



# **Aichi Biodiversity Target 11**

**Lisa Janishevski**

**CBD Secretariat**

**Jeju Island, Republic of Korea**

**15 July 2014**

# Overview

- What is Aichi Biodiversity Target 11?
- Why is Target 11 important?
- Global status
- Regional status
- Coverage of protected areas
- Ecologically representativeness:
  - Ecological gap analysis
  - Eco-regions coverage
  - AZE sites
- Management effectiveness
- Well connected landscapes
- Equitable management
- National Targets
- Exercise



©Franziska Keller



# 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



# Why Target 11 is important: contributions 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						



## **Global Status: Percentage & Ecological Representation**

- **14.6% of the world's terrestrial surface and 9.6 % of its coastal waters (0-12 nautical miles) are protected.**
- **33% or 273 out of the 823 terrestrial ecoregions meet 17% protection target.**
- **13% of the 232 marine ecoregions meet the 10% marine target.**
- **49% of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and 51% of Important Bird Areas are fully or partially protected.**



## **Global Status: Management Effectiveness**

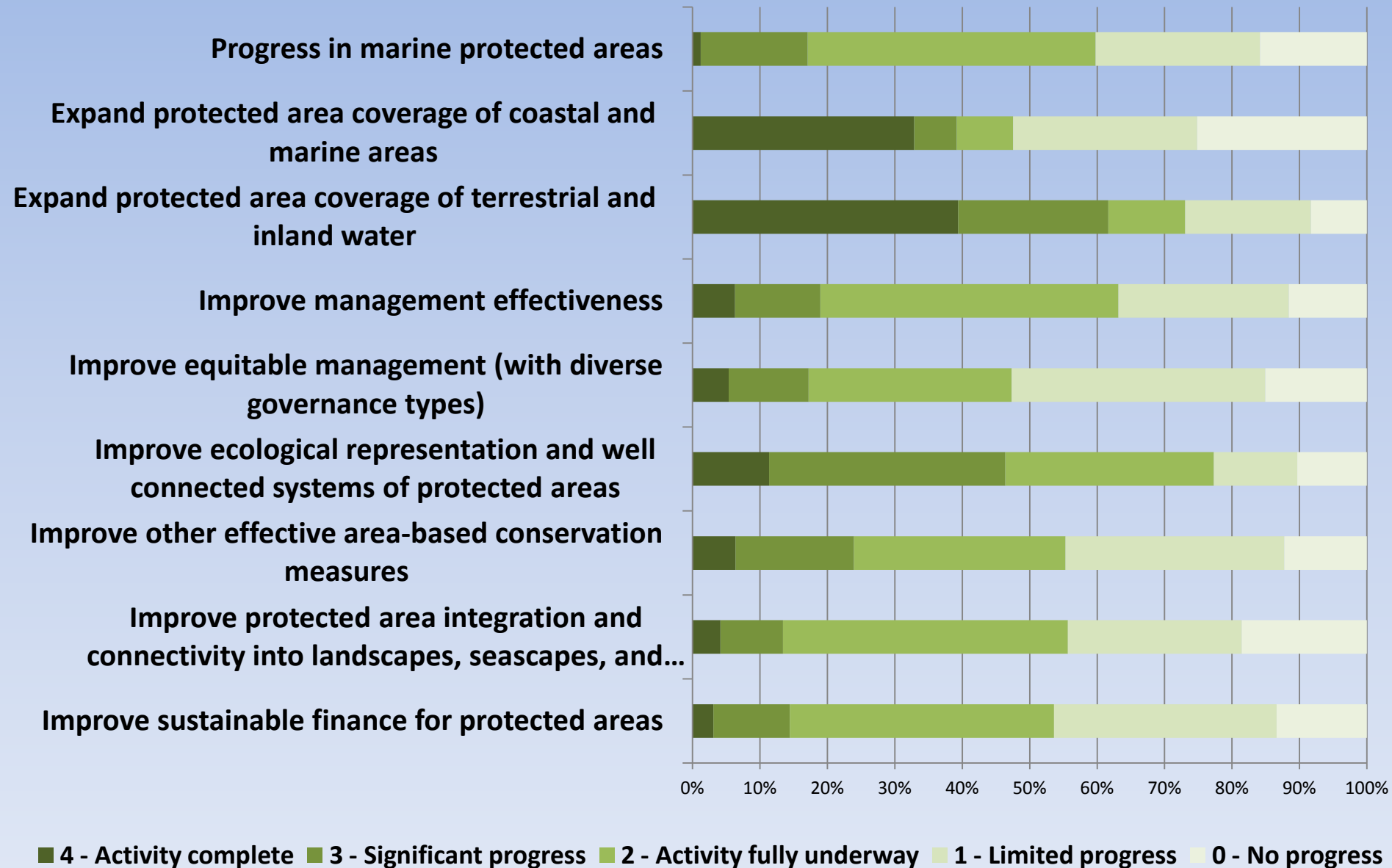
- less than 30% of the world's protected areas have a management plan.
- only 24 % of PA (of 4,151 assessments undertaken in a 2010 global study) have sound management in place.
- However, repeat assessments suggest that management effectiveness scores are generally increasing over time

# Global Status

- The world community is on track to meet the terrestrial area component of Target 11.
- However an increased focus on expanding marine protected areas beyond territorial waters, together with efforts on achieving the other requirements of Target 11 including representativity, effective and equitable management, connectivity and integration into wider land- and seascapes, will be required to fulfill the Target.



# Global status of implementing elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11





# Progress in implementing elements of Target 11 for Central, East and South Asia

Goals of the PoWPA relating to T11	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Iran	Kyrgyzstan	Sri Lanka
Ecological gap assessment (1.1)	1	0	2	3	2	4
Integration and connectivity (1.2)	1	1	2	2	2	2
Equitable sharing of costs and benefits (2.1)	2	1	2	2	1	1
Various governance types (2.1)	2	1	1	1	1	1
Participation (2.2)	3	1	3	2	2	1
PA Sustainable financing (3.4)	3	1	1	2	1	2
Management effectiveness (4.2)	1	1	3	1	2	1

4 - Activity complete	3 - Significant progress	2 - Activity fully underway	1 - Limited progress	0 - No progress
-----------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

# Percentage of National Area Protected (WDPA)

Country	Terrestrial and inland waters area protected	Territorial waters protected (0-12 nautical miles)
	2012	2012
Afghanistan	0.4	landlocked
Bangladesh	4.7	2.5
Bhutan	28.4	landlocked
China	16.7	1.6
Iran	7.2 (10)	2.2
Kyrgyzstan	6.3	landlocked
Maldives		[Baa Atoll]
Mongolia	13.8	landlocked
Nepal	16.4	landlocked
Pakistan	10.8	5.9
Republic of Korea	6.3	3.9
Sri Lanka	22	1.3
Turkmenistan	3.2	landlocked
Uzbekistan	3.4	landlocked

# Ecological Representativeness

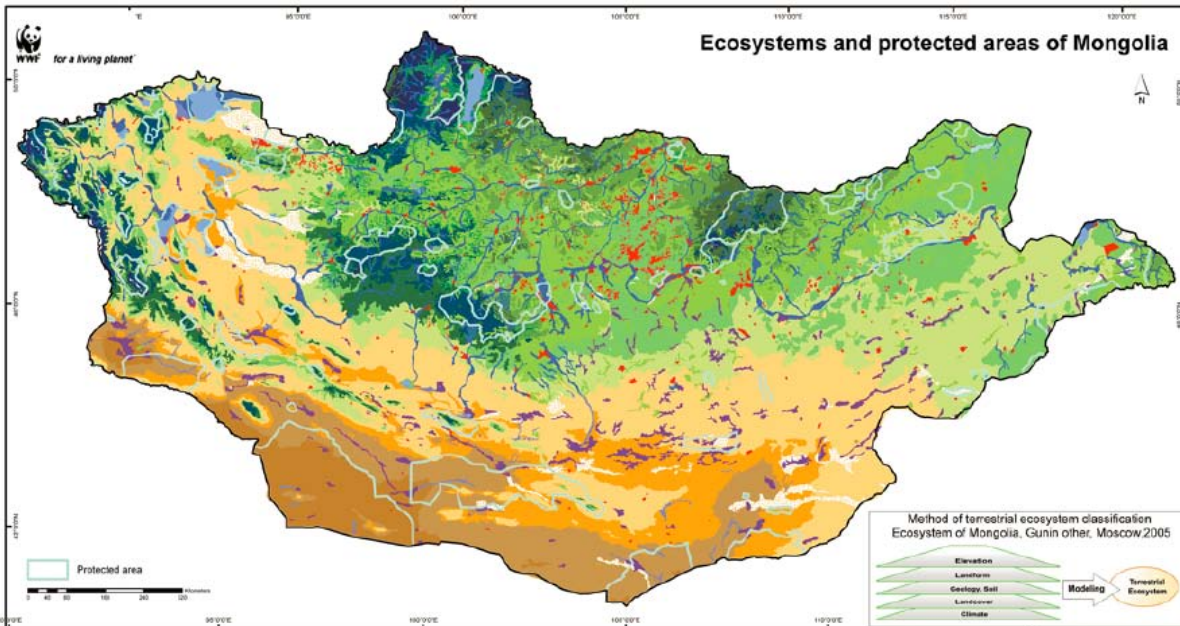
Countries are at different stages of mapping systems of protected areas, assessing gaps, and implementing results

Pakistan Gap analysis (2000)

Mongolia Gap analysis

Table 2. Summary of Protected Areas in Pakistan, (Government of Pakistan et al., 2000).

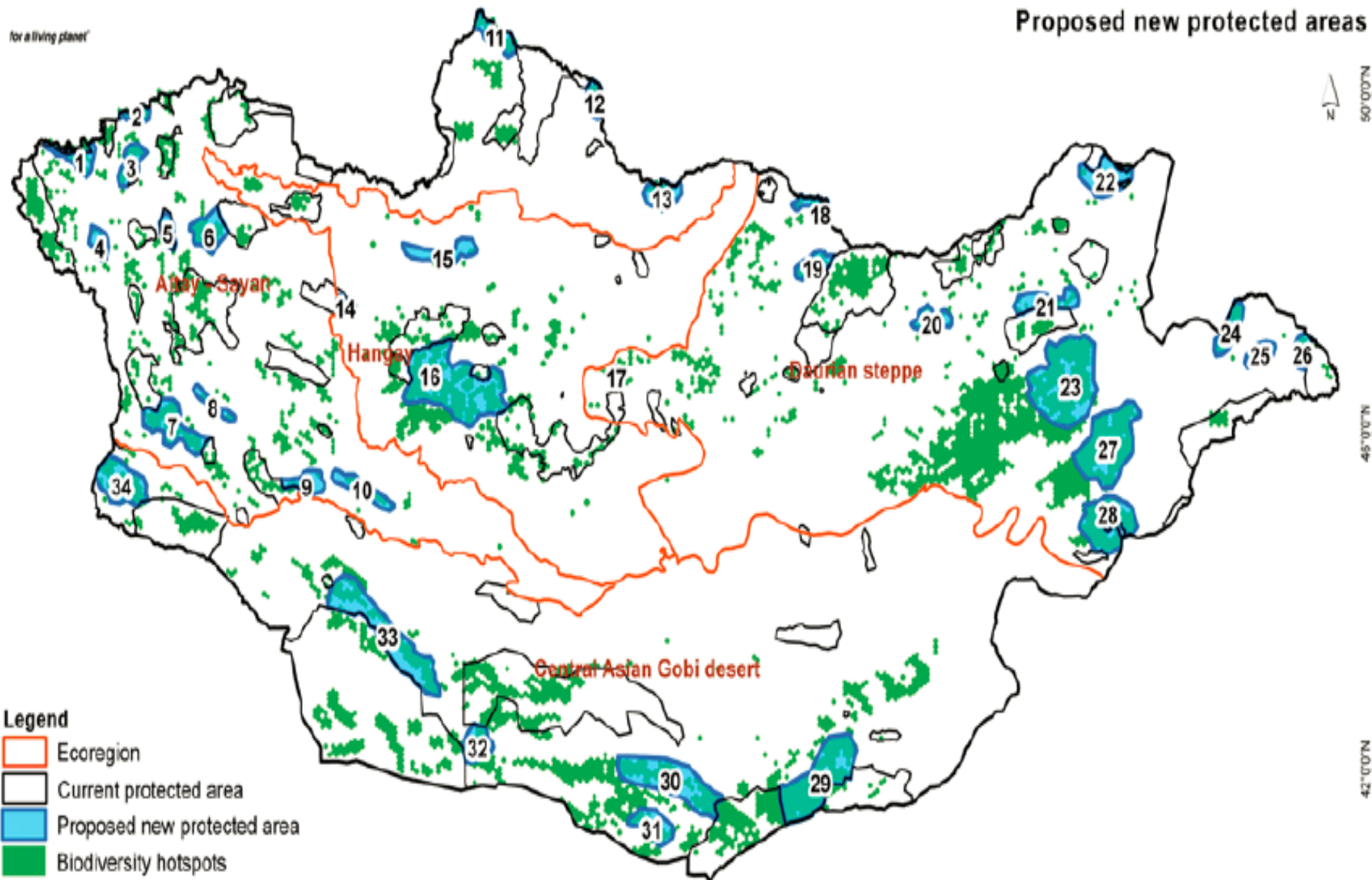
Region/ Province	National Parks	Wildlife Sanctuaries	Game Reserves	Un Classified	Total Protected Areas	Total Area Conserved (ha)	Percentage of Total Land Area Protected
Azad Jammu Kashmir	1	0	8	0	9	51,998	3.91
Balochistan	2	15	7	7			
Punjab	2	37	19	0			
NWFP	3	6	38	5			
Sindh	1	35	14	4			
Federal Territory	1	1	1	0			
Northern Areas	4	5	9	0			
Total	14	99	96	16			





for a living planet

## Proposed new protected areas



### Legend

- Ecoregion
- Current protected area
- Proposed new protected area
- Biodiversity hotspots

0 35 70 140 210 280 Kilometers



# Ecological Representativeness: Protection status of a sampling of terrestrial ecoregions for Asian countries

Terrestrial Ecoregion	Total km2	2010 Prot %
Central Afghan Mountains xeric woodlands	139709	0.20
Central Asian northern desert	663900.17	1.67
Central Asian riparian woodlands	88832.537	8.70
Central China loess plateau mixed forests	360434.75	4.74
Central Korean deciduous forests	104792.73	3.84
Hengduan Mountains subalpine conifer forests	99641.539	4.63
Himalayan subtropical broadleaf forests	38271.121	9.71
Kazakh forest steppe	421463.98	8.32
Kazakh steppe	806305.68	1.87
Registan-North Pakistan sandy desert	277915.73	1.59
Sichuan Basin evergreen broadleaf forests	98335.886	3.87
South Iran Nubo-Sindian desert and semi-desert	352233.78	6.15
Southern Korea evergreen forests	14759.314	3.00
Sri Lanka dry-zone dry evergreen forests	48525.836	26.51
Sundarbans freshwater swamp forests	14593.5	0.77
Sundarbans mangroves	20481.163	10.95
Tian Shan montane steppe and meadows	280766.19	8.21

terrestrial ecoregions: Olson et al. 2001. Data source: Bertzky et al. 2012

## Ecological Representativeness: Protection status of sampling of marine ecoregions (200 n. miles) in Asia

Marine Ecoregion	Total km2	2010 Prot %
Central Kuroshio Current	582376	2.09
Chagos	631757	81.63
East China Sea	704621	0.58
Eastern India	433953	0.05
Gulf of Aden	552019	0.23
Gulf of Tonkin	306351	1.09
Maldives	1303557	0.46
Northeastern Honshu	239072	0.50
Northern Bay of Bengal	482757	0.27
South China Sea Oceanic Islands	1328997	2.07
South India and Sri Lanka	658831	0.11
South Kuroshio	1012084	0.36
Southern China	280075	0.36
Western India	632259	0.19

terrestrial ecoregions: Spalding et al. 2007. Data source: Bertzky et al. 2012

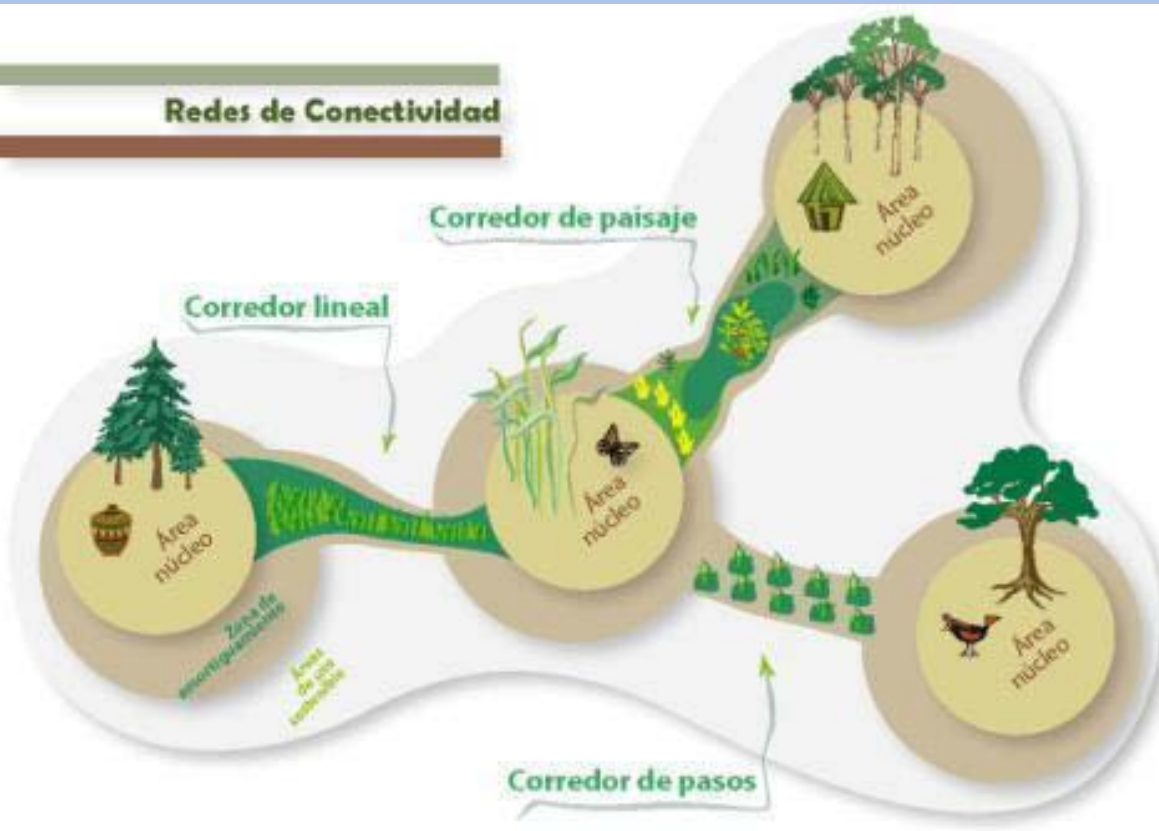
# Ecological Representativeness: Protection status of Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites

Country	AZE sites	Km2 of AZE site	Needs protection km2	Number of sites needing protection
Afghanistan	1 AZE site (Paghman Mountains)	307.6	0	1
China	23 AZE sites	25546.7	3433.8	6

SOURCE: Butchart, S.H.M. et al. (2012) Protecting important sites for biodiversity

# Well connected landscapes:

## Connectivity & Resilience





# Management Effectiveness

- Conservation needs equity
- Conservation needs respect for human rights
- Protected areas should contribute to reducing loss of habitats, species and natural resources and ensure the base of life, of livelihoods, and development

# Equitably Management: IUCN matrix of protected areas **categories** and **governance types**

[illegible]

# Equitable Management

## Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, ICCA

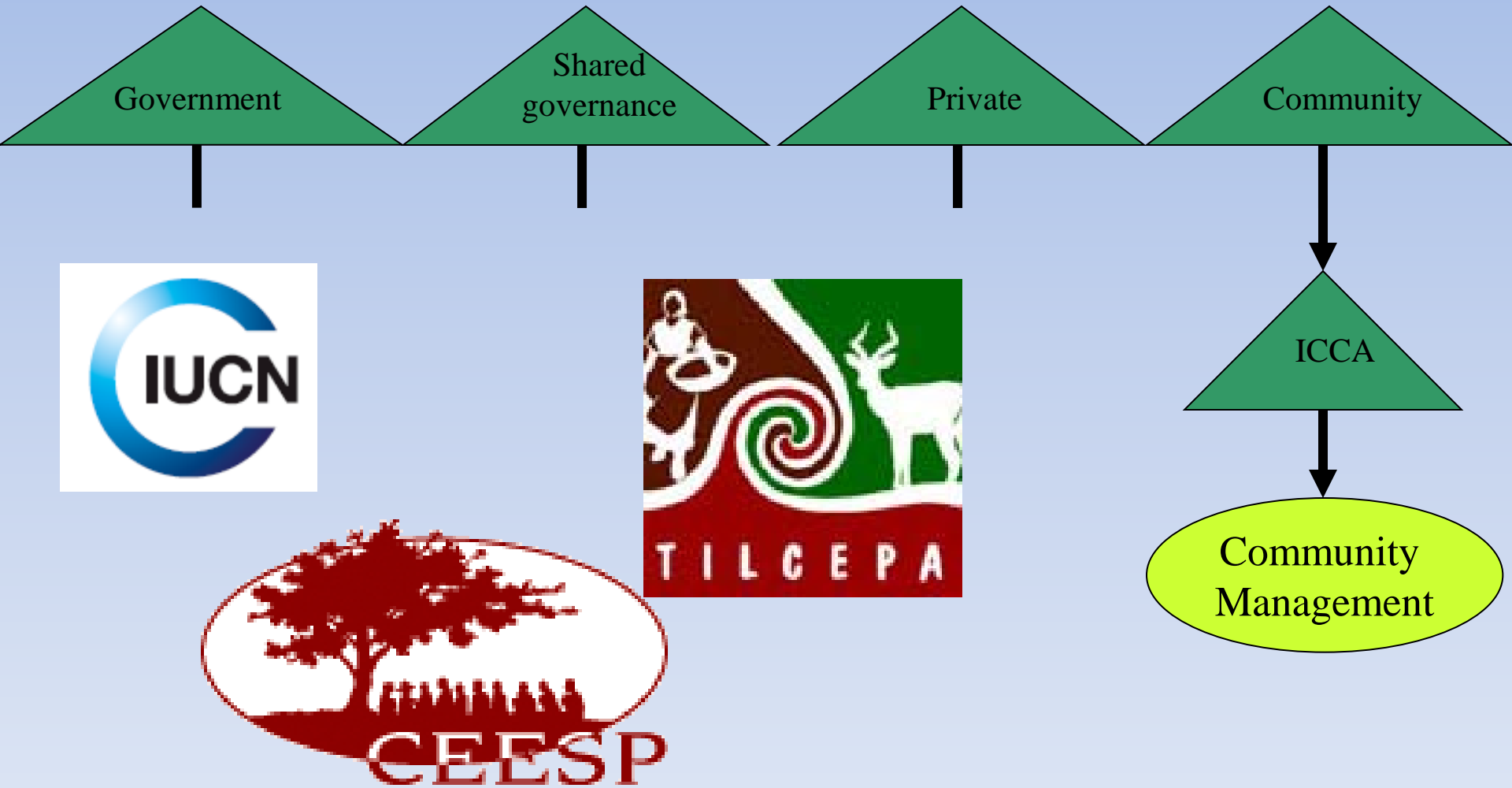






Photo: Robert Wild



# Percentage of Currently Protected Area (2012) and Proposed Target (2020) for countries with targets in their PA action plans

Country	Terrestrial area	
	Currently protected (%)	Proposed target (%)
India	5.1	10
Iran	7.2	17
Kyrgyzstan	6.3	10

Country	Territorial Waters (12 nautical miles)	
	Currently protected (%)	Proposed target (%)
India	1.6	3.2
Iran	2.2	10
Sri Lanka	1.3	5

# PART1 EXERCISE: Updating National Targets For Reaching Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

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

(Note: these goals 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 2014, there will be a legislative frameworks to enable good governance & management. By 2015, there will be legal mechanisms for multiple types of protected areas.	By 2019, 30% coverage targets are reached for all ecoregions	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

# **PART 1 EXERCISE: UPDATING NATIONAL TARGETS FOR REACHING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11**

**Country:**

*Based on current priorities and data what are realistic goals 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 LMMAS and CCAS in the national systems(s):**
- **Ecological representation target(s):**
- **Integration target(s):**
- **Sustainable financing target (s):**

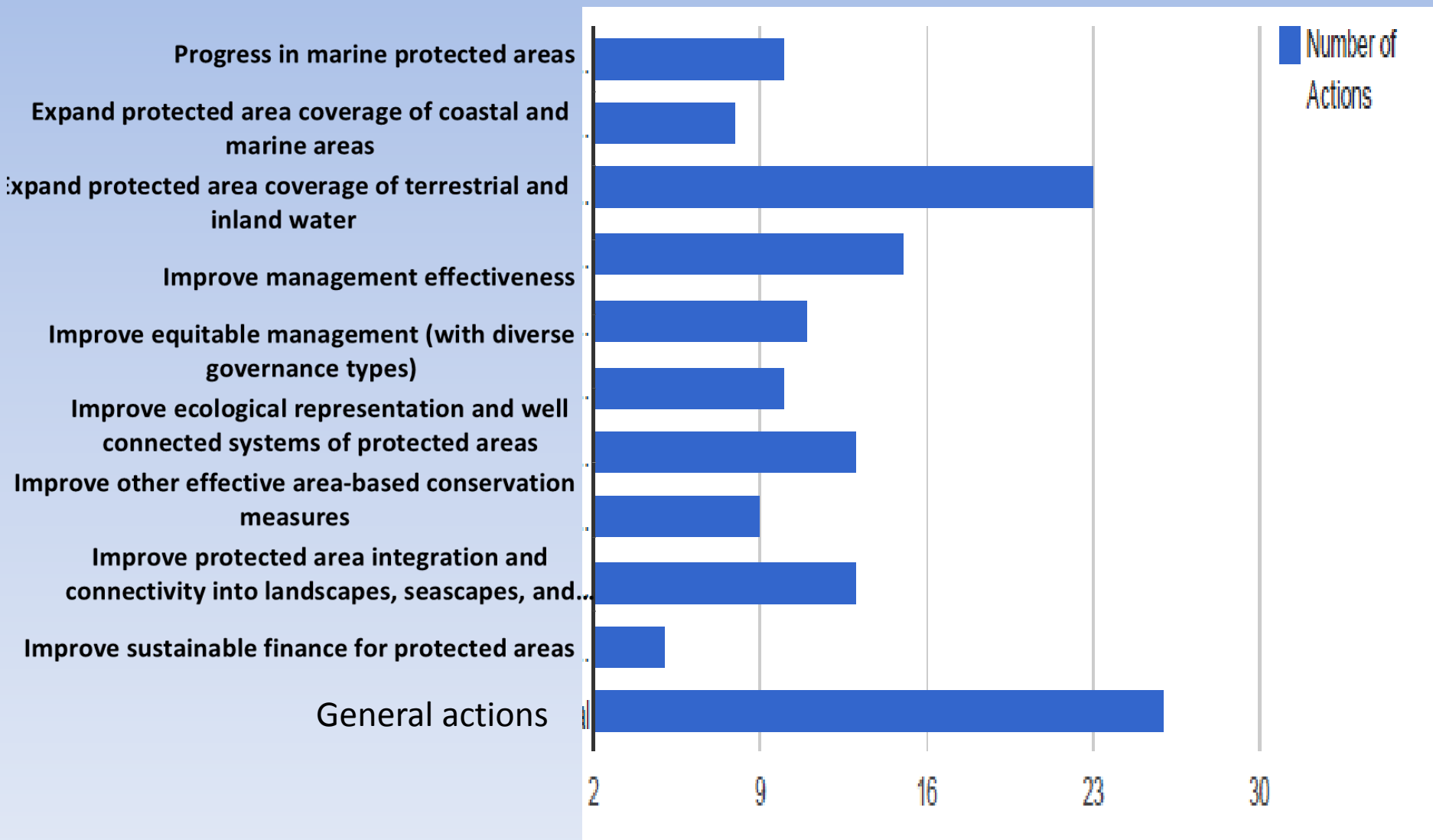
# COP 11 Decision XI/24 National Level

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)



# 143 Priority Actions in PoWPA action plans linked to elements of Aichi Biodiversity target 11 – 12 countries in Asia



# Element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and suggested steps for implementation

Element of Target 11	Actions 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 revising management plan</li> <li>6. 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>

# Element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and suggested steps for implementation

Element of Target 11	Actions 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>

# Projects & Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

- The protected area plans need to be translated into projects for implementation (GEF or other)
- GEF 5 projects are still being implemented or are entering implementation phase soon (GEF 6...)
- These projects can be capitalized on to achieve the actions toward Target 11



# PART 2 EXERCISE: Roadmap for Implementation

*Given the targets you have set for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, please outline some priority actions to work towards their implementation, keeping in mind projects under development.*

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

## Suggestion / Example

Element Target of ABT 11	Actions for Implementation	Existing or new projects	Timelines
Management effectiveness: By 2018, 50% of protected areas have evaluations and revised site-based plans which are under implementation	<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 revising management plans</li> <li>6. Implementing results</li> </ol>	GEF projects X, PIF under development	<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</li> <li>6. Implementation: July 2015 onwards</li> </ol>