



Sutharin Koonphol UNDP Thailand

The Global Framework:

U N D P

Resilient nations.

Convention on Biological Diversity:

Strategic plan (2011-2020) and the Aichi Targets

- → Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- → Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- → Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity
- → Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- → Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management, and capacity building





The Global Framework:



Rio+20

Sustainable Development Goals



Post 2015

Development Agenda

Biodiversity and Ecosystem as a Driving Force for Sustainability

Global Agenda and National Priorities: highlighting Relevance, Value, and Potential of PA

U N D P Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

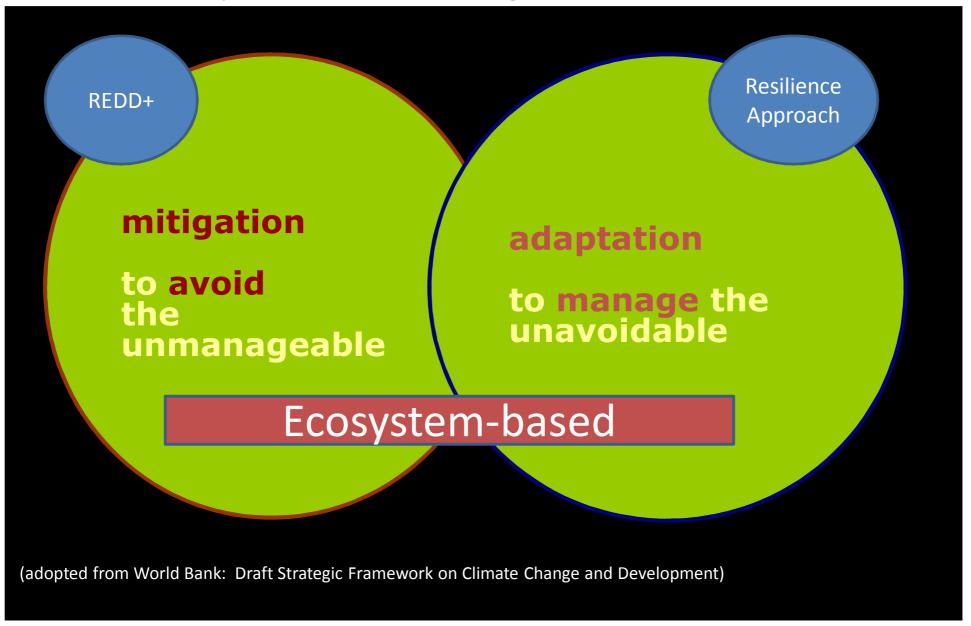
Protected areas = Natural Capital

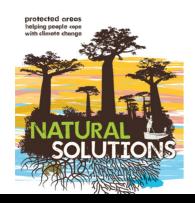
- **Ecosystem Services and Livelihoods Security:**
- water availability, food security, disaster preparedness
- **Green and Inclusive growth:**
- tourism revenue/ business development/ job opportunities
- **Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Mitigation:**

increase carbon storage, sequestration/enhance resilience



An effective response to climate change must combine both:





What do we Need to Do?

- Show what Protected Areas can do to reduce the vulnerability of humans to climate change: nest the PA agenda into the development agenda
- Show that Protected Areas are an effective means of safeguarding ecosystem services, vital to adaptation, carbon storage and sequestration, and more effective than other land governance systems in providing these services
- Show that Protected Areas are a cost effective means of providing these services, relative to the costs of other land governance systems
- Recognise that Protected Areas will only ever be a part of the solution, and that a range of actions are needed to address climate change



The Master Plan



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Strategy 1:

Protection and Conservation > Landscape management

Participation

Strategy 2:

Tourism Development > Partnership

Strategy 3:

Research and Development > Knowledge-based

Strategy 4:

Management and Coordination

Effectiveness Result-based

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

There are challenges, but also Opportunities exist for innovation...



- Governance system and institutional Capacity
- Participation and Partnership
- Technology
- Financing Mechanism





Catalyzing Sustainability of Thailand' CATSPA **Protected Areas System**





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Outcomes	Expected Results
Policy Readiness	 NP Master Plan Recommendation on new PA System Plan Biodiversity and Ecosystem Public Expenditures and Institutional Review (BPEIR)
Institutional Capacity Building	 National Protected Areas Innovation Institute Staff Capacity Building on management effectiveness/ economics of ecosystems / smart patrol etc.
Sustainable Financing and Management Models	 Cost-effective use of existing budget New opportunities for revenue raising thru payment for ecosystem services / tourism development Landscape (Ecosystem Complex) Management
Knowledge Dissemination, Replication and Mainstreaming	 Learning Lab and Knowledge Products Media Monitoring Communication for Partnership

Towards the Future We Want



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