeWeb.cbd.int



Convention on
Biological Diversity





- Started at COP 9 in 2008
- Global partnership between donor countries and countries seeking funding for protected areas
- Established to speed achievement of Programme of Work on Protected Areas
- “seeded” by Germany with €40 million
- Coordination unit established at CBD Secretariat in Montreal



LifeWeb

Eligibility Criteria

- Available for developing countries and countries with economies in transition
- Must be aligned with national biodiversity and/or climate change strategies
- Endorsed by CBD or PoWPA National Focal Points

LifeWeb

Expressions of Interest

- Must be aligned with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
- Will facilitate financing of “area-based” Aichi Targets (5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)
- Major focus is on protected areas but also includes Indigenous and community conserved areas and restoration landscapes



LifeWeb

Partnerships for financing
biodiversity conservation



LifeWeb Donor Roundtables



West Africa



Colombia



Amazon



LifeWeb Clearinghouse



Lifeweb.cbd.int



Successful LifeWeb Matches...

- Government shows strong commitment
- Financial needs are clearly articulated
- Consistent with national planning
- Some co-financing already secured





LifeWeb

Consolidating the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC)

Consolidating SNUC LifeWeb



Component 1

USD 116.000.000

Organizational and institutional development for implementing SNUC

Component 2

USD 1.600.000

PA value

Component 3

USD 20.300.000

Financial sustainability for SNUC

Component 4

USD 35.400.000

Communication and social outreach

Component 5

USD 31.200.000

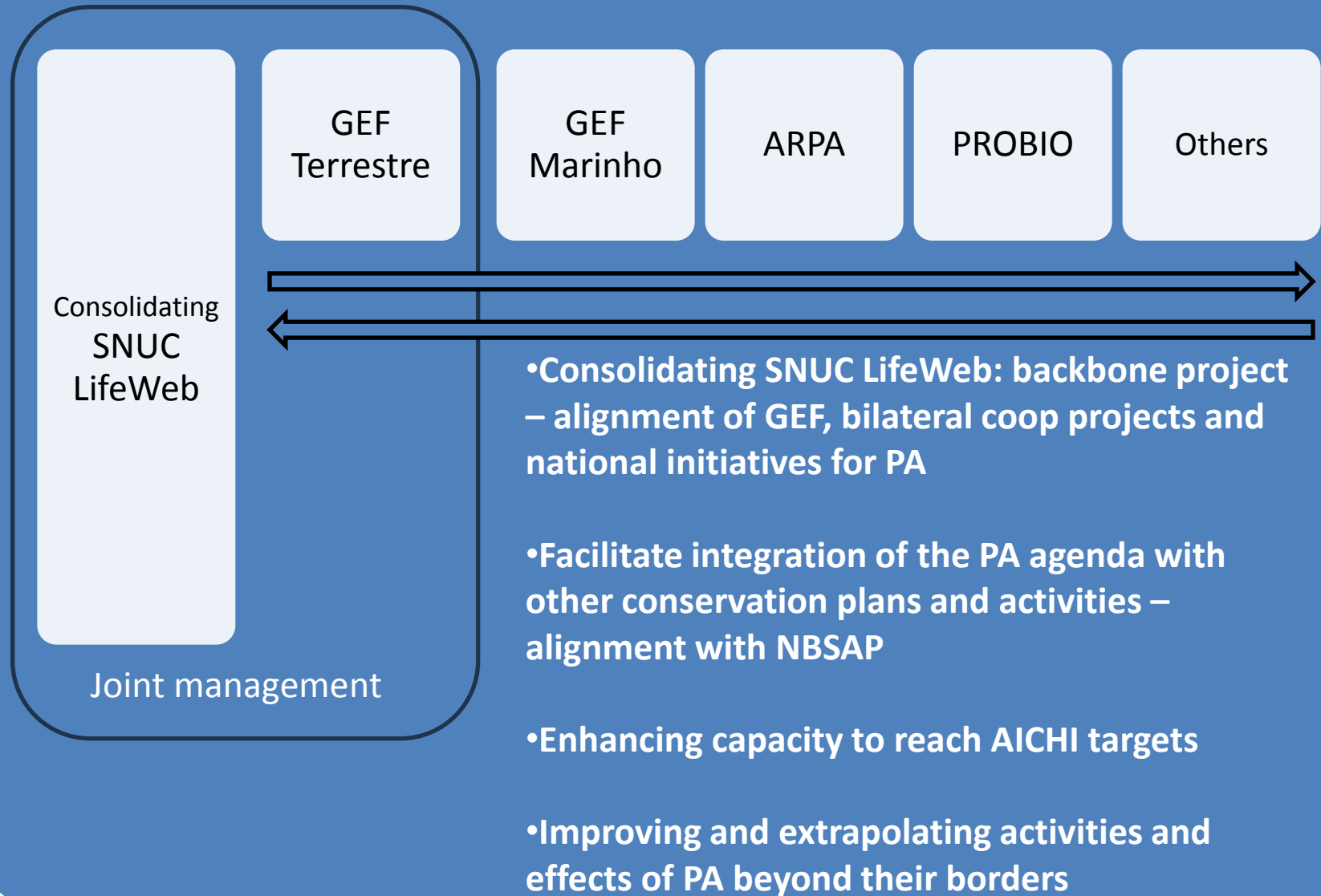
Biodiv. Monitoring x climate change

Project management

USD 14.000.000

**TOTAL: USD 230
million (US\$ 115
donation and US\$ 115
match)**

SNUC – project arrangement



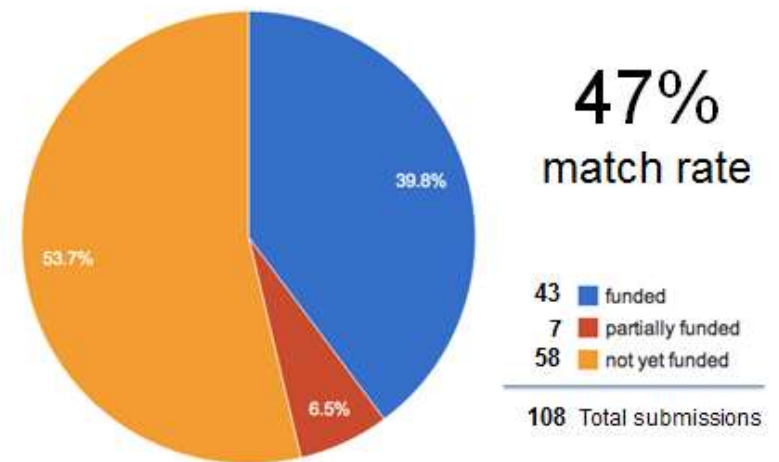
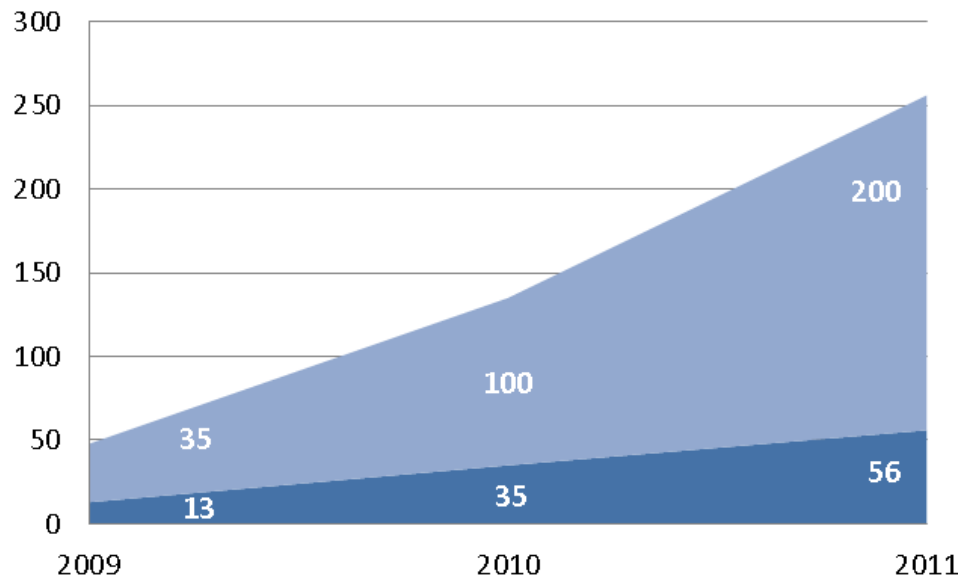
Consolidating SNUC - LifeWeb

- Bilateral cooperation with German Government
 - Starting phase of the initiative – modular approach to project development
 - Donation of approximately US\$ 25 million (biodiv. monitoring and SNUC consolidation)
- Financial gap – approx. US\$ 90 million

LifeWeb Past Success

Funding facilitated by LifeWeb 2009-2011

■ matches ■ funding (millions)



Almost 1 out of every 2 projects submitted
have received funding

LifeWeb

Latest Funding Matches

- DR Congo: Rehabilitation of the Yangambi Biosphere Reserve (USD 500K)
- Lao: strengthening and enlarging of the PA system in Eastern Bolikhamxay (USD 500K)
- Bangladesh: Protection of threatened river dolphins in Sundarbans mangrove forest (USD 500K)
- Ethiopia: protection of wild coffee varieties and protection and restoration of their natural habitat

Austria



LifeWeb

Latest Funding Matches

Ecosystem-based Vision of Biodiversity Conservation for the Amazon Biome

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela



European Union – USD 7 Million



Germany – USD 2.9 Million



LifeWeb

Partnerships for financing biodiversity conservation

New LifeWeb Project in Asia

Scaling Up The Coverage and Effectiveness of Marine Conservation Areas and Threatened Species Protection in South East and East Asia Through Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)

Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Timor Leste, Thailand and Vietnam

37 million USD project





About LifeWeb campaigns





Objectives of the LifeWeb Zero Extinction Campaign:

- Focus attention on the extinction crisis
- Provide tools for parties to identify these critical sites utilizing methodology from the Alliance for Zero Extinction
- Provide a platform for CBD parties to profile their financial needs to achieve Target 12



Methodology

Endangered or Critically Endangered IUCN Red List Species at just one site on Earth = “AZE Sites”.





The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE), a joint initiative of 67 biodiversity conservation organizations, aims to prevent extinctions by identifying and safeguarding key sites where species are in irreversible danger of disappearing. The goal of the Alliance is to create a true list of defense against extinction by eliminating threats and

**TO DATE:
587 SITES/
920 SPECIES
GLOBALLY**



ALLIANCE FOR Zero Extinction
 Pinpointing and conserving epicenters of imminent extinctions - www.zeroextinction.org
2010 UPDATE

2010 International Year of Biodiversity



Approximately 60% of AZE sites identified so far are protected today.
We need 100% or c. 230 more sites protected by 2020 to meet Aichi Target 12.



Enabling Support

The LifeWeb Initiative is made possible, as a free service for all parties, by the commitment and generous support from the German and Japanese Governments until 2015



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety



Japan Biodiversity Fund

Thank you!

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