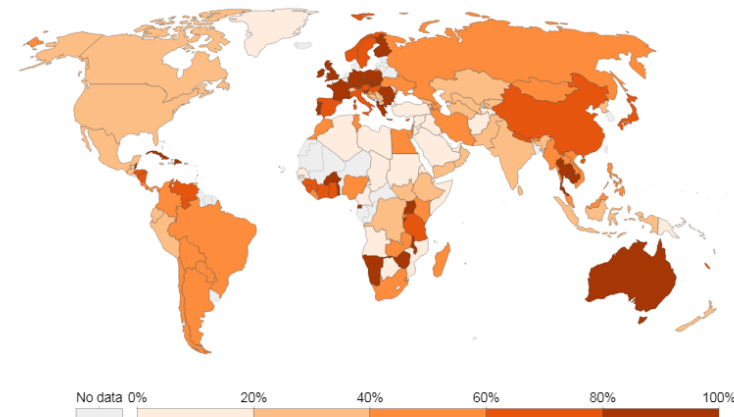


ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΕΥΟΜΕΝΕΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΕΣ

Infographic by Ivan Galic | Altopgraph.com



Source: UN Statistics Division

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Στρατηγικό Πλάνο για την προστασία της Βιοποικιλότητας 2011-2020



Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society



Target 1

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



Target 2

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.



Target 3

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.



Target 4

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

Στρατηγικό Πλάνο για την προστασία της Βιοποικιλότητας 2011-2020



Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use



Target 5

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.



Target 6

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.



Target 7

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.



Target 8

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.



Target 9

By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.



Target 10

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

Στρατηγικό Πλάνο για την προστασία της Βιοποικιλότητας 2011-2020



Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity



Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, 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 12

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



Target 13

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

Στρατηγικό Πλάνο για την προστασία της Βιοποικιλότητας 2011-2020



Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services



Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



Target 15

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



Target 16

By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

Στρατηγικό Πλάνο για την προστασία της Βιοποικιλότητας 2011-2020

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



Target 17

By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.



Target 18

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.



Target 19

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



Target 20

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>


Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 - Χωρική κάλυψη

There has been good progress in expanding the coverage of both terrestrial and marine protected areas, with terrestrial coverage slightly increasing from 14.7% in 2016 to 15.0% in 2019, and marine coverage increasing faster from 10.2% to 18.1% in national waters.

With concerted efforts from governments to implement national commitments, both terrestrial and marine coverage targets are likely to be achieved by 2020, although further areas will be needed for a full representation of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Proportional coverage of protected areas in the land and ocean.



 Proportion of cover by protected areas

<https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/world-database-on-protected-areas>

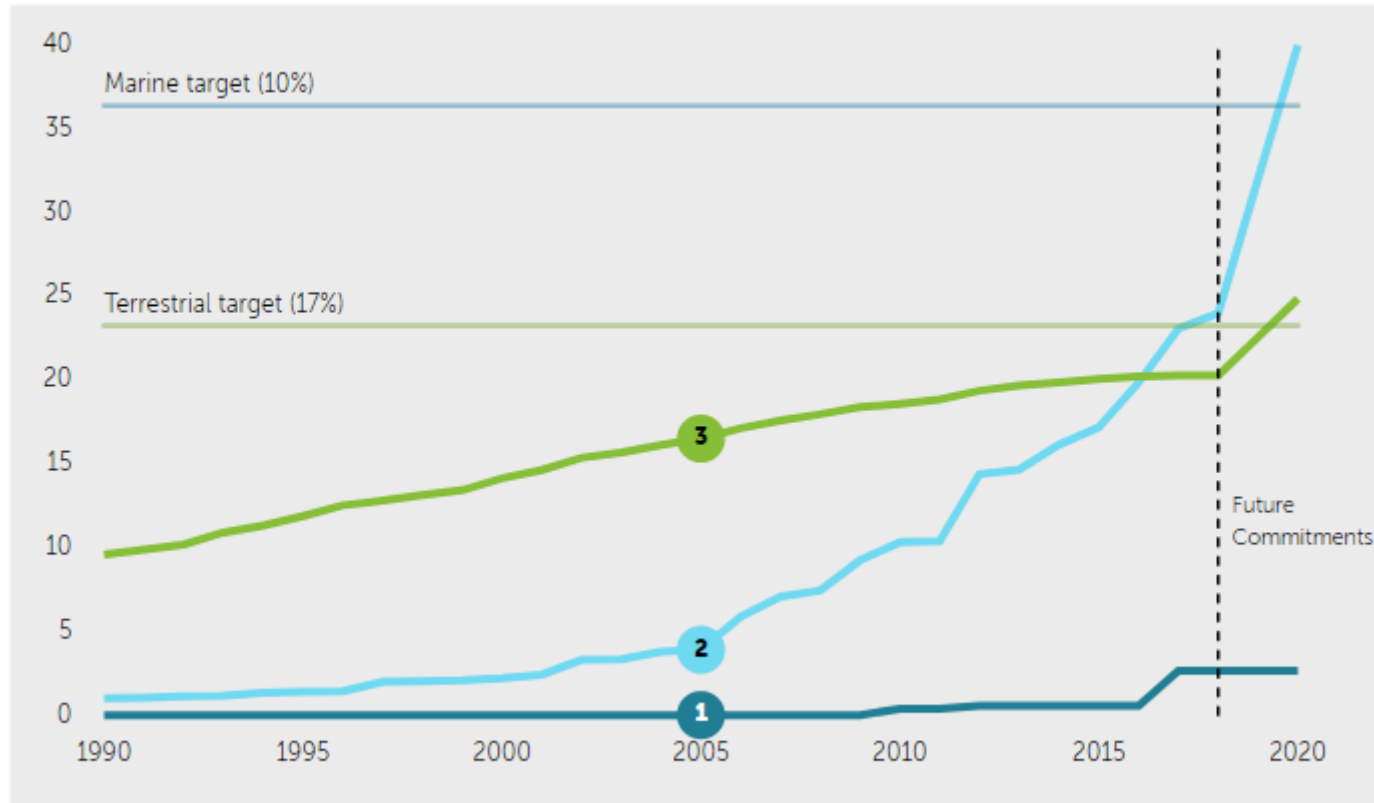
Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 ?



<https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/world-database-on-protected-areas>

Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 ?

Area
(Million km²)

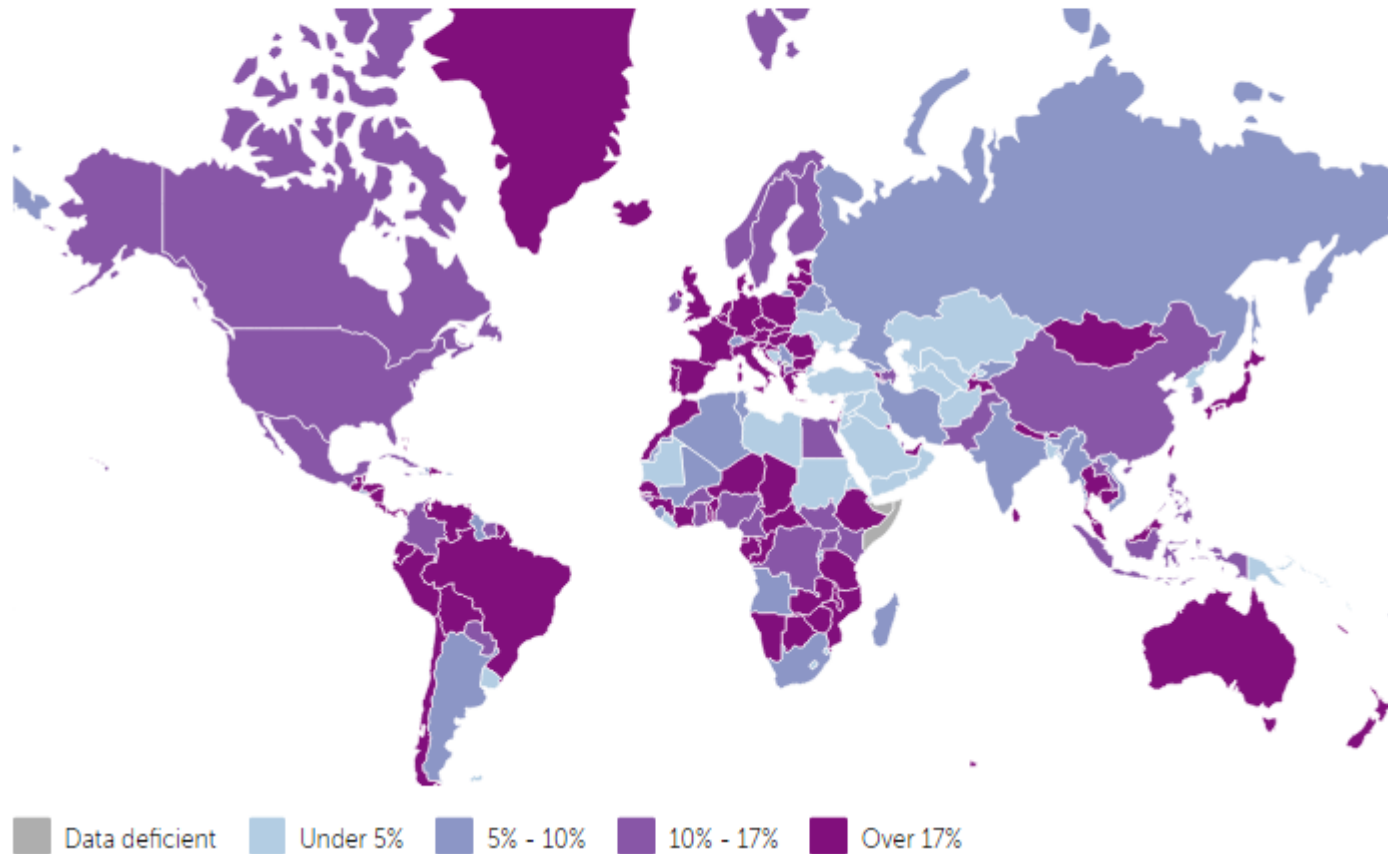


■ 1. ABNJ ■ 2. EEZ ■ 3. Land

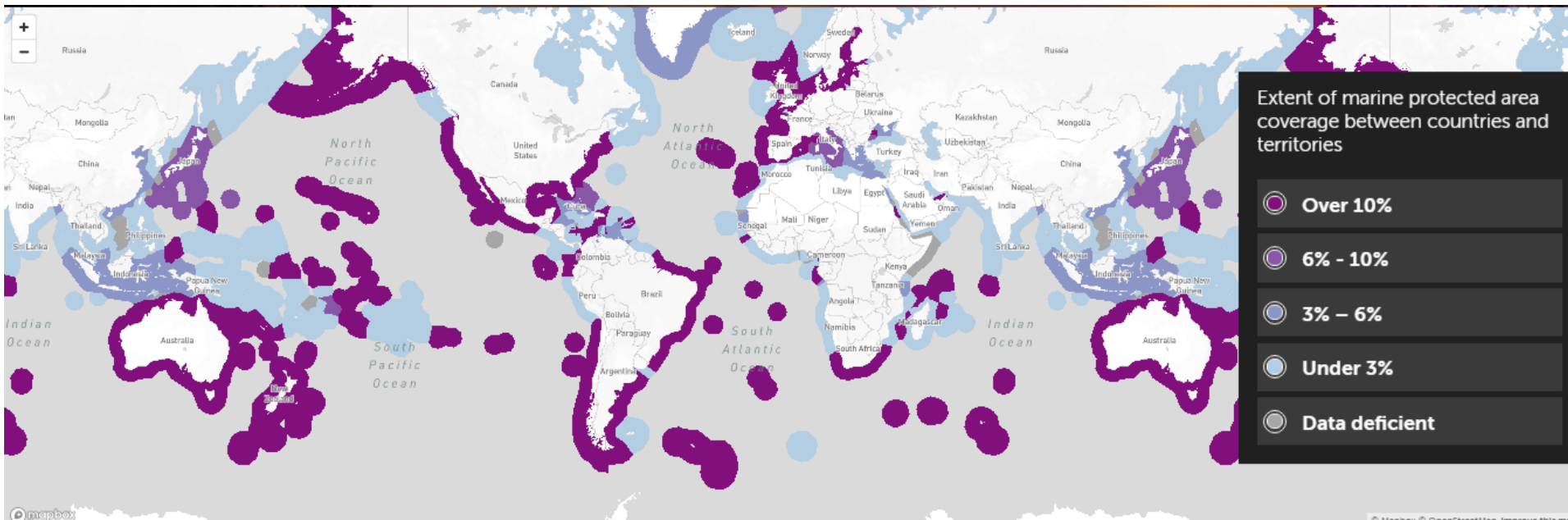
<https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/world-database-on-protected-areas>

Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 ?

Extent of terrestrial protected area coverage between countries and territories

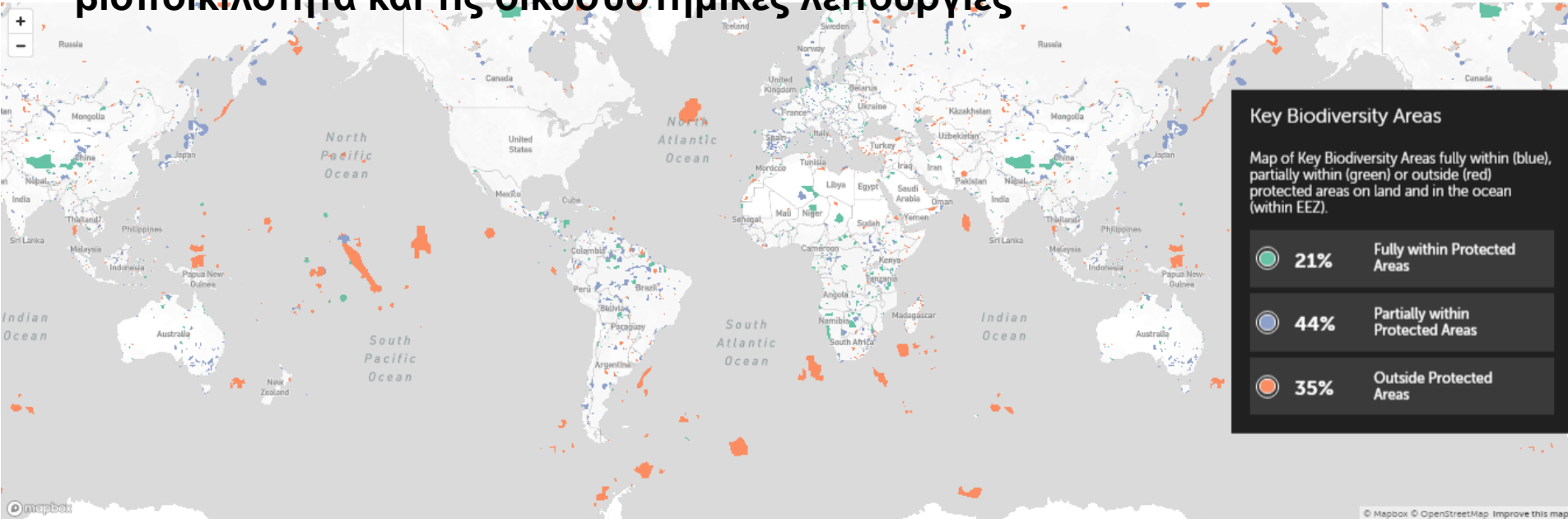


Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 ?



<https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/world-database-on-protected-areas>

Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 - Περιοχές υψηλής σημασίας για την βιοποικιλότητα και τις οικοσυστημικές λειτουργίες



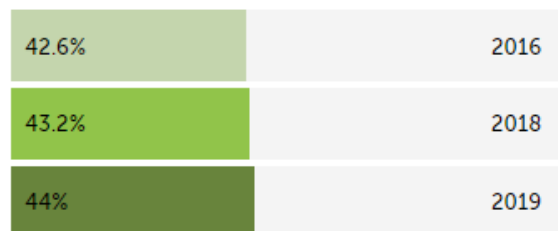
On average, 47% of each terrestrial, 44% of each freshwater, and 15.9% of each marine Key Biodiversity Area (within EEZ) are within protected areas.

While protected area coverage of KBAs in marine areas had tripled between 2010 and 2018 (5% to 15.9%), there was slower progress in the inclusion of terrestrial and freshwater KBAs into the global protected area network since 2000 (Terrestrial: 43.3 % to 46.6%; Freshwater: 41.1 % to 43.5%).

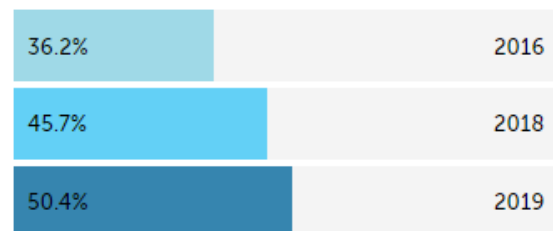
Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 ?

Ecoregions

Terrestrial

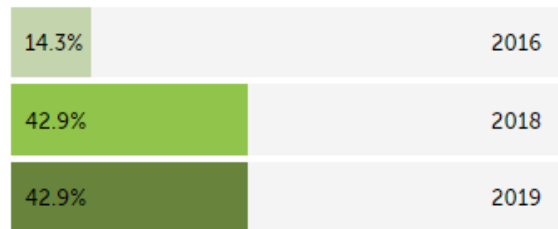


Marine



Realms

Terrestrial

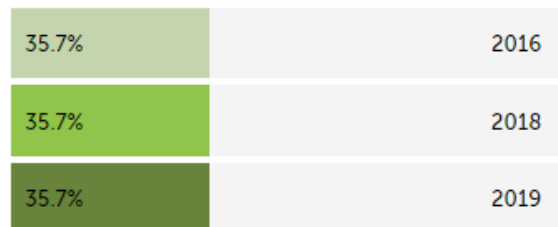


Marine

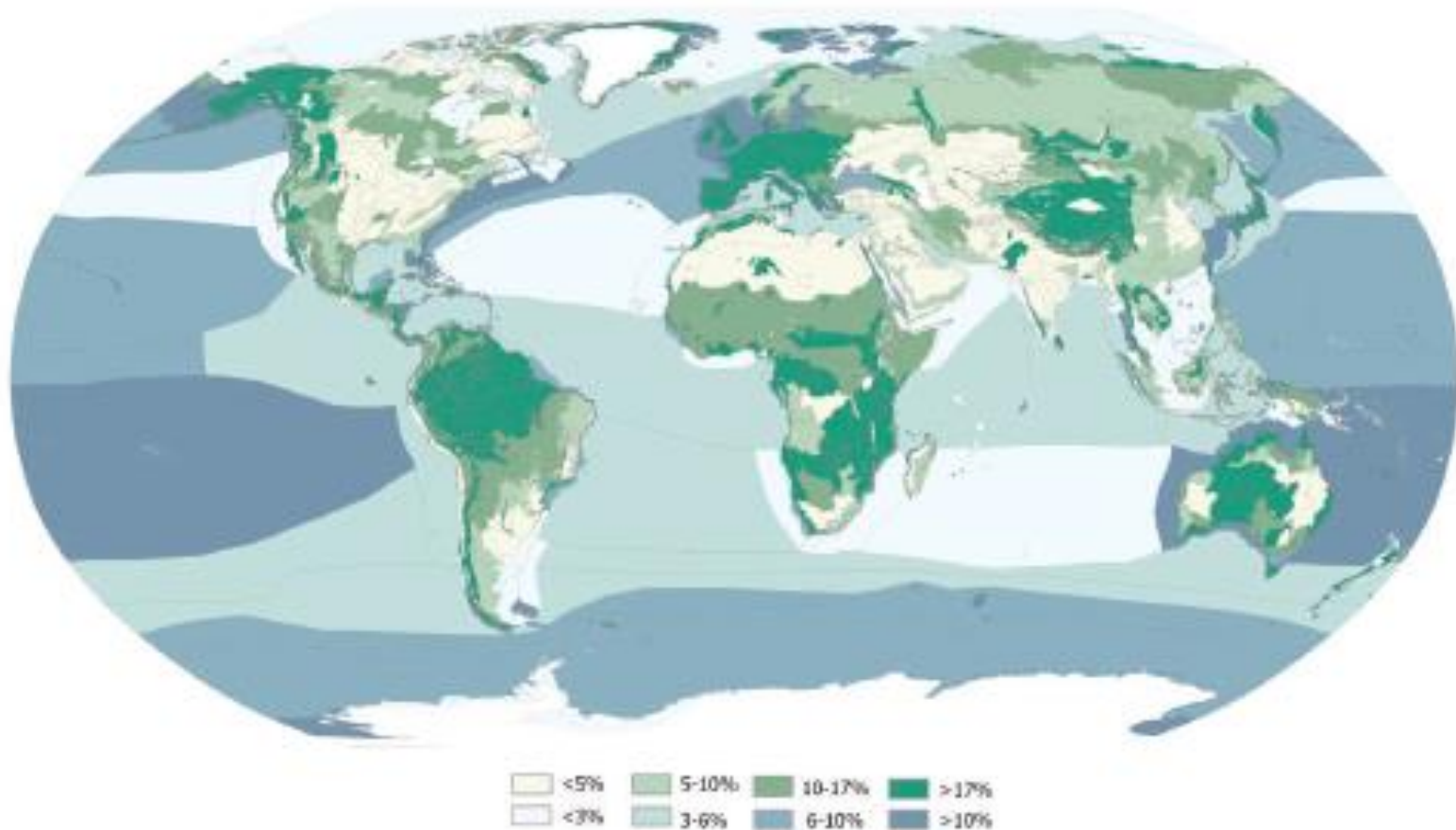


Biomes

Terrestrial



Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 ?

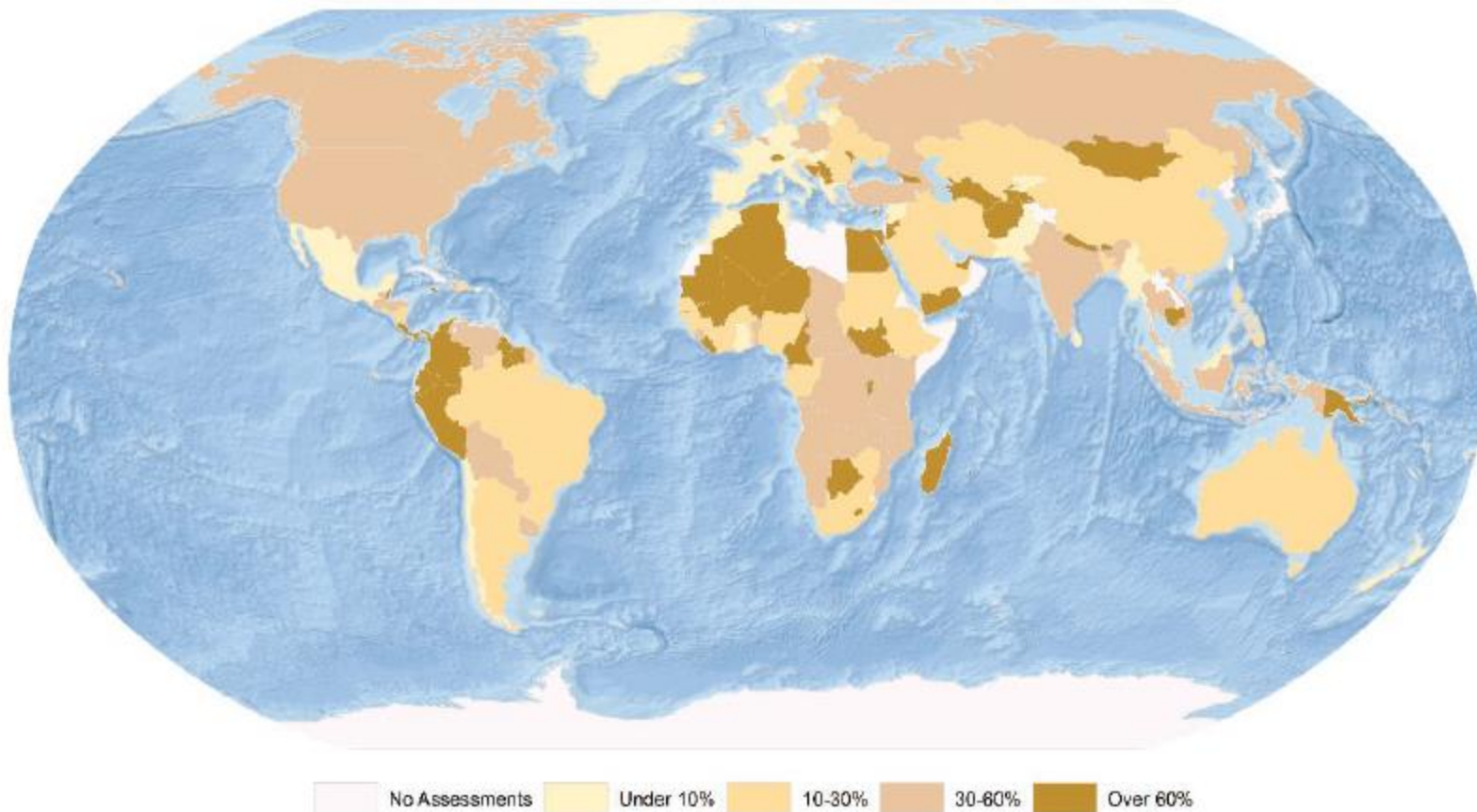


Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 – Αποτελεσματικότητα της προστασίας

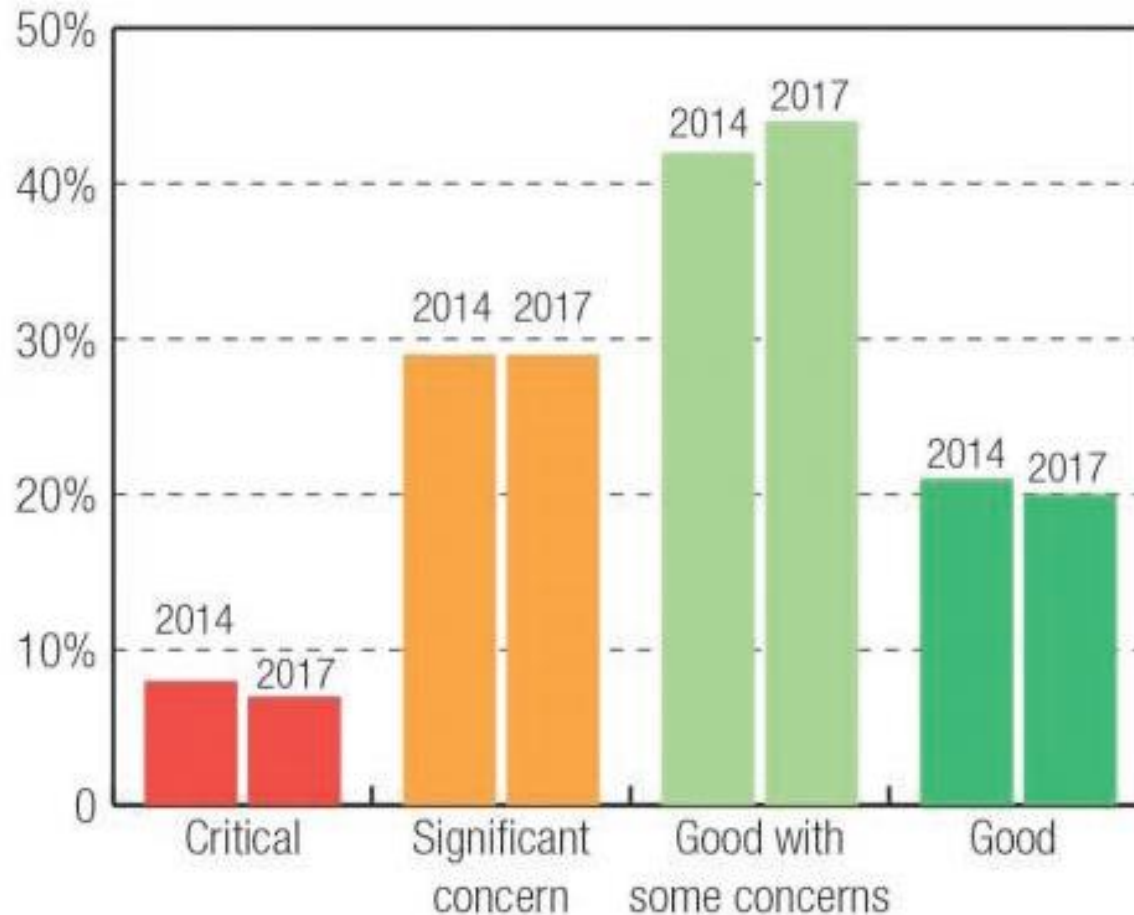
Key Messages:

There is good evidence that protected areas that are effectively managed will lead to improved biodiversity outcomes. According to data reported in the Global Database on Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME), only 21,743 protected areas have an evaluation of management effectiveness reported, which is equivalent to about 20% of the area of all protected areas in the WDPA. The lack of systematic reporting and repeat assessments, and the existence of multiple tools makes an analysis of trends on this element of the Target difficult to assess.

Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 – Αποτελεσματικότητα της προστασίας



Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 – Αποτελεσματικότητα της προστασίας

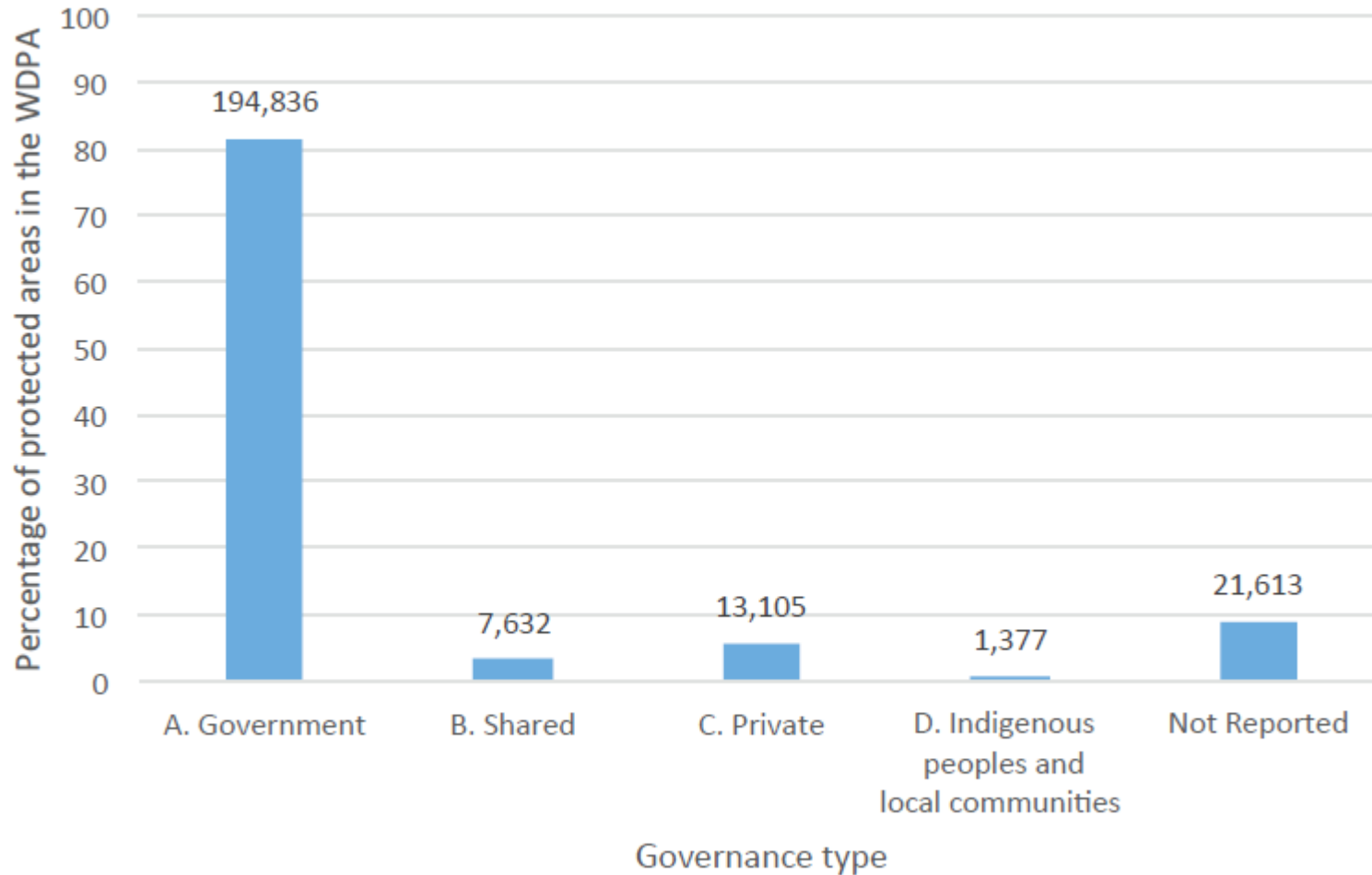


Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 – Δίκαιη διαχείριση

Key Messages:

The equitable management of protected areas is a key aspect of Aichi Target 11. A framework for understanding equity in protected areas has been developed, and several methodologies have been proposed to enable the assessment of equitable management in all its dimensions. Despite these advances, assessments have been implemented in only a limited number of protected areas, and conclusions cannot yet be drawn on a broad scale. Addressing this lack of assessment at system and site scales is a priority leading up to 2020 and beyond.

Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 – Δίκαιη διαχείριση



Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 – Συνοχή

Key Messages:

Connectivity between protected areas is essential to maintain the viability of species, communities and ecosystems. Metrics to measure connectivity at the global level have been developed, revealing that about half of the global protected area network consist in connected lands, and that 30% of countries currently meet the connectivity element of Aichi Target 11. There are at present no available analyses of trends in protected area connectivity over time. However, many countries have now developed connectivity initiatives to enhance ecological connections between protected areas in an effort to counter the ongoing fragmentation of ecosystems.

Που βρισκόμαστε το 2019 – Μεσόγειος



This is a simple visualisation of MAPAMED, a more advanced visualisation will be part of our new web site soon.
Be patient, it is a bit long to download the first time.

MAPAMED, the database on Sites of interest for the conservation of marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea. MedPAN, UNEP/MAP/SPA-RAC. November 2017 release.



Τι συμβαίνει στην Ελλάδα



Greece, Europe

Number of Protected areas

1,288

↓ 12

with management effectiveness
evaluations

Τι συμβαίνει στην Ελλάδα

Governance types

| Name | Governance type | Count | % |
|--|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Federal or national ministry or agency | | 1274 | 98.91 |
| Not Reported | | 14 | 1.09 |

Τι συμβαίνει στην Ελλάδα



Area terrestrial



35.22%

coverage

46,842 km²

Land Area Protected

133,012 km²

Total Land Area

0%

5th National Report Coverage

↓ 1.4%

with management effectiveness evaluation

1,857.4 km²

Area Assessed



Area marine



4.52%

coverage

22,326 km²

Marine Area Protected

494,172 km²

Total Marine Area

6%

5th National Report Coverage

21 National designations

| Categories | Count |
|---|-------|
| National Park | 15 |
| National Marine Park | 2 |
| Core Zone In National (Woodland) Park | 10 |
| Game Breeding Station | 21 |
| Controlled Hunting Area | 7 |
| Aesthetic Forest | 19 |
| Protected Forest | 3 |
| Natural Monuments And Landmarks (Protected As Strict Nature Reserve) | 9 |
| National (Woodland) Park - Peripheral Zone | 5 |
| Absolute Nature Reserve Area | 4 |
| Protected Significant Natural Formation, Protected Landscape And Landscape Elements | 3 |
| Nature Reserve Area | 9 |
| Others | 41 |
| Absolute Nature Reserve Zone In National Park | 6 |
| Absolute Nature Reserve Zone In National Marine Park | 1 |
| Nature Reserve Zone In National Park | 26 |
| Nature Reserve Zone In National Marine Park | 3 |
| National Marine Park - Peripheral Zone | 1 |
| National Park - Peripheral Zone | 13 |
| Wildlife Refugee | 603 |
| Nature Reserve Area - Peripheral Zone | 2 |

2 Regional designations

| Categories | Count |
|---|-------|
| Site of Community Importance (Habitats Directive) | 265 |
| Special Protection Area (Birds Directive) | 206 |

3 International designations

| Categories | Count |
|--|-------|
| UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve | 2 |
| World Heritage Site (natural or mixed) | 2 |
| Ramsar Site, Wetland of International Importance | 10 |

