



STOCKTAKING, COORDINATION & DEVELOPMENT OF MONITORING PLAN MEETING FOR ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11 BY 2020

**24 - 27 April 2019
Vilm, Germany**

**South Asia Regional Implementation Support Network
for achieving Target 11 by 2020**

**Ruchi Pant
Head, NRM/ Biodiversity
UNDP India**

South Asia Region

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Iran
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka



Translating the COP 13 Mandate in paragraph 9 (d) of XIII/2, **UNDP India & ICIMOD** have been designated as the **Sub-regional Coordinator** for the **South Asia Regional Implementation Support Network for achieving Target 11**.



Status, Gaps & Commitments – South Asia

Country or Area	Terrestrial % PA cover (2019)	Terrestrial NBSAP target	Terrestrial %PA cover if commitments are implemented	Marine % PA cover Jan 2019	NBSAP target	% cover if commitments are implemented
Afghanistan	0.1%	10%	10.0%			
Bangladesh	4.6%	3%	9.1%	5.4%	5%	10.7%
Bhutan	48.0%		48.0%			
India	6.0%	20%	20.0%	0.2%		0.4%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8.6%	20%	8.7%	0.8%	5%	0.8%
Maldives	1.2%		1.2%	0.1%		0.1%
Nepal	23.6%		23.6%			
Pakistan	12.3%	17%	17.0%	0.8%	10%	10%
Sri Lanka	29.9%		34.6%	0.1%		0.3%
Sub-regional Total:	7.7%		16.0%	6.8%		1%



Opportunities - Overview

TARGET 11 ELEMENTS	OPPORTUNITIES
Quantitative coverage targets	PAs and OECMs
Ecological Representation	Multilateral & Bilateral projects including GEF; OECMs
Areas Important for Biodiversity	Multilateral & Bilateral projects including GEF; OECMs
Equitably and effectively managed	Effectively Managed: Mostly PAs; Multilateral & Bilateral projects including GEF Equitably Managed: Multilateral & Bilateral projects including GEF; OECMs (government managed, privately managed, community managed and shared management)
Well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape	Multilateral & Bilateral projects including GEF; OECMs



Opportunities: Protected Areas

- **Rationalization of PA boundaries**

Example: **Iran's** national priority action calls for review on the PAs

- **Expansion of PAs** (wherever conducive)

Example: **Bangladesh's** national priority action is to expand the coastal and marine PA coverage from 3.28 per cent (3968 sq. km) to about 7 per cent (8500 sq. km)

- **Reporting on PAs:** Harmonize Data and increase reporting to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) (currently under reported)

Example: **India** reported 5 per cent PA coverage in 2015, while India's Sixth National Report submitted in 2018 showcases India's PA network coverage at 27 per cent.

- **Expanding the definition of PAs** i.e. adding more area by redefining the PA category.

Example: The PA category in **India** is reported to include the reserved forests, wetland, Biodiversity Heritage Sites, Eco-sensitive zones, bringing India's PA network coverage at 27 per cent, per Sixth National Report submitted in 2018.



Opportunity: Examples of OECMs in India

Work in progress: Four broad governance categories for the classification of OECMs in India *are being considered* i.e. Government managed, Community managed, Privately managed, Co-managed.

Government managed

- Coastal Regulation Zones CRZ 1 & IV
- Ramsar Sites* (non-PAs)
- Biodiversity Parks
- Military campuses

Community managed

- Sacred Groves*
- Sacred Rivers, Lakes and Ponds*
- Van Panchayat Forests
- Biosphere Reserves*
- Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas outside PAs
- Community Conserved Areas (CCAs)

Privately managed

- Private forests
- Industrial campuses
- Home gardens

**Cases of overlap*

Preparing indicators for evaluating OECMs; METT for OECM



Opportunities - OECMs



- **IDENTIFYING** (India Biodiversity Awards);
- **MAPPING** (Spatial mapping of OECMs in India by the Foundation for Ecological Security - FES);
- **ANALYZING** governance regimes;
- **VALIDATING** (Engaging State Biodiversity Boards and UN Volunteers in India to validate the OECMs);
- **REPORTING** (Reporting OECMs to the WDPA through FES or Ministry CBD National Focal Point)



Opportunity for OECMs: Industrial campuses

Example: The Coromandel International Limited has committed to develop and conserve 350 acres of land at Kakinada factory site as a green belt.





Opportunity: Spatial representation of PAs, forests, Ramsar Sites, ESZ and CCA in four eco-regions in the state of Odisha, India

Name of the Eco region	Area of Zones (sq.km)	PAs area(sq.km)	PAs (%)	PAs+Forest Area (sq. km)	PA+Forest (%)	PA+Forest+ Ramsar+ESZ+ CCA(sq.km)	PA+Forest+ Ramsar+ESZ+ CCA(%)
Assam And Bengal Plain, Hot Subhumid To Humid (Inclusion Of Perhumid) Eco-Region	52835			16.5	0.03%	16.5	0.03%
Eastern Coastal Plain, Hot Subhumid To Semi-Arid Eco-Region	32222	2118	6.57	3365	10.44%	5649.5	17.53%
Eastern Plateau (Chhotanagpur) And Eastern Ghats, Hot Subhumid Eco-Region	271994	6326	2.33	53660	19.73%	61626	22.66%
Moderately To Gently Sloping Chattisgarh/Mahanadi Basin	142509			2127	1.49%	2740	1.92%

Source: FES 2018

Ecoregions of Odisha

INDIA



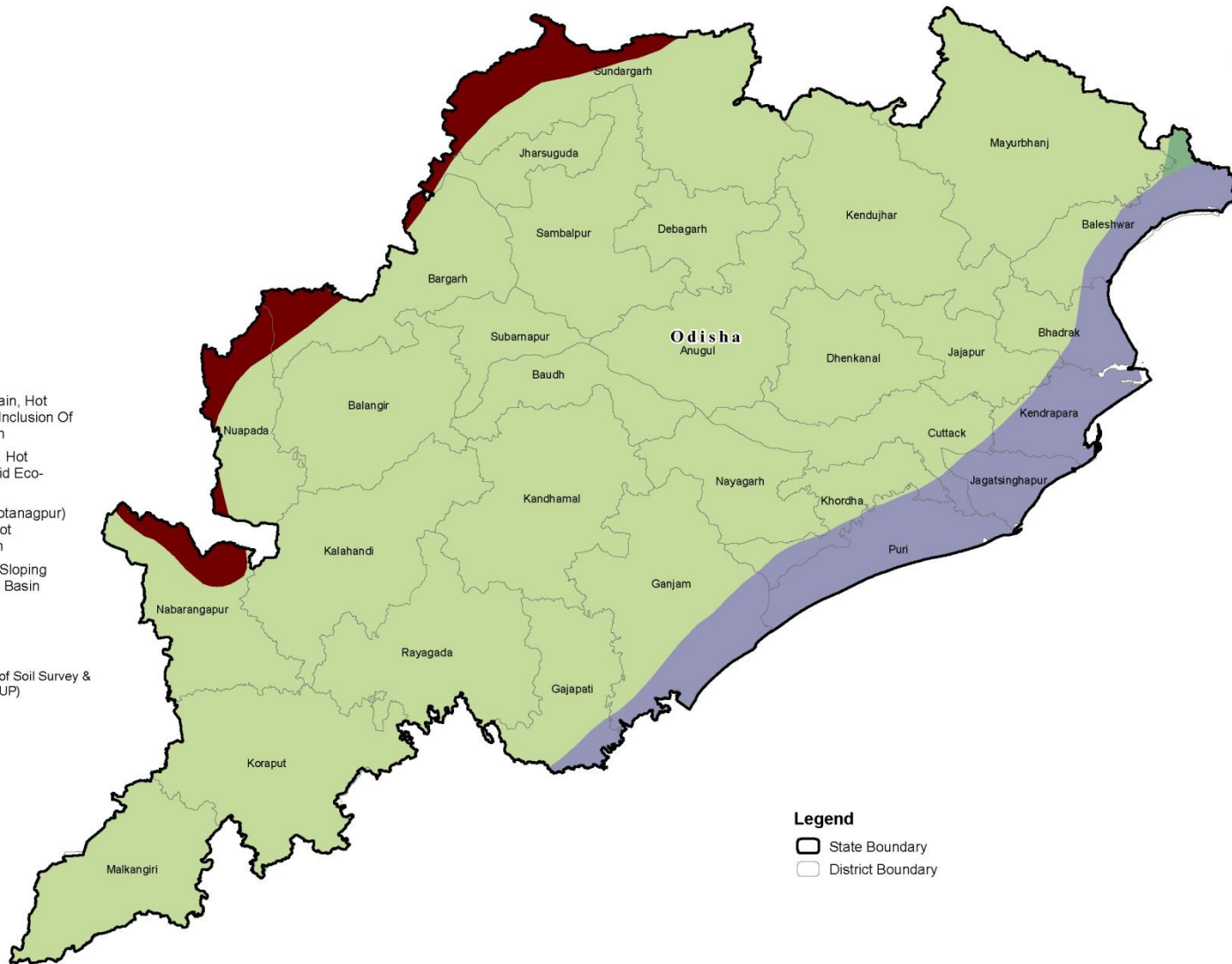
Index: State





Ecoregions

-  Assam And Bengal Plain, Hot Subhumid To Humid (Inclusion Of Perhumid) Eco-Region
-  Eastern Coastal Plain, Hot Subhumid To Semi-Arid Eco-Region
-  Eastern Plateau (Chhotanagpur) And Eastern Ghats, Hot Subhumid Eco-Region
-  Moderately To Gently Sloping Chattisgarh/Mahanadi Basin

Data Source: National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning (NBSS & LUP)



Legend

-  State Boundary
-  District Boundary

Odisha – Eco regions + Protected Areas

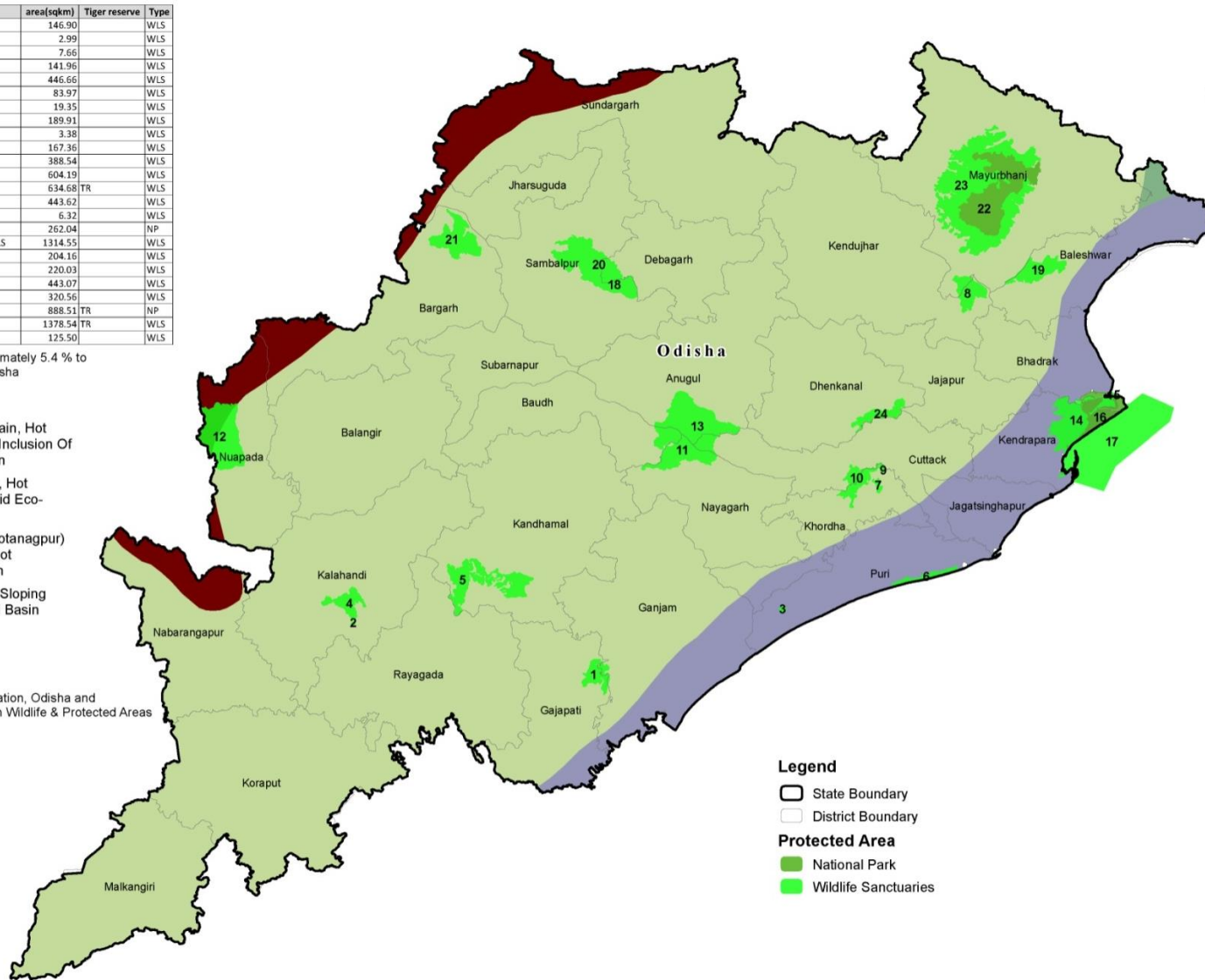
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Protected Area covers Approximately 5.4 % to total Geographical Area of Odisha

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Data Source: Wildlife Conservation, Odisha and ENVIS Centre on Wildlife & Protected Areas



Index: State

Legend

- State Boundary
- District Boundary

Protected Area

- National Park
- Wildlife Sanctuaries

Odisha: + Forest Cover included

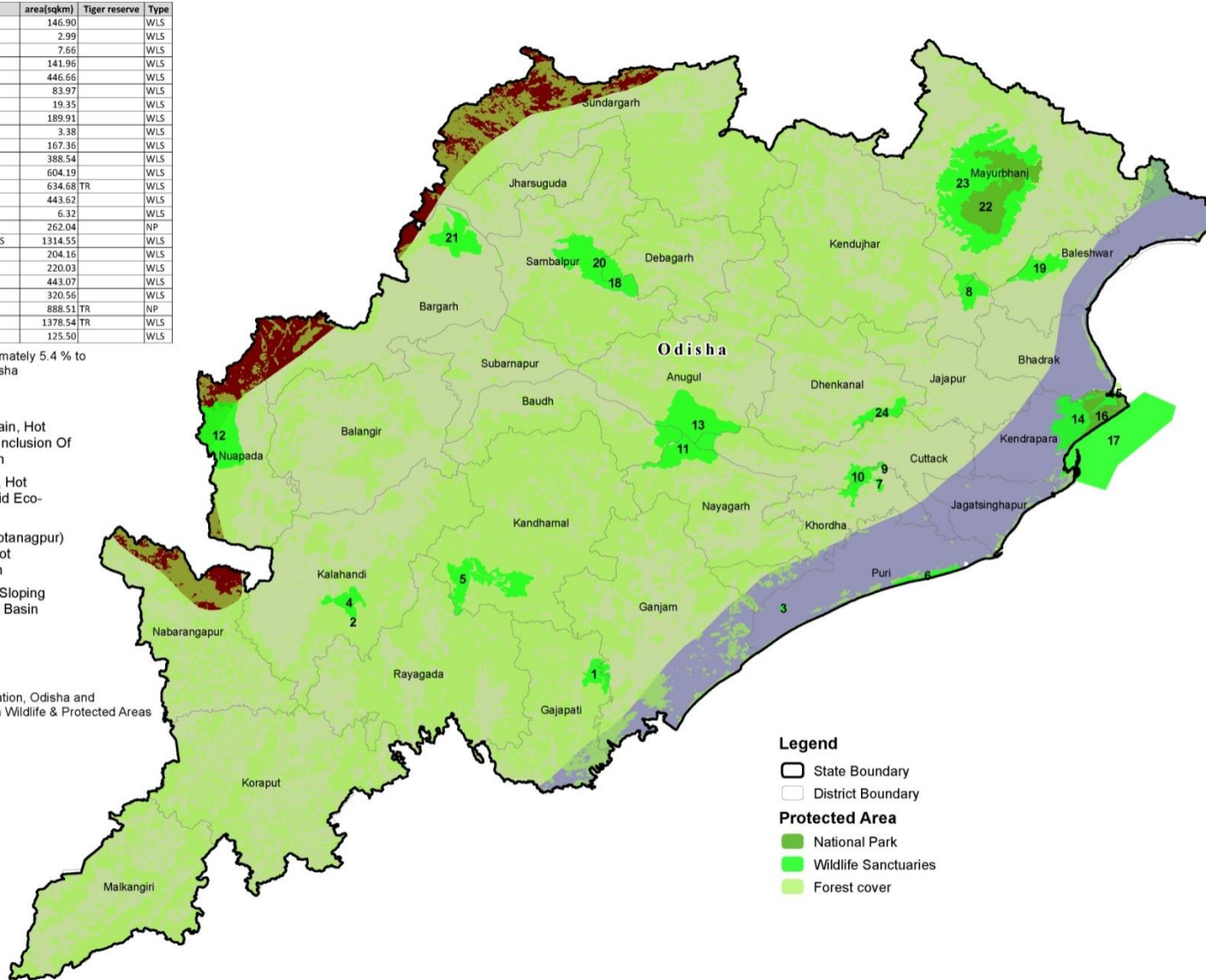
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Data Source: Wildlife Conservation, Odisha and ENVIS Centre on Wildlife & Protected Areas



Note: forest cover is extracted from BHUVAN, NRSC landuse

Not to Scale

Not for Sale

Odisha: + Ramsar Sites included

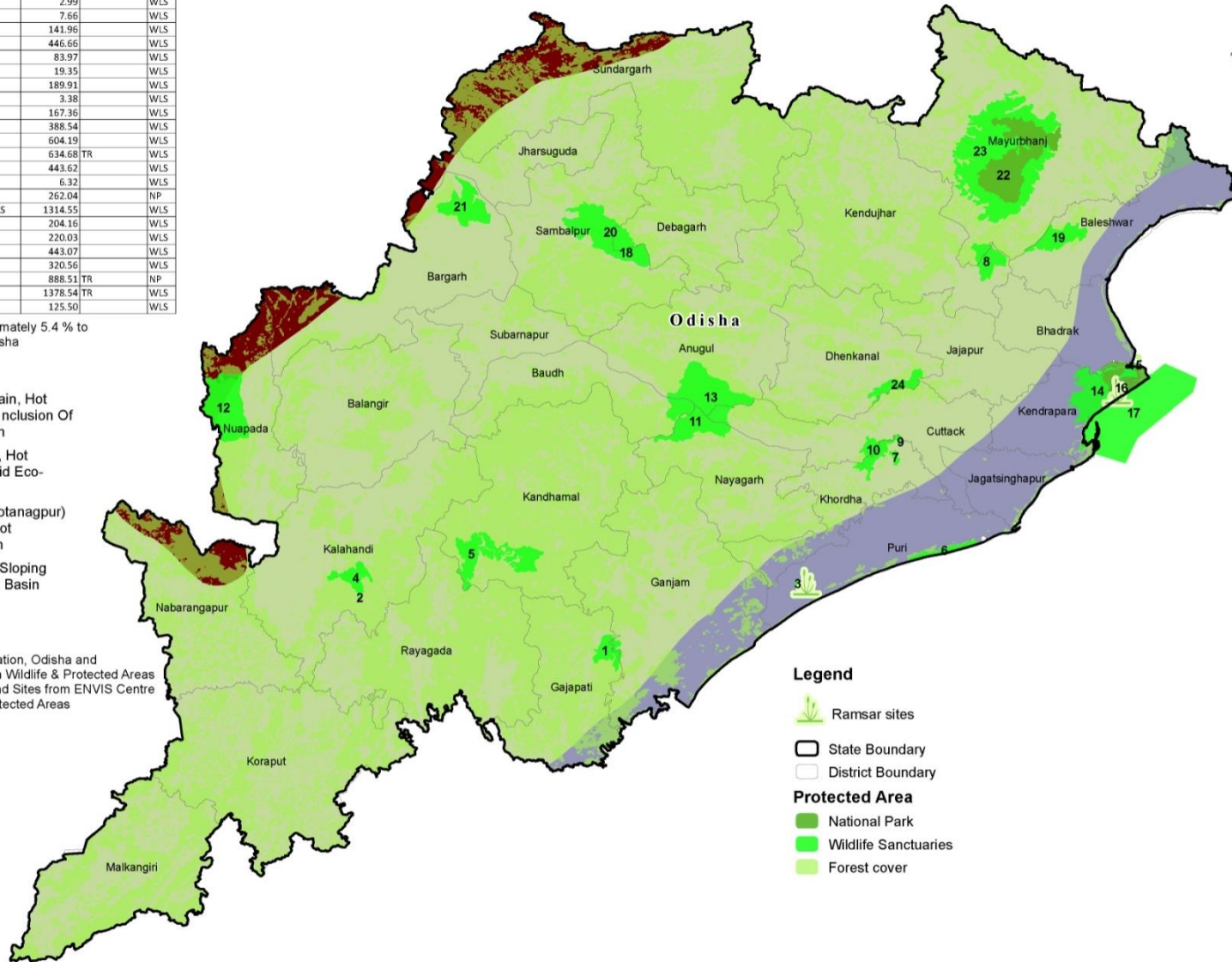
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Data Source: Wildlife Conservation, Odisha and ENVIS Centre on Wildlife & Protected Areas
RAMSAR Wetland Sites from ENVIS Centre on Wildlife & Protected Areas



Legend

- Ramsar sites
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Protected Area**
- National Park
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Forest cover



Index: State

Odisha: + Eco-sensitive Zones included

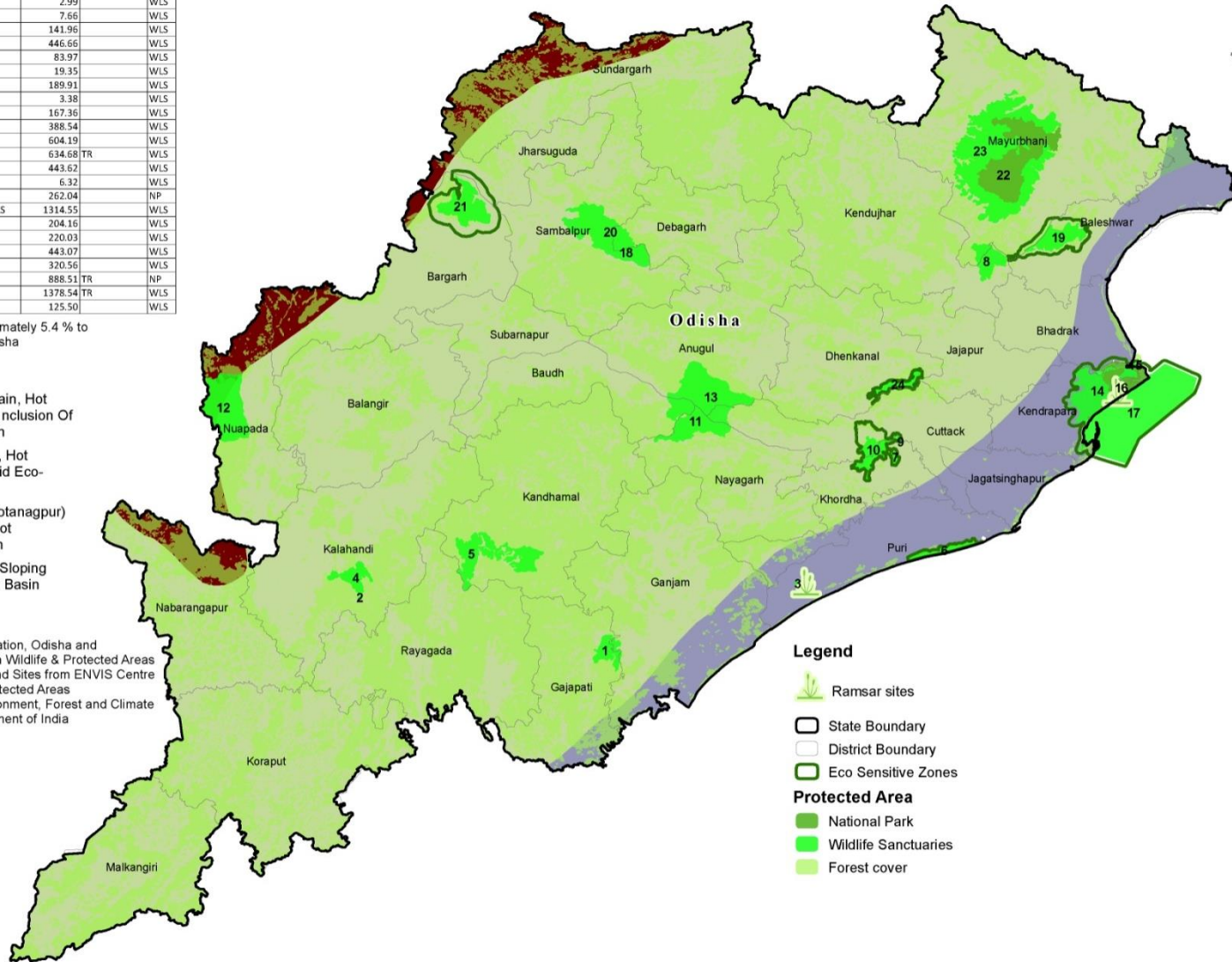
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Data Source: Wildlife Conservation, Odisha and ENVIS Centre on Wildlife & Protected Areas
 RAMSAR Wetland Sites from ENVIS Centre on Wildlife & Protected Areas
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Legend

- Ramsar sites
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Eco Sensitive Zones
- Protected Area**
- National Park
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Forest cover

Odisha: + KBAs included

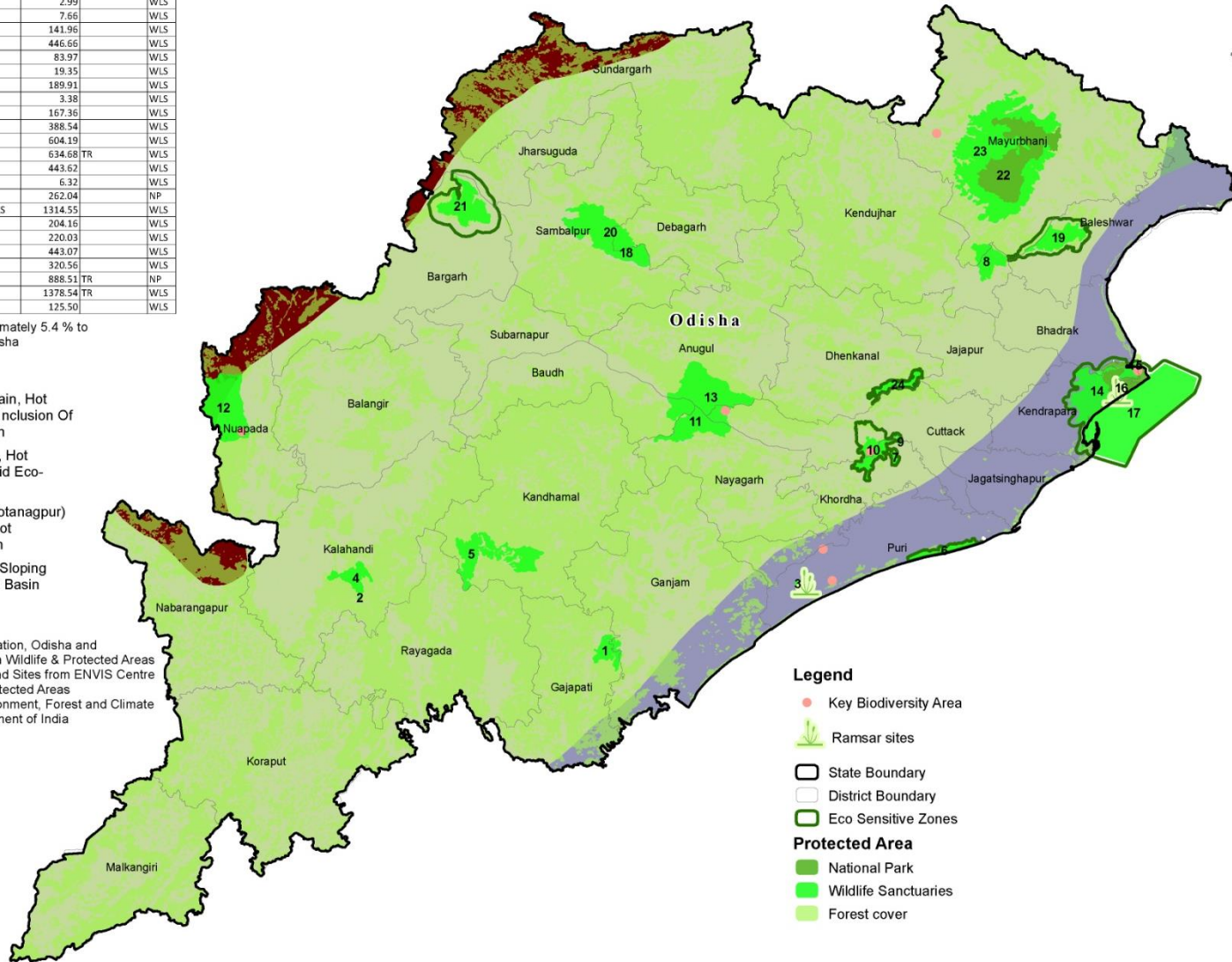
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Legend

- Key Biodiversity Area
- Ramsar sites
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Eco Sensitive Zones
- Protected Area**
- National Park
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Forest cover

Odisha: +IBAs included

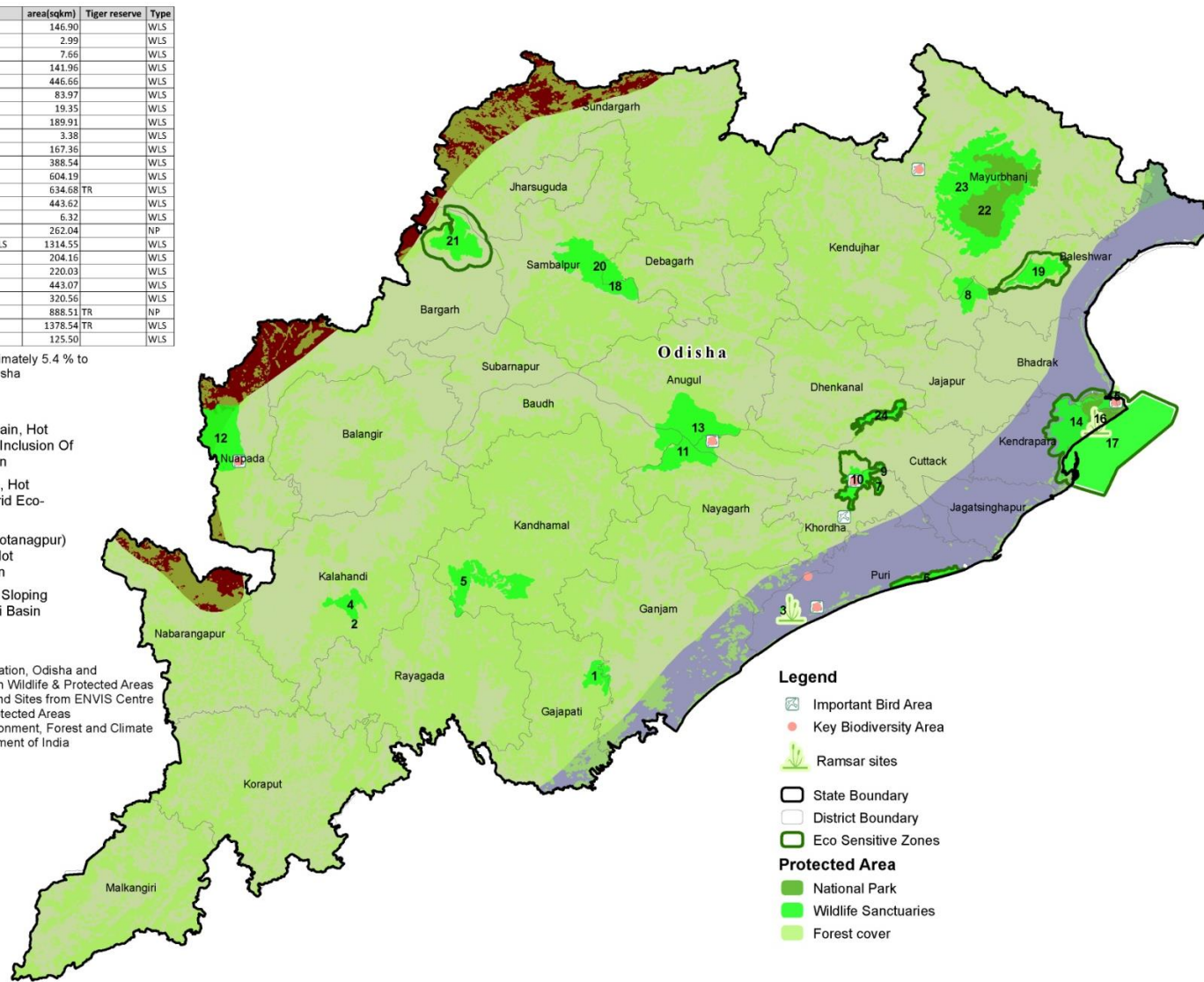
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Legend

-  Important Bird Area
 -  Key Biodiversity Area
 -  Ramsar sites
 -  State Boundary
 -  District Boundary
 -  Eco Sensitive Zones
- Protected Area**
-  National Park
 -  Wildlife Sanctuaries
 -  Forest cover

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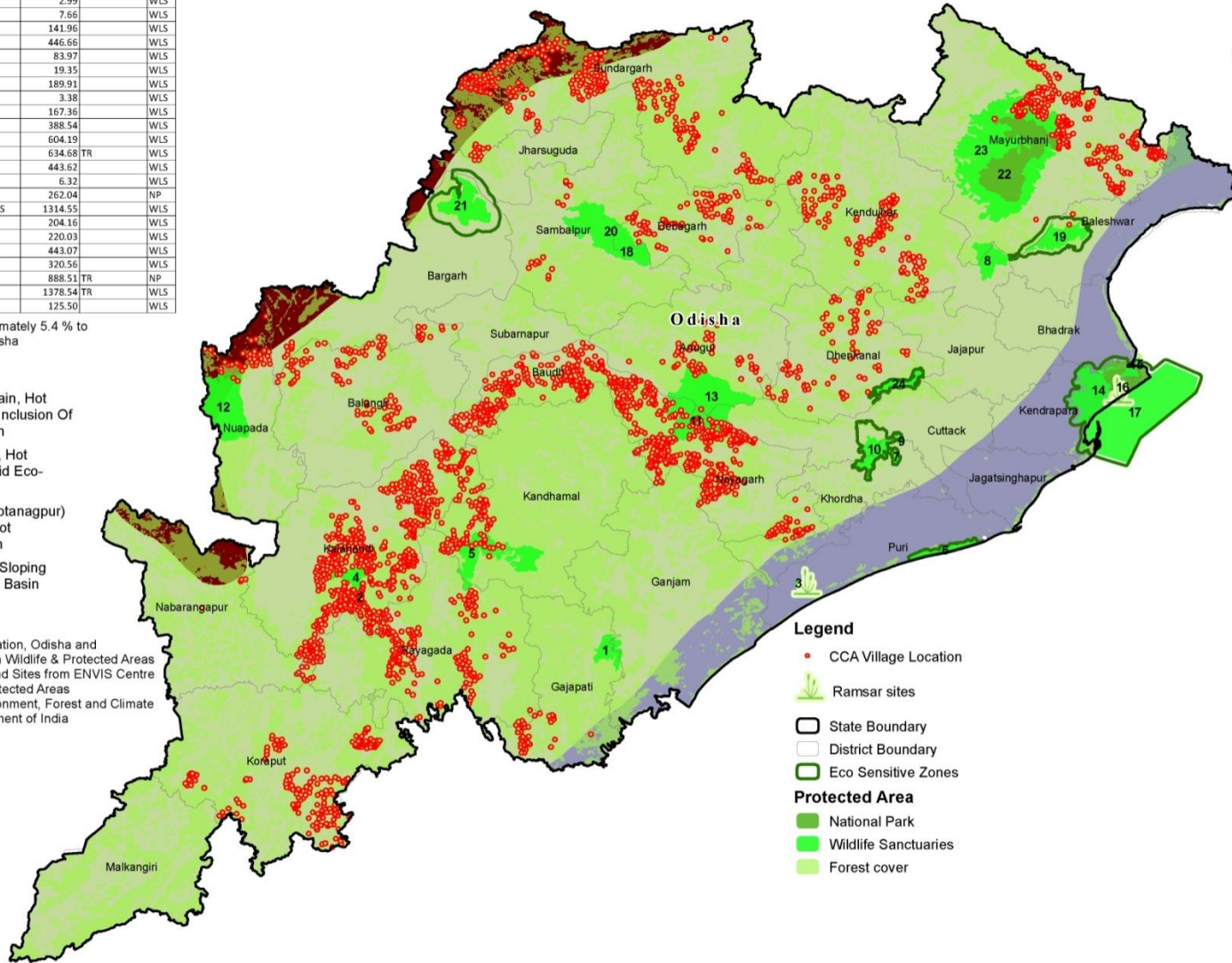
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Opportunities – Projects supported by bilateral/multilateral agencies (work in progress)

GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit): Indo-German Cooperation - Conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine PAs in India

- Supported the establishment of Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary, Maharashtra covering an area of 1690 ha;
- Declared Reserved forest in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra covering an area of 1436 ha;
- Declared two Biodiversity Heritage Sites under co-management;
- Readiness/ intent for creating two additional Biodiversity Heritage Sites; and
- 39 Biodiversity Heritage Sites identified in project states.

The World Bank- GEF: Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement in India

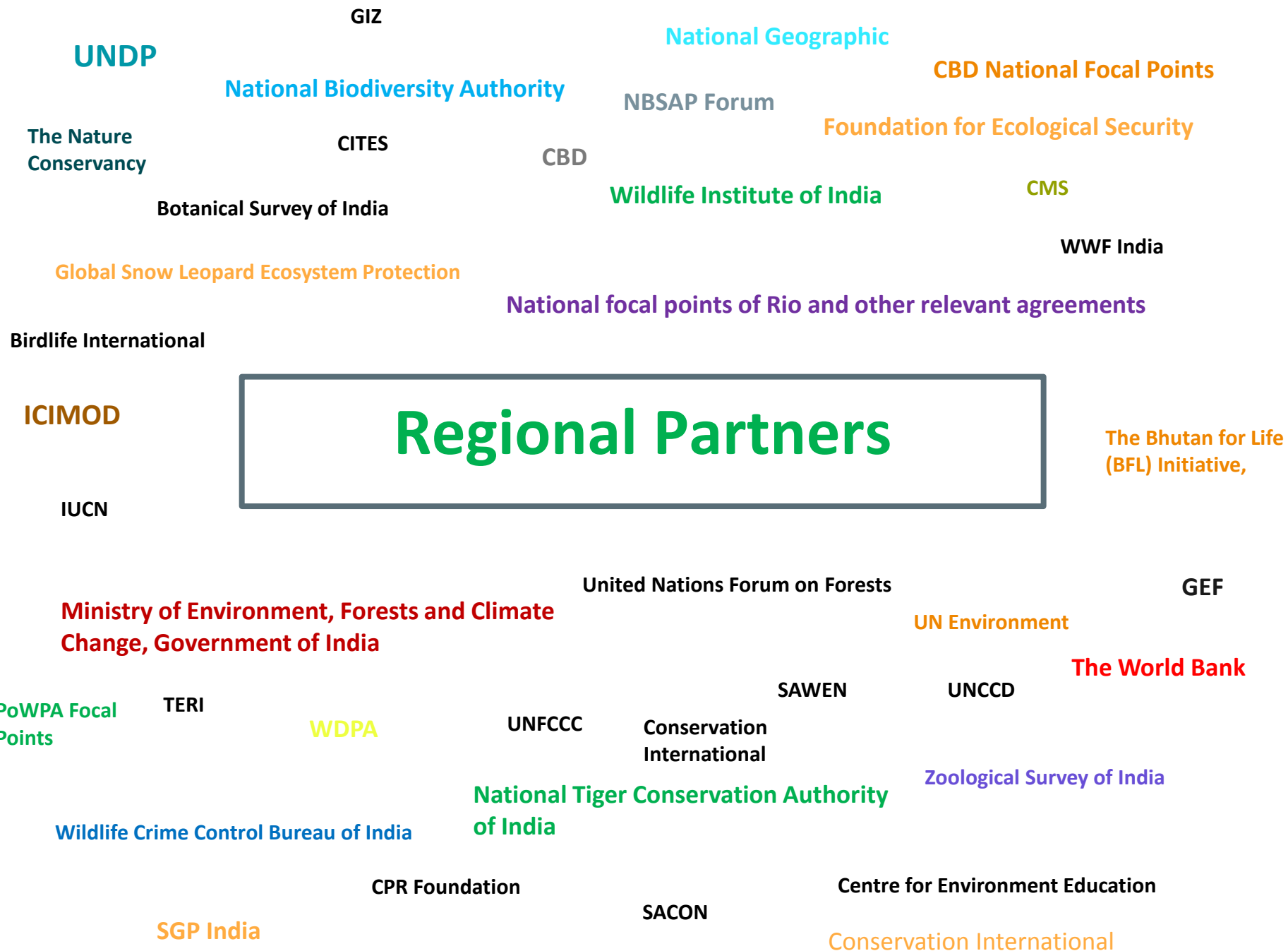
UNDP - GEF: Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in Sindhudurg Coast in Maharashtra, India (GEF-5); India High Range Landscape Project (GEF-5); SECURE Himalayas - Securing livelihoods, conservation, sustainable use and restoration of high range Himalayan ecosystems (GEF-6)

UN Environment-GEF-Wetland International Project – Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (GEF-5)

The World Bank: Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project

Source: Implementation completion and results report. Cr.49430-IN/TF096651. The World Bank. September 2018

PAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covers four existing PAs <p>Agasthyamalai (Kerala), Little Rann of Kutchh (Gujarat), Askot (Uttarakhand), Satpura (Maharashtra)</p>
Ecological representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chhota-Nagpur dry deciduous forests</i> <i>South Western Ghats moist deciduous forests</i> <i>South Western Ghats montane rain forests</i> <i>Rann of Kutch seasonal salt marsh</i> <i>Himalayan subtropical pine forests</i> <i>Western Himalayan subalpine conifer forests</i> <i>Northwestern Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows</i>
Areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Askot Wildlife Sanctuary and Goriganga Basin</i> <i>Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary</i> <i>Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve</i> <i>Pench Tiger Reserve</i> <i>Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary</i> <i>Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary</i>
Effectively and Equitably Managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 600,000 ha within four landscapes more effectively managed for conservation outcomes; At least two PAs covering 550,000 Ha strengthened through improved management practices (40% increase in management effectiveness). Also reflected through increased population trend of wildlife species; Capacity built of six government institutions for improved management of forest resources; National curriculum for landscape conservation developed and training institutionalized through five new annual training courses; developed over 15 training manuals, guidelines, landscape atlases etc.; Over 1000 stakeholders trained from more than five landscapes on landscape approaches; Four new governance models emerged: i) Decentralized Planning and Mainstreaming Centric ii) Traditional Institutions and Local Governance Centric iii) Community Participation and Financial Inclusion Centric; and iv) Convergence Centric
Well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50,000 ha managed as biodiversity friendly outside the formal PA network. 75 per cent of targeted villages or user groups were completed through 400 micro plans across the four project landscapes





Partners



REGIONAL PARTNERS

- **CBD National Focal Points & PoWPA Focal Points (9)**
- **Multilateral and bi-lateral agencies** – The World Bank, GIZ, DFID - British High Commission
- **International NGOs** – WWF, IUCN

NATIONAL PARTNERS

- **Government institutions** – National Biodiversity Authority of India, Wildlife Institute of India
- **Multilateral and bi-lateral agencies (24 within India)** – UNDP, GIZ, The World Bank, DFID India, British High Commission, International Development Research Centre
- **Industries and Corporates** – Business Associations, Confederation of Indian Industries
- **Civil society and academic institutes** - Wildlife Trust of India, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Birdlife International, AZE



Regional Action Plan

❖ ACTIONS ALREADY UNDERTAKEN:

- Communication established with CBD NFP, PoWPA Focal points, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies
- FES helping identify and map OECMs (with help from conservation networks)

❖ FUTURE ACTIONS:

- Follow up with the abovementioned; connecting with INGOs/ NGOs
- Facilitating reporting on under-reported PAs; and on OECMs to [WDPA](#);
- Mapping international funds flow for Target 11 using the [BIOFIN](#) methodology;
- Reviewing Sixth National Reports of countries in the sub-region
- Supporting South-Asian countries in identifying, mapping, analysing and reporting on [OECMs](#);
 - Collecting data on [defense establishments](#) in India and other countries (wherever possible); pilot evaluation to be done thru ongoing GEF projects; using/ testing the screening tool
 - Collecting information from industries thru business associations/ directly (Awards process); pilot evaluations to be done
 - Offer to conduct [in-person trainings on GIS mapping and use of METT](#), subject to demand and availability of budget (FES/WII/ ICIMOD)
- Creating an [E-Network](#) under the NBSAP Forum to share good practices and foster dialogue;
- [Capacity Building](#) - One on one Skype calls with countries; webinars (for sharing best practices, resources, guidance, technical tools and online courses)

Regional Workshop (ICIMOD)

Convention on
Biological Diversity





Ideas for Monitoring



- Track and monitor progress of implementation of regional action plan;
- Follow up with CBD National Focal Points/ nodal officer and PoWPA Focal Points once in two months during the first year, and then follow up quarterly; taking help from UNDP offices
- Follow up with countries on their national priority actions for achieving Target 11, and encourage them to report updated figures to WDPA;
- Present progress at SBSTTA 2019 and other relevant meetings.





Challenges



- Need for specific indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of Target 11 elements such as connectivity and governance;
- Time intensive process requiring dedicated attention;
- Multiple reporting agencies; collating information
- Lack of response or late response from National Focal Points and other stakeholders;
- Limited financial resources and manpower

THANK YOU



Example on how Management Effectiveness of PAs in India has increased over the years

Mean MEE Score (in %)			
2006 (28 Tiger Reserves)*	2010 (39 Tiger Reserves)**	2014 (43 Tiger Reserves)***	2018
65.4 (Range: 33-89)	64.8 (Range: 33-88)	69 (Range: 45-91)	Under Compilation

Tiger population (in terms of abundance)#			
2006	2010	2014	2018
1441(1165- 1657)	1706 (1520-1909)	2226(1945-2491)	Under Compilation

Source: WII