

# Aichi Biodiversity Target 11: Conservation

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Jambi, Indonesia, 28 April 2014



# Overview

- What is Aichi Biodiversity Target 11?
- Why is Target 11 important? (relationship to other targets)
- Elements of Target 11
  - Coverage of protected areas
  - Ecologically representative
  - Management effectiveness
  - Integration
  - Other effective area based measures
- Progress in implementation
- National Targets and planned actions, GEF projects
- Exercise



# Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

By 2020,

at least **17% of terrestrial and inland water areas**, and  
**10% of coastal and marine areas**,

.... especially areas of *particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services*,

..... are **conserved through** .... protected areas that are....

... *effectively and equitably managed*,

.... *ecologically representative*,

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

.... *and other effective area-based conservation measures*



## Global Progress in Target 11



- **14.6% of the world's terrestrial surface and 9.6% of its coastal waters (0-12 nautical miles) are protected.**
- **33% of the 823 terrestrial ecoregions meet the 17% protection target.**
- **13% of the 232 marine ecoregions attained the 10% marine target.**
- **49% of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and 51% of Important Bird Areas are fully or partially protected**

## **Global Progress in Target 11**

- **Less than 30% of the world's protected areas have a management plan.**
- **24% of protected areas (of 4,151 assessments undertaken in a 2010 global study) have sound management in place.**



# Global Progress in Target 11

The world community is on track to meet the terrestrial area component of Target 11.

There is a need to increase focus on:

- **MPAs** within and beyond territorial waters
- **representativity, management effectiveness, connectivity, integration** into wider land- and seascapes and sectors, and **equitable management** which includes other effective area based conservation measures





## Why is Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Important?

- *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 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.



## Why is Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Important?

*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.





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

- *Target 14:* By 2020, ecosystems that provide **essential services**, .. 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.



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

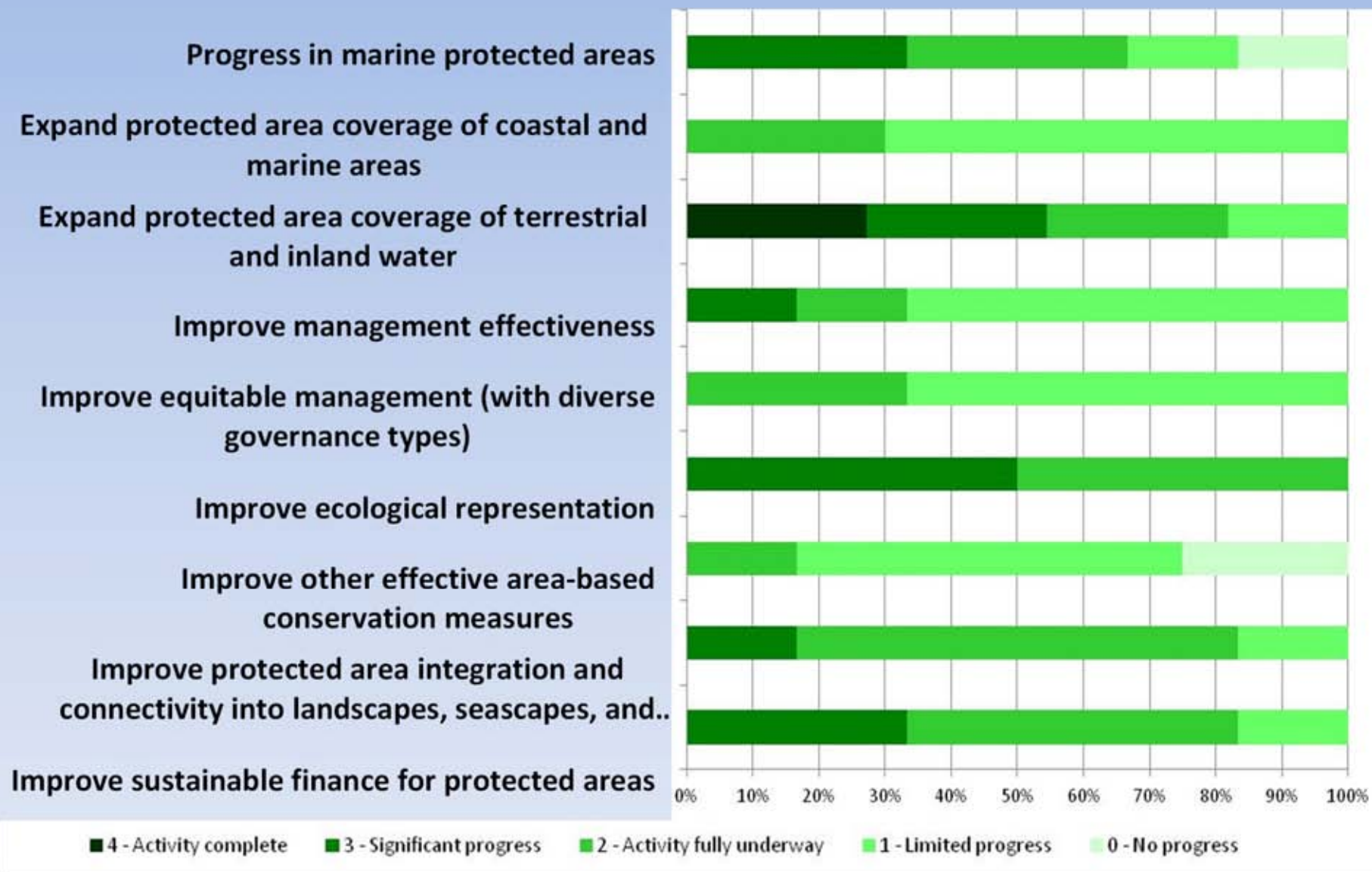
- Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem **resilience** and the **contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced**, through **conservation and restoration**, including **restoration** of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation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



# Protected Areas (Target 11) contribute to implementing all Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Target	Coverage	Management Effectiveness	Governance (Diverse)	Sustainable Financing	Climate change	Integration
1. Awareness						
2. Biodiversity values						
3. Harmonized incentives						
4. Sus. prod. & cons.						
5. Habitat loss						
6. Sustainable fishing						
7. Landscape manag.						
8. Pollution						
9. IAS						
10. Vulnerable ecosys.						
11. Protected areas						
12. Threatened species						
13. Genetic diversity						
14. Ecosystem services						
15. Resilience, restoration						
16. ABS						
17. NBSAPs						
18. Traditional knowledge						
19. Scientific knowledge						
20. Sustainable financing						

# Progress towards implementing elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target for 6 ASEAN Countries



# Progress towards implementing elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for ASEAN Countries

Element of Target 11	Status of activity	Countries
Progress in marine protected areas	Significant or more progress	Philippines, Indonesia
	Activity underway	Myanmar, Cambodia
	Limited or no progress	Lao PDR, Viet Nam
Expand protected area coverage of terrestrial and inland waters	Activity complete	Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia
	Significant or more progress	Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines,
	Activity underway	Myanmar, Viet Nam, Timor-Leste
	Limited or no progress	PNG, Singapore
Expand protected area coverage of coastal and marine areas	Activity underway	Thailand, Timor-Leste, Indonesia
	Limited or no progress	Lao PDR, Philippines, Myanmar, Viet Nam, PNG, Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia
Improve management effectiveness	Significant or more progress	Philippines
	Activity underway	Myanmar
	Limited or no progress	Indonesia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam

<b>Element of Target 11</b>	<b>Status of activity</b>	<b>Countries</b>
<b>Improve equitable management (with diverse governance types)</b>	<b>Activity underway</b>	<b>Cambodia, Philippines</b>
	<b>Limited or no progress</b>	<b>Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam</b>
<b>Improve ecological representation</b>	<b>Significant or more progress</b>	<b>Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines</b>
	<b>Activity underway</b>	<b>Indonesia, Myanmar, Viet Nam</b>
<b>Improve other effective area-based conservation measures</b>	<b>Activity underway</b>	<b>Cambodia, Philippines</b>
	<b>Limited or no progress</b>	<b>Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam</b>
<b>Improve PA integration &amp; connectivity into landscapes, seascapes, &amp; sectors</b>	<b>Significant or more progress</b>	<b>Cambodia</b>
	<b>Activity underway</b>	<b>Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines</b>
	<b>Limited or no progress</b>	<b>Viet Nam</b>
<b>Improve sustainable finance for protected areas</b>	<b>Significant or more progress</b>	<b>Cambodia, Lao PDR,</b>
	<b>Activity underway</b>	<b>Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines</b>
	<b>Limited or no progress</b>	<b>Viet Nam</b>



**What percent of terrestrial and marine  
areas is currently protected?  
(according to the WDPA)**

# Percent of Area Protected in 2012

Country	Terrestrial area protected	Territorial waters protected (12 nautical miles)
	2012 (2010)	2012
Cambodia	<b>26.2</b> (25.77)	<b>0.5</b> (0.44)
Indonesia	<b>14.7</b> (14.15)	<b>5.8</b> (1.99)
Lao PDR	<b>16.7</b> (16.7)	
Malaysia	<b>18.4</b> (18.4)	<b>2.3</b> (2.3)
Myanmar	<b>7.3</b> (7.3)	<b>0.2</b> (0.2)
Papua New Guinea	<b>3.1</b> (3.1)	<b>0.4</b> (0.4)
Philippines	<b>10.9</b> (10.9)	<b>2.5</b> (2.5)
Singapore	<b>5.4</b> (5.4)	<b>1.4</b> (1.4)
Thailand	<b>18.8</b> (18.8)	<b>5.1</b> (5.1)
Viet Nam	<b>6.5</b> (6.4)	<b>1.7</b> (1.7)

**coverage is only one part of Aichi  
Biodiversity Target 11 ...**

**Which countries have completed an ecological gap analysis?**

**How many countries have  
IMPLEMENTED their gap analysis?**

**Protection status of (some of the)  
terrestrial & marine ecoregions for  
South America**



# Sampling of Terrestrial Ecoregions for ASEAN Countries and Area Protected in 2010

Terrestrial Ecoregion Name	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected (km <sup>2</sup> ) 2010	Protected (%) 2010
Borneo peat swamp forests	67,622.5	7,795.6	11.5
Eastern highlands moist deciduous forests	341,897.7	16,857.3	4.9
Jian Nan subtropical evergreen forests	665,038.1	36,193.6	5.4
Sumatran lowland rain forests	260,018.5	28,666.0	11.0
Tenasserim-South Thailand semi-evergreen rain forests	97,538.8	24,178.8	24.8
Myanmar Coast mangroves	21,360.6	1,082.5	5.1
Northeast India-Myanmar pine forests	9,726.7	4.0	0.04

## Sampling of Marine Ecoregions for ASEAN Countries and Area Protected in 2010

Marine Ecoregion Name	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected (km <sup>2</sup> ) 2010	Protected (%) 2010
<b>Andaman Sea Coral Coast</b>	<b>261,749.20</b>	<b>4,007.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Western Sumatra</b>	<b>729,370.59</b>	<b>2,480.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Northeast Sulawesi</b>	<b>70,339.89</b>	<b>2,350.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Palawan/North Borneo</b>	<b>564,512.87</b>	<b>7,963.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Southern Java</b>	<b>605,742.17</b>	<b>1,839.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Southern Vietnam</b>	<b>185,382.38</b>	<b>1,073.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>

# Protection status of known Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites for ASEAN Countries

Country	Total Number of AZE Sites	Estimated Overlap with PA	Level of Protection
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>No AZE sites</b>		
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>31 AZE sites</b>	<b>18 at &lt;2%</b>	<b>None</b>
		<b>3 at 2-50%</b>	<b>Partial</b>
		<b>10 at &gt;98%</b>	<b>Complete</b>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<b>No AZE sites</b>		
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2 AZE sites</b>	<b>0 at &lt;2%</b>	<b>None</b>
		<b>0 at 2-50%</b>	<b>Partial</b>
		<b>2 at &gt;98%</b>	<b>Complete</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>3 AZE sites</b>	<b>0 at &lt;2%</b>	<b>None</b>
		<b>2 at 2-50%</b>	<b>Partial</b>
		<b>1 at &gt;98%</b>	<b>Complete</b>

# Protection status of known Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites for ASEAN Countries

Country	Total Number of AZE Sites	Estimated Overlap with PA	Level of Protection
<b>PNG</b>	<b>7 AZE sites</b>	<b>6 at &lt;2%</b>	<b>None</b>
		<b>1 at 2-50%</b>	<b>Partial</b>
		<b>0 at &gt;98%</b>	<b>Complete</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>5 AZE sites</b>	<b>3 at &lt;2%</b>	<b>None</b>
		<b>2 at 2-50%</b>	<b>Partial</b>
		<b>0 at &gt;98%</b>	<b>Complete</b>
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>No AZE sites</b>		
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>No AZE sites</b>		
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>4 AZE sites</b>	<b>1 at &lt;2%</b>	<b>None</b>
		<b>3 at 2-50%</b>	<b>Partial</b>
		<b>0 at &gt;98%</b>	<b>Complete</b>



To conserve, protected areas, need to be **effectively and equitably managed**







Conservation needs to  
respect human rights:

“do no harm”...& have a  
positive impact on  
livelihoods wherever  
possible.



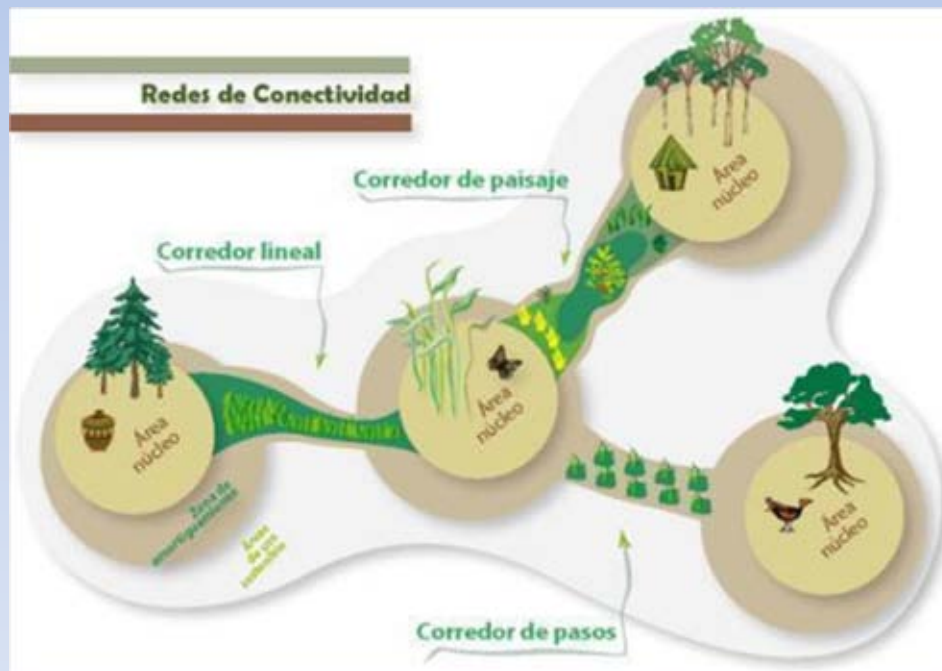
# Secure property rights can decrease environmental losses



**Will protected areas of the future  
be like isolated islands?**



# Conservation needs well-connected protected area systems



# An effective system of protected areas

- is **complete** — protects all key ecosystems and species (gap analysis)
- conserves biodiversity and its associated **natural and cultural** resources
- is **biologically well connected** — if necessary through **restoration initiatives**



Photo Le Minh Ngoc



# an effective and equitable system of protected areas is also...

- **socially welcome** - merges with and benefits society...
- **cost effective** - as resources are not infinite...
- **flexible and secure** - as global change is ubiquitous and clearly under way...



# combining a variety of categories and governance types in a national system, protected areas can help to:

- expand the total **coverage** of protected areas,
- address **gaps** in the systems
- improve **connectivity** in the landscape
- enhance **public support** for conservation
- increase the **flexibility** and **responsiveness** of the system



... it can ultimately improve overall **PA sustainability** and  
strengthen the **ties between people and nature**

**What have countries planned?**

# Percent of area protected in 2012 and proposed national target set in 2012

Country	Terrestrial area	
	Protected in 2012 (%)	Proposed target (%) (set in 2012)
Indonesia	14.7	24
PNG	3.1	6
Philippines	10.9	15

Country	Territorial waters (12 nautical miles)	
	Protected in 2012 (%)	Proposed target (%) (set in 2012)
Indonesia	5.8	6.5
Malaysia	2.3	10.0
PNG	0.4	2.0
Philippines	2.5	5.0
Thailand	5.1	5.1

# **Countrys' priority actions classified according to element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11**

<b>Elements of Target 11</b>	<b>Total Actions</b>	<b>Number of Countries</b>
<b>Expand PA coverage of terrestrial &amp; inland water</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Expand PA coverage of coastal &amp; marine areas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Protect or improve protection of areas of particular importance for biodiversity &amp; ecosystem services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Improve management effectiveness</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Improve equitable management (with diverse governance types)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Improve ecological representation &amp; well connected systems of PAs</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Improve other effective area-based conservation measures</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Improve PA integration &amp; connectivity into landscapes, seascapes, &amp; sectors</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Improve sustainable finance for PAs</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

**GEF projects also contribute to  
achieving Aichi Biodiversity  
Target 11**

# COP 11 Decision XI/24 National Level

Invites Parties to...

- *Integrate* national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP);
- *Adopt* PoWPA Action Plans/NBSAPs as policy instruments;
- *Use* NBSAPs as the primary framework for implementation; and
- *Use* them as the basis for securing financial support (national budgets and bilateral and multilateral sources)



## Table of Countrys' Priority Actions Categorized by Element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and corresponding steps for implementation

Priority Action by Element of Target 11	Steps for Implementation
Management effectiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forming working groups</li> <li>2. Assessing threats</li> <li>3. Assessing management weaknesses</li> <li>4. Assessing policy constraints</li> <li>5. Analyzing and integrating (implementing) results</li> </ol>
Integration and Connectivity	<p>Integration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forming a core group</li> <li>2. Establishing a common vision</li> <li>3. Establishing a common mission</li> <li>4. Establishing parameters</li> <li>5. Conducting a stakeholder analysis</li> <li>6. Forming effective partnerships</li> </ol> <p>Wider context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessing the ecological context</li> <li>2. Assessing the protection and conservation context</li> <li>3. assessing the cultural, social and economic context</li> <li>4. Strategic analysis</li> </ol>



## Table of Country's Priority Actions Categorized by Element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and corresponding steps for implementation

Priority Action by Element of Target 11	Steps for Implementation
Sustainable Financing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessment of financial needs, income, expenses, &amp; financial gaps</li> <li>2. Selection and feasibility assessment of financial strategies (mechanisms) to address financial needs and gaps</li> <li>3. Formulation and implementation of financial strategies through a coherent plan supported by defined business principles.</li> </ol>
Expanding coverage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecological gap assessment</li> <li>2. Analyzing results and filling gaps</li> <li>3. Monitoring gaps</li> </ol>
Ecological Representation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identifying key biodiversity features</li> <li>2. Assessing ecological status</li> <li>3. Assessing protection status</li> <li>4. Putting it all together</li> </ol>
Climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designing resilient protected area networks (assessments)</li> <li>2. Managing climate change considerations (adaptation and mitigation)</li> <li>3. Integrating protected areas into planning (enabling policy environments at all levels)</li> </ol>

**terima kasih!**



**<http://www.cbd.int/protected/>**

# Exercise: roadmap for Implementation

*Using the steps what are realistic timelines for achieving the elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11?*

(Note: this roadmap should be included in revised NBSAPs)

Examples below

Priority Action by Element of Target 11	Steps for Implementation	Timelines
Management effectiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Forming working groups</li><li>2. Assessing threats</li><li>3. Assessing management weaknesses</li><li>4. Assessing policy constraints</li><li>5. Analyzing and integrating (implementing) results</li></ol>	<p>For X, Y and Z protected areas (7% coverage):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Jan to Feb 2014</li><li>2. March to August 2014</li><li>3. September to December 2014</li><li>4. January to March 2015</li><li>5. Analysis: April to July 2015 Integration: August 2015 to 2016</li></ol>

# Exercise: Updating National Targets For Reaching Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

*Based on current data, what are realistic goals and actions for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11?*

(Note: these goals and actions are to be included in revised NBSAPs)

Examples below

Coverage of coastal & marine areas (%)	Coverage of terrestrial & inland water (%)	Management effectiveness target	Governance target	Ecological representation target	Integration target	Sustainable financing target
10%	17%	By 2018, 50% of protected areas have evaluations and revised site-based plans which are under implementation	By 2015, there will be legal mechanisms for multiple types of protected areas. By 2014, there will be a legislative frameworks to enable good governance & management.	By 2019, coverage targets are reached for all ecoregions of particular importance for biodiversity	By 2018, all provinces have developed and adopted integration plans and are beginning to implement them	By 2020, 50% of protected areas have site-based sustainable financing plans that are being implemented

# **EXERCISE: UPDATING NATIONAL TARGETS FOR REACHING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11**

**Country:**

Based on current priorities and data what are realistic goals and actions for achieving the below element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11?

- **Coverage of coastal & marine areas (%):**
- **Coverage of terrestrial & inland water (%):**
- **Management effectiveness target(s):**
- **Governance target including recognition of locally managed marine areas and community conserved areas in the national systems(s):**
- **Ecological representation target(s):**
- **Integration target(s):**
- **Sustainable financing target (s):**