# *Aichi Biodiversity Target 11: Conservation*

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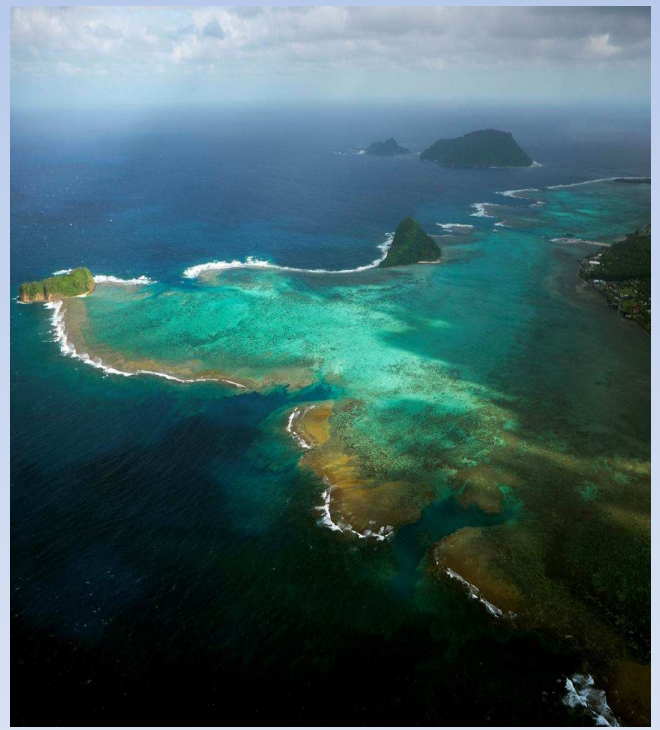
**CBD Secretariat**

*Suva, Fiji, 26 November 2013*

# Overview

- What is Aichi Biodiversity Target 11?
- Why is Target 11 important? (relationship to other targets)
- Progress in implementing Target 11
- Coverage of PAs in the Pacific
- Ecologically representativeness
  - Ecological gap analysis
  - Eco-regions coverage
  - AZE sites
    - Management effectiveness
    - Integration
- Other effective area based measures
- National Targets
- 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***,

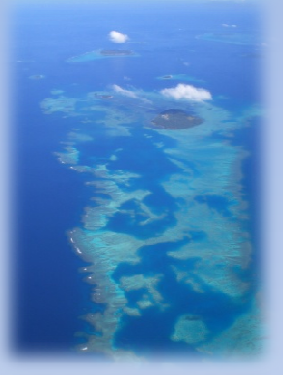
….. are **conserved through** …. protected areas that are….

… *effectively and equitably managed,*

…. *ecologically representative,*

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

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


# Progress in Target 11

- 14.6 per cent of the world's terrestrial surface and 9.6 per cent of its coastal waters (0-12 nautical miles) are protected.
- 50 per cent or 414 out of the 823 terrestrial ecoregions meet 10% protection target.
- 30 of the 232 marine ecoregions attained the 10 per cent marine target.
- 49 per cent of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and 51 per cent of Important Bird Areas are protected

# Progress in Target 11

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

# Progress in Target 11

- 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, management effectiveness, connectivity and integration into wider land- and seascapes, and equitable management including other effective area based conservation will be required to achieve Target 11.

# 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?

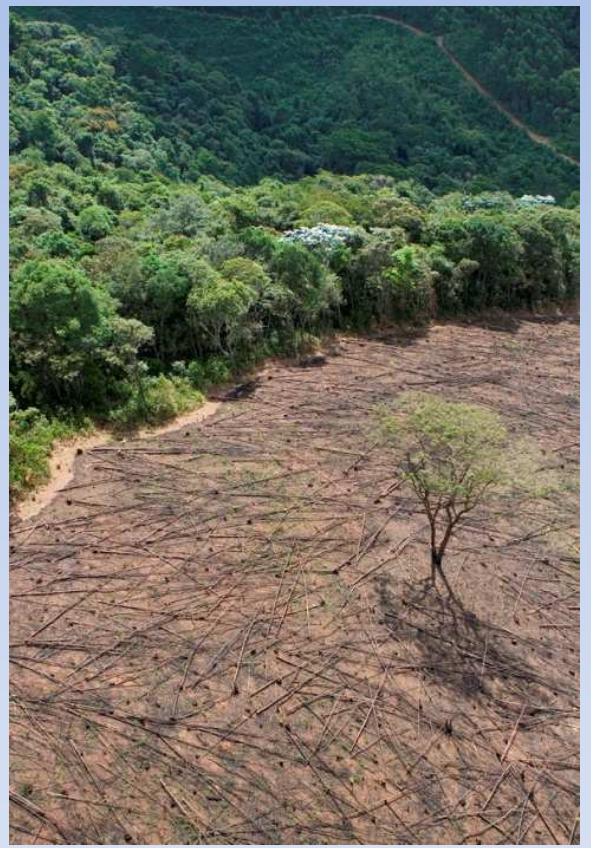
***Target 12*: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.**

# 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

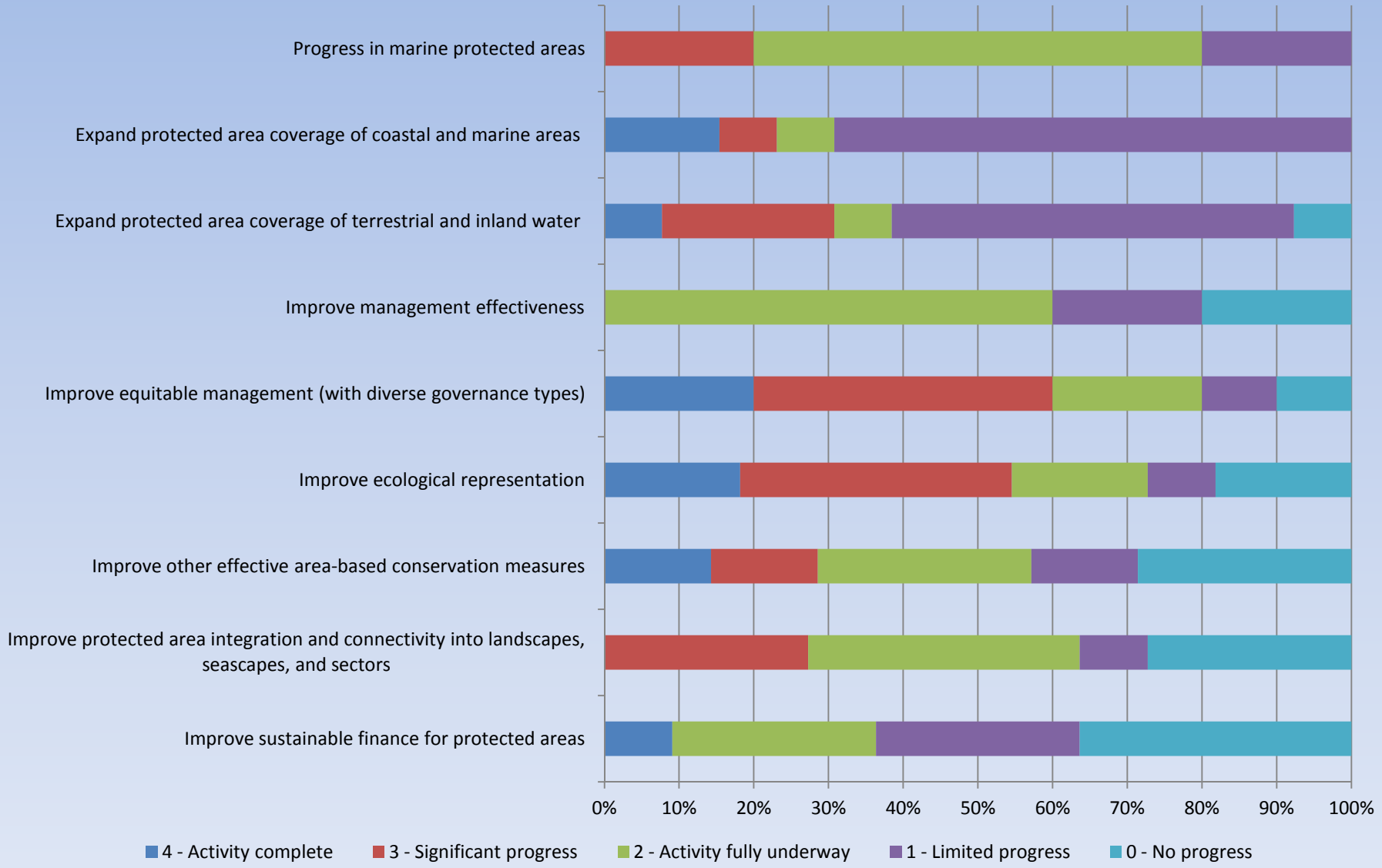
- ***Target 15*: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating 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 11 for Pacific Islands



# Progress towards implementing elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for Pacific Islands

| Element of Target 11 | Status of activity | Countries |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Expand protected area coverage of coastal and marine areas | Significant or more progress | Kiribati, Palau, Tonga |
| | Activity underway | Fiji |
| | Limited or no progress | Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu |
| Expand protected area coverage of terrestrial and inland water | Significant or more progress | Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Tonga |
| | Activity underway | Samoa |
| | Limited or no progress | C.I., Fiji, M.I., Micronesia, PNG, S.I., Tuvalu, Vanuatu |
| Improve management effectiveness | Activity underway | Fiji, Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga |
| | Limited or no progress | Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue |
| Improve equitable management (with diverse governance types) | Significant or more progress | Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Tonga |
| | Activity underway | Kiribati, Niue |
| | Limited or no progress | Nauru, Solomon Islands |

# Progress towards implementing elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for Pacific Islands

| Element of Target 11 | Status of activity | Countries |
|---|---|---|
| Improve ecological representation | Significant or more progress | C.I., Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Palau, Tonga |
| | Activity underway | Samoa, Tuvalu |
| | Limited or no progress | Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands |
| Improve other effective area-based conservation measures | Significant or more progress | Tonga, Tuvalu |
| | Activity underway | Fiji, Micronesia, Palau, Solomon Islands |
| | Limited or no progress | Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa |
| Improve protected area integration and connectivity into landscapes, seascapes, and sectors | Significant or more progress | Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga |
| | Activity underway | Kiribati, Micronesia, Samoa, Tuvalu |
| | Limited or no progress | Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau |
| Improve sustainable finance for protected areas | Significant or more progress | Palau |
| | Activity underway | Kiribati, Micronesia, Tuvalu |
| | Limited or no progress | Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga |

# Coverage of Protected Areas in the Pacific

| Country | % of terrestrial area protected in 2012 | % of territorial waters protected in 2012 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cook Islands** | 1.32 | 0.05 |
| **Fiji** | 4.33 | 6.15 |
| **Kiribati** | **22.01** | **20.20** |
| **Marshall Islands** | 3.04 | 0.70 |
| **Micronesia, Federated States of** | 4.03 | 0.06 |
| **Nauru** | | |
| **Niue** | 9.08 | 1.22 |
| **Palau** | **15.95** | **30.28** |
| **Papua New Guinea** | 3.12 | 0.35 |
| **Samoa** | 6.74 | 1.09 |
| **Solomon Islands** | 2.2 | 0.90 |
| **Tonga** | **15.62** | **9.40** |
| **Tuvalu** | 1.94 | 0.33 |
| **Vanuatu** | 4.23 | 0.04 |

territorial waters 0-12 nautical miles

Source: WDPA Statistics, available at http://www.wdpa.org/Statistics.aspx, these figures were used for the MDG 2013 Report: United Nations 2013

# Ecological Representativeness

## Ecological Gap Assessment: Fiji

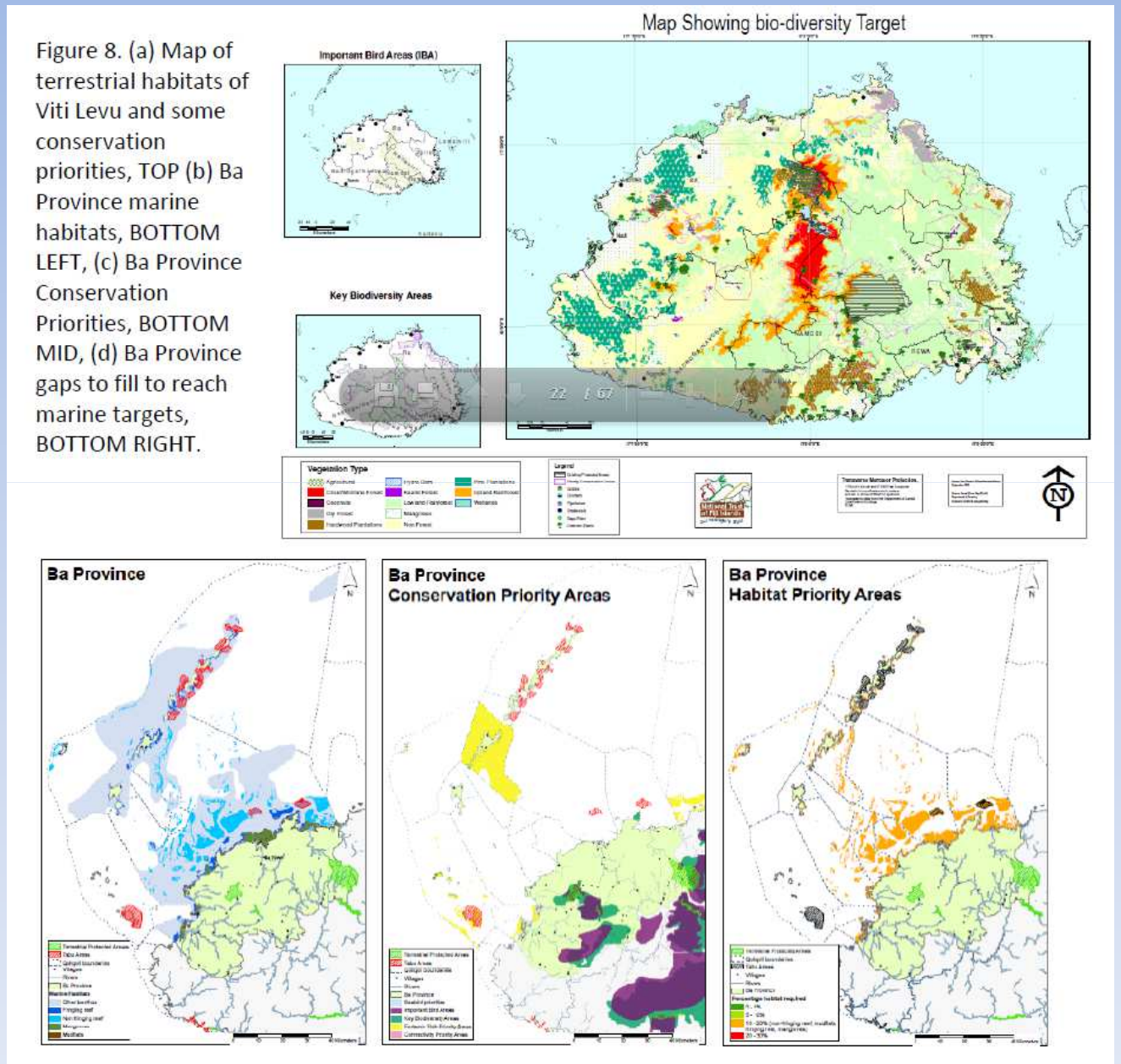



Figure 8. (a) Map of terrestrial habitats of Viti Levu and some conservation priorities, TOP (b) Ba Province marine habitats, BOTTOM LEFT, (c) Ba Province Conservation Priorities, BOTTOM MID, (d) Ba Province gaps to fill to reach marine targets, BOTTOM RIGHT.

Source: Filling the gaps: identifying candidate sites to expand Fiji's national protected area network. *Outcomes report from provincial planning meeting, 20-21 September 2010.* **Wildlife Conservation Society.**

# Ecological Gap Assessment: Marshall Islands

Figure 3: Satellite photo of Jaluit Atoll overlaid with the map of conservation areas: Type II areas are shown in red and Type I areas are shown in green.

Source: Reimaan National Planning Team. 2008. *Reimaanlok: National Conservation Area Plan for the Marshall Islands 2007-2012. Published by: N. Baker: Melbourne.*

# Ecological Gap Assessment: Palau

Source: Hinchley, D., Lipsett-Moore, G., Sheppard, S., Sengebau, F.U., Verheij, E., and Austin S. (2007). **Biodiversity Planning for Palau's Protected Areas Network: An Ecoregional Assessment**. TNC Pacific Island Countries Report No. 1/07.

Scenarios 3 and 4. Existing Protected Areas, Traditional Areas, Dive Areas & Proposed Protected Areas.

These two scenarios are quite similar. Scenario 3 "locks in" all existing protected areas and also traditional areas and dive sites and then allows MARXAN to search for *additional areas* to fully meet conservation goals. Scenario 4 is the same except that it also locks in proposed protected areas.

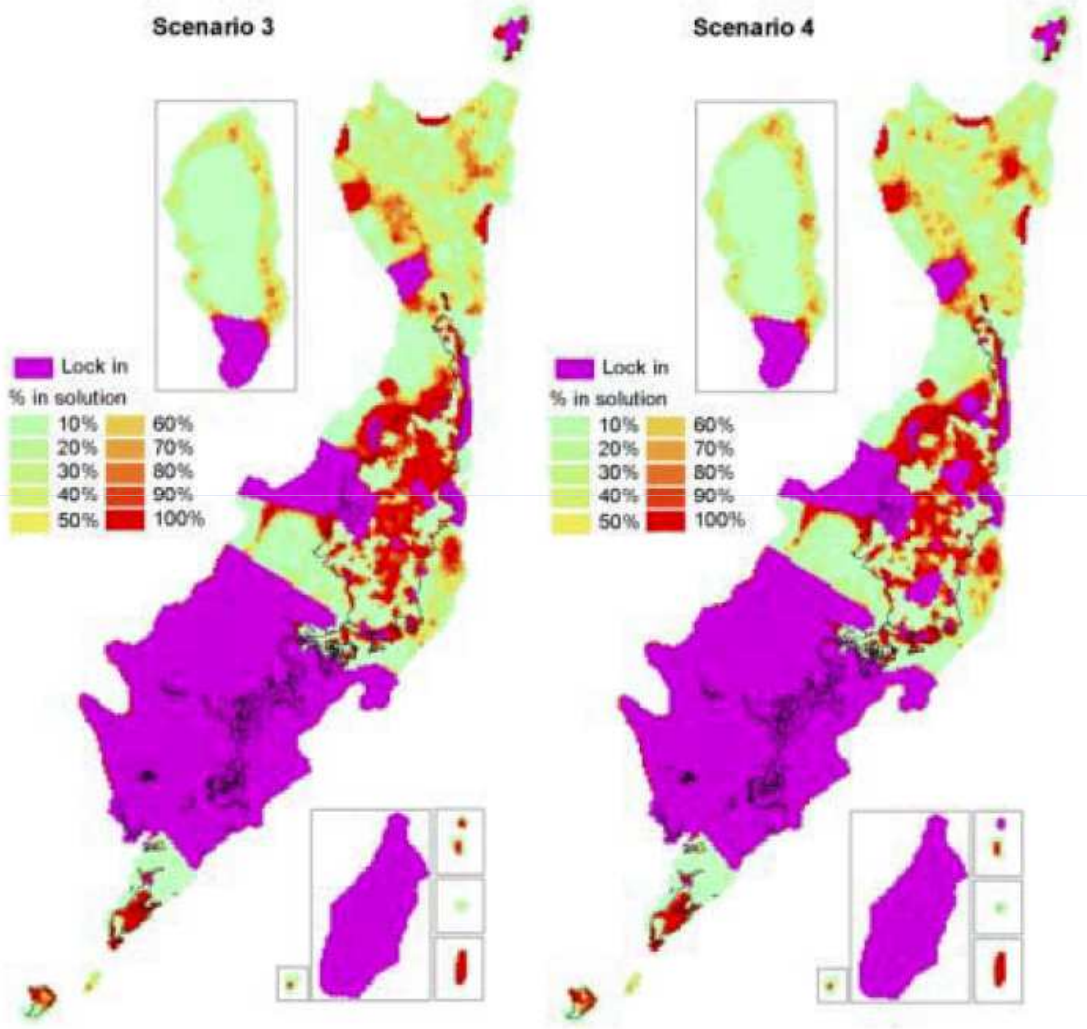



**Figure 6.** Scenario 3 -Existing Protected Areas, Traditional Areas, Dive Areas.

**Figure 7.** Scenario 4 -Existing Protected Areas, Traditional Areas, Dive Areas & Proposed Protected Areas.

# Ecological Gap Assessment: Papua New Guinea

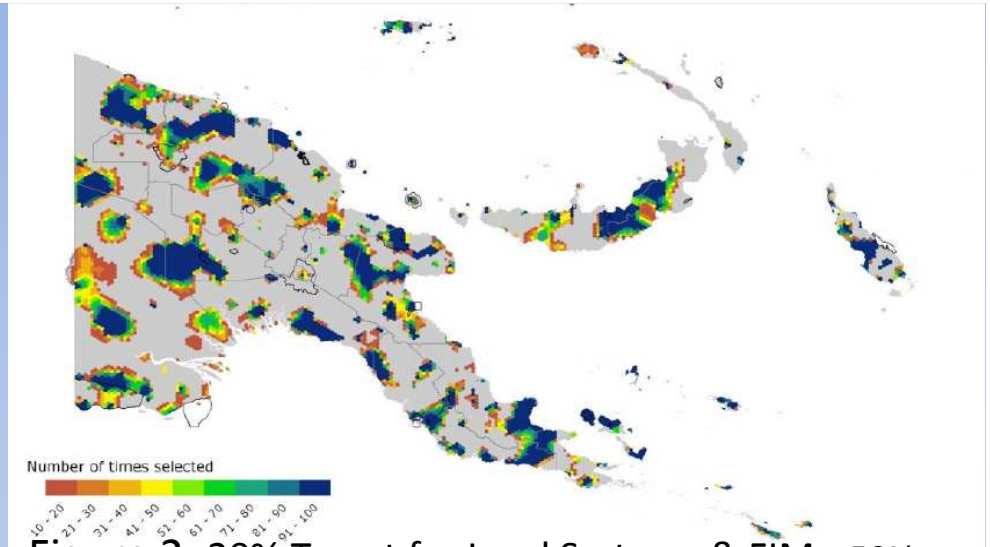
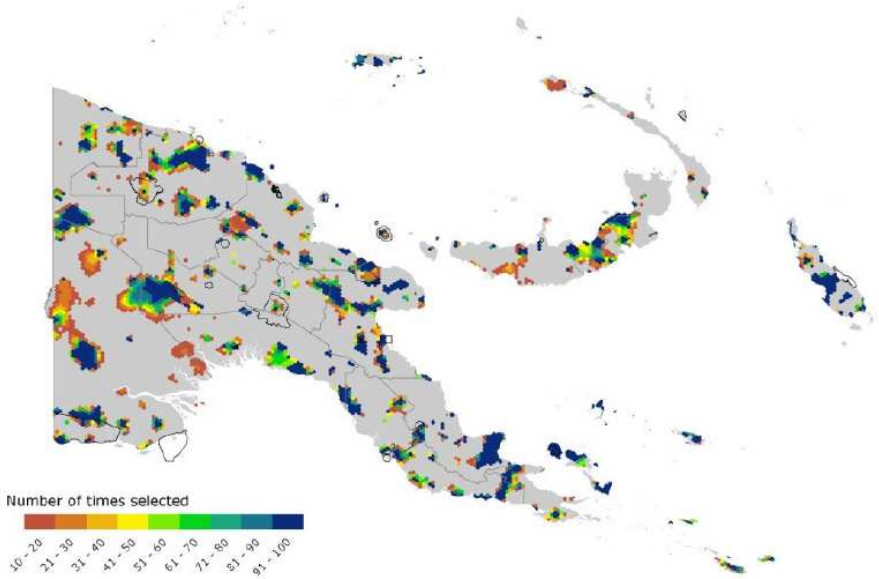


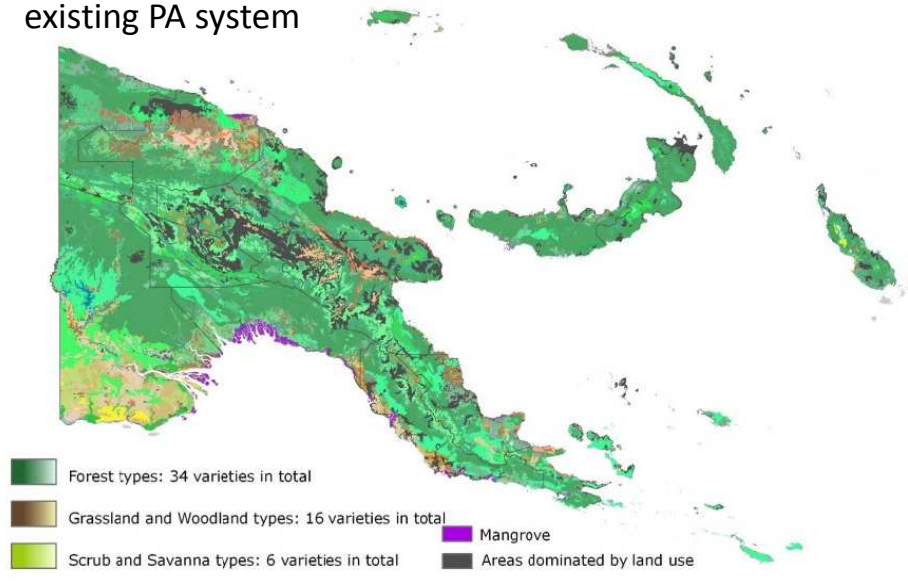

Figure 2. 20% Target for Land Systems & FIMs, 50% for Rare and Restricted Range Endemics, without protected areas, with climate change, BLM = 0.5. PAs in black outline.

Figure 1. 10% Target for Land Systems & FIMs, 50% for Rare and Restricted Range Endemics, without protected areas, with climate change, BLM = 0.5. PAs in black outline.

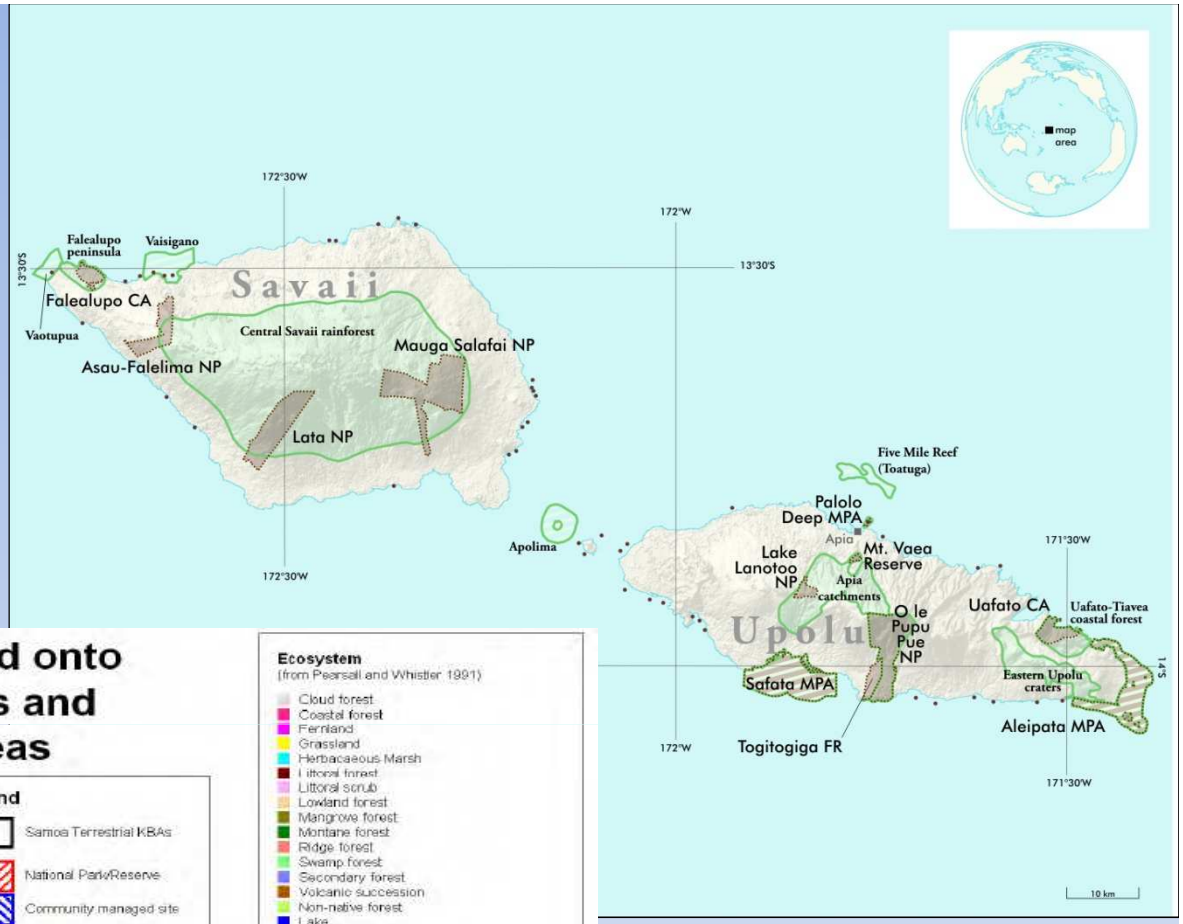


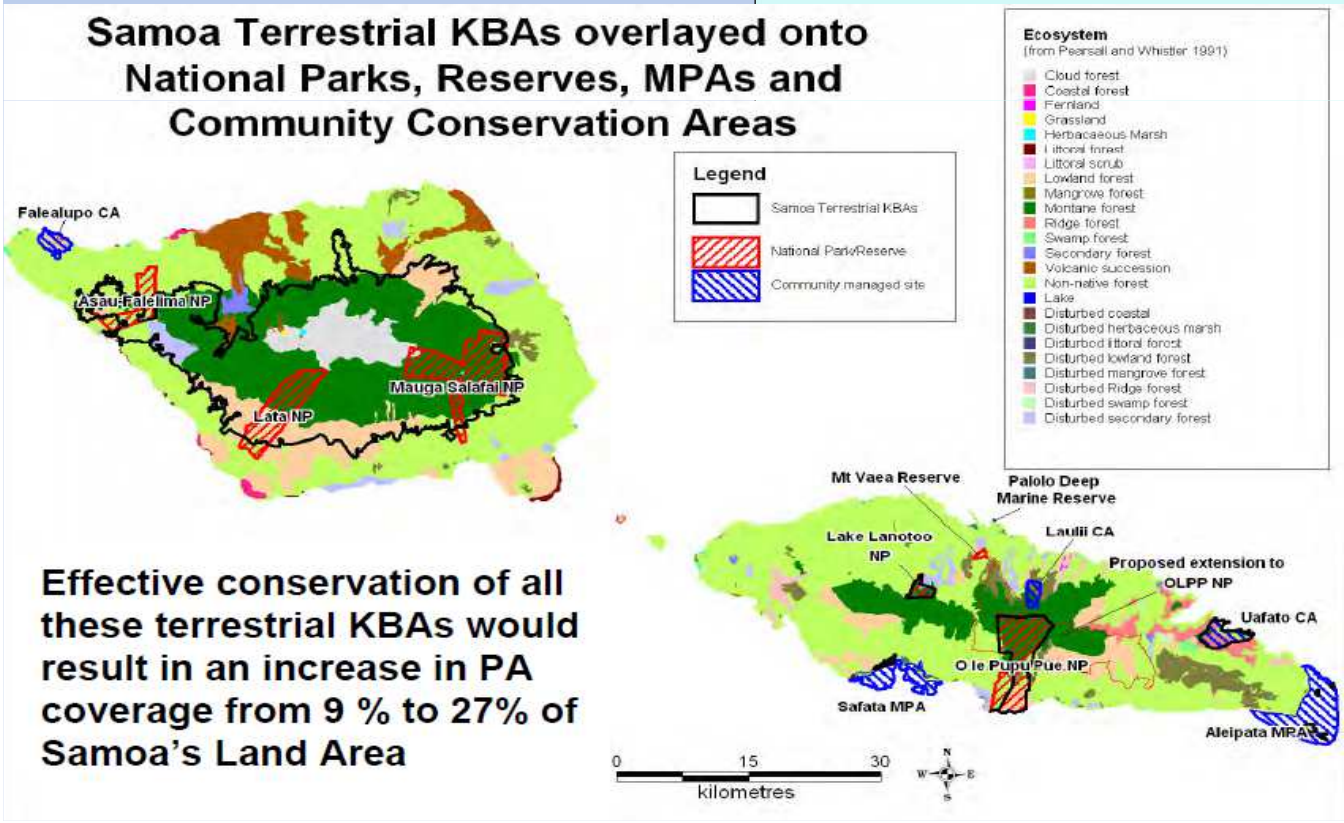

Source: Papua New Guinea National Report to the CBD

Figure 3. When evaluating the degree of representativeness of the existing PA system, 6 of the 57 Vegetation Types are effectively represented (> 10% protected) within the existing PA system



# Ecological Gap Assessment: Samoa




**Effective conservation of all these terrestrial KBAs would result in an increase in PA coverage from 9 % to 27% of Samoa's Land Area**

Source: Samoa National Action Plan for Implementing the CBD PoWPA. 2012.

# Protection status of terrestrial ecoregions for 14 Pacific countries

| Ecoregion Name | Ecoregion ID | Ecoregion area (km²) | Protected by 2010 (km²) | Protected by 2010 (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admiralty Islands lowland rain forests | 10101 | 2,113 | 11.6 | 0.55 |
| Carolines tropical moist forests | 70101 | 582 | 25.2 | 4.33 |
| Central Polynesian tropical moist forests | 70102 | 616 | 71.4 | 11.58 |
| Cook Islands tropical moist forests | 70103 | 213 | 2.0 | 0.95 |
| Eastern Micronesia tropical moist forests | 70104 | 534 | 9.3 | 1.74 |
| Fiji tropical dry forests | 70201 | 6,928 | 62.1 | 0.90 |
| Fiji tropical moist forests | 70105 | 11,635 | 192.3 | 1.65 |
| New Britain-New Ireland lowland rain forests | 10111 | 35,147 | 1,013.4 | 2.88 |
| New Britain-New Ireland montane rain forests | 10112 | 12,161 | 65.1 | 0.54 |
| Palau tropical moist forests | 70110 | 463 | 6.7 | 1.45 |
| Samoan tropical moist forests | 70112 | 3,101 | 102.3 | 3.30 |
| Solomon Islands rain forests | 10119 | 35,930 | 31.6 | 0.09 |
| Tongan tropical moist forests | 70114 | 943 | 150.4 | 15.96 |
| Vanuatu rain forests | 10126 | 13,231 | 522.0 | 3.95 |
| Western Polynesian tropical moist forests | 70117 | 93 | 57.6 | **61.75** |
| Yap tropical dry forests | 70204 | 102 | 0.0 | 0.00 |

terrestrial ecoregions (Olson et al. 2001) (Source: Bertzky et al. 2012)

# Protection status of marine ecoregions for 14 Pacific countries

| Ecoregion Name | Ecoregion ID | Ecoregion area (km²) | Protected by 2010 (km²) | Protected by 2010 (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bismarck Sea** | 134 | 713,454 | 425.7 | 0.06 |
| **East Caroline Islands** | 124 | 2,241,174 | 69.3 | 0.00 |
| **Fiji Islands** | 147 | 782,148 | 119.2 | 0.02 |
| **Gilbert/Ellis Islands** | 154 | 2,250,033 | 35.9 | 0.00 |
| **Line Islands** | 155 | 1,498,558 | 152,313.5 | 10.16 |
| **Marshall Islands** | 153 | 2,194,243 | 691.7 | 0.03 |
| **Phoenix/Tokelau/Northern Cook Islands** | 156 | 2,500,800 | 408,087.4 | 16.32 |
| **Samoa Islands** | 157 | 764,038 | 34,935.1 | 4.57 |
| **Solomon Archipelago** | 135 | 1,671,869 | 810.1 | 0.05 |
| **Solomon Sea** | 136 | 645,190 | 207.2 | 0.03 |
| **Southern Cook/Austral Islands** | 160 | 1,698,671 | 12.5 | 0.00 |
| **Tonga Islands** | 146 | 763,661 | 10,005.8 | 1.31 |
| **Tuamotus** | 158 | 2,411,531 | 20.2 | 0.00 |
| **Vanuatu** | 148 | 1,501,302 | 72.3 | 0.00 |
| **West Caroline Islands** | 125 | 995,528 | 259.0 | 0.03 |

marine ecoregions (Spalding et al. 2007)

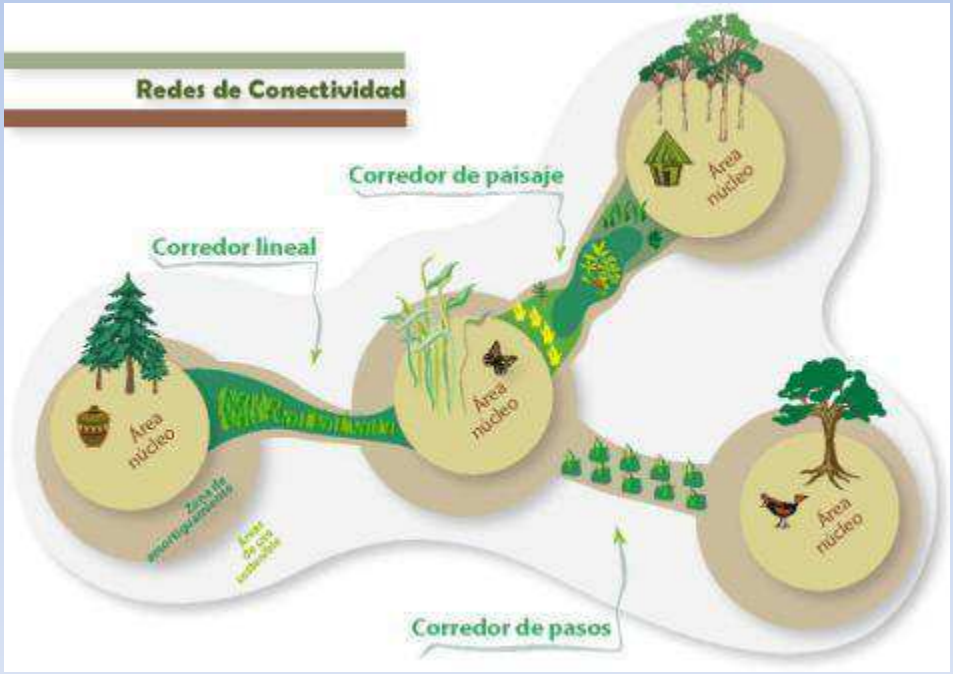
Source: Bertzky, B. et al. (2012) Protected Planet Report 2012: Tracking progress towards global targets for protected areas. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK

# Protection status of known Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites within the 14 Pacific countries

| AZE Site Name | Country | Estimated % overlap with protected areas (complete >98%, partial 2-98%, none <2%) | Longitude | Latitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Raratonga** | Cook Islands | partial | -159.8 | -21.21 |
| **Gau Island** | Fiji | none | 179.3 | -18.02 |
| **Mount Vakarogasiu and Mount Koroyanitu, Mt. Evans Range, Namosi Mountains** | Fiji | none | 177.67 | -17.67 |
| **Nausori Highlands** | Fiji | none | 177.6333 | -17.8 |
| **Taveuni** | Fiji | partial | 179.84116 | -16.69686 |
| **Yadua Taba** | Fiji | complete | 178.31454 | -16.81999 |
| **Mount Winipot** | Micronesia, Federated States | none | 151.61 | 7.36 |
| **Namoi Islands** | Micronesia, Federated States | none | 153.43116 | 5.49314 |
| **Pohnpei** | Micronesia, Federated States | partial | 158.22 | 6.89 |
| **Goodenough Mountains** | Papua New Guinea | complete | 150.2442 | -9.3617 |
| **Lake Wanam** | Papua New Guinea | none | 146.78333 | -6.64167 |
| **Luplupwintem Cave** | Papua New Guinea | none | 141.5992 | -5.2917 |
| **Mount Elimbari** | Papua New Guinea | none | 145.15 | -6.2 |
| **Mount Simpson** | Papua New Guinea | none | 150.3011 | -10.2717 |
| **Telefomin Valley** | Papua New Guinea | none | 141.6711 | -5.1036 |
| **West Fergusson Mountains** | Papua New Guinea | none | 150.7044 | -9.5475 |
| **Tuasivi Ridge, Savai'i** | Samoa | none | -172.45 | -13.7664 |
| **Makira Mountains** | Solomon Islands | none | 161.8939 | -10.6214 |
| **Mount Makarakomburu** | Solomon Islands | none | 160.0492 | -9.7247 |
| **Ramos Island** | Solomon Islands | none | 160.19022 | -8.2546 |

Source: Butchart, S.H.M. et al. (2012) Protecting important sites for biodiversity contributes to meeting global conservation targets.

# Conectivity & Resilience




- Conservation needs equity:

  a fair sharing of the costs and benefits of preserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in a sustainable way

- Conservation needs to respect human rights:

  "do no harm"…& have a positive impact on livelihoods wherever possible.

so – what can we do to avoid further loss of habitats, species and natural resources?

How can we ensure the very base of life, of livelihoods, and development?

# Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, ICCA

Government

Shared governance

Private

Community

ICCA

Community Management

IUCN

WCPA

CEESP

TILCEPA

# IUCN matrix of protected areas
## categories and governance types

| Governance type / Category (mngmt. objective) | A. Governance by Government | | | B. Shared Governance | | | C. Private Governance | | | D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Federal or national ministry or agency | Local/ municipal ministry or agency in change | Government-delegated management (e.g. to an NGO) | Trans-boundary management | Collaborative management (various forms of pluralist influence) | Joint management (pluralist management board) | Declared and run by individual land-owner | …by non-profit organisations (e.g. NGOs, univ. etc.) | …by for profit organisations (e.g. corporate land-owners) | Indigenous bio-cultural areas & Territories-declared and run by Indigenous Peoples | Community Conserved Areas - declared and run by traditional peoples and local communities |
| I - Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III – Natural Monument | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV – Habitat/ Species Management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V – Protected Landscape/ Seascape | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VI – Managed Resource | | | | | | | | | | | |


Nukufetau, Tuvalu

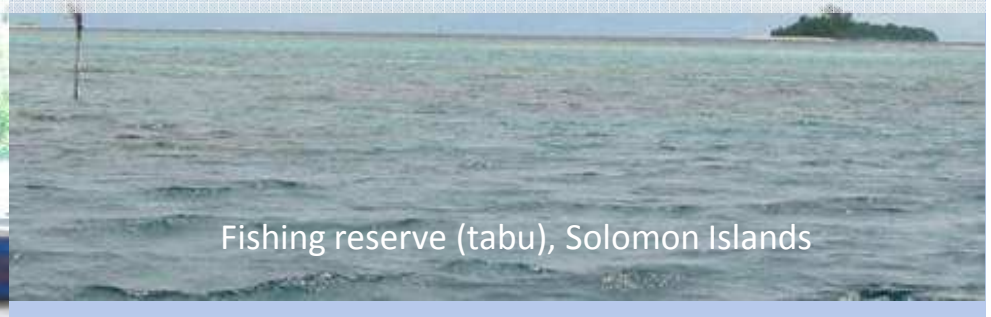
# Building on tradition, tenure and social capital

Ngella, Solomon Islands


Siviri, Vanuatu

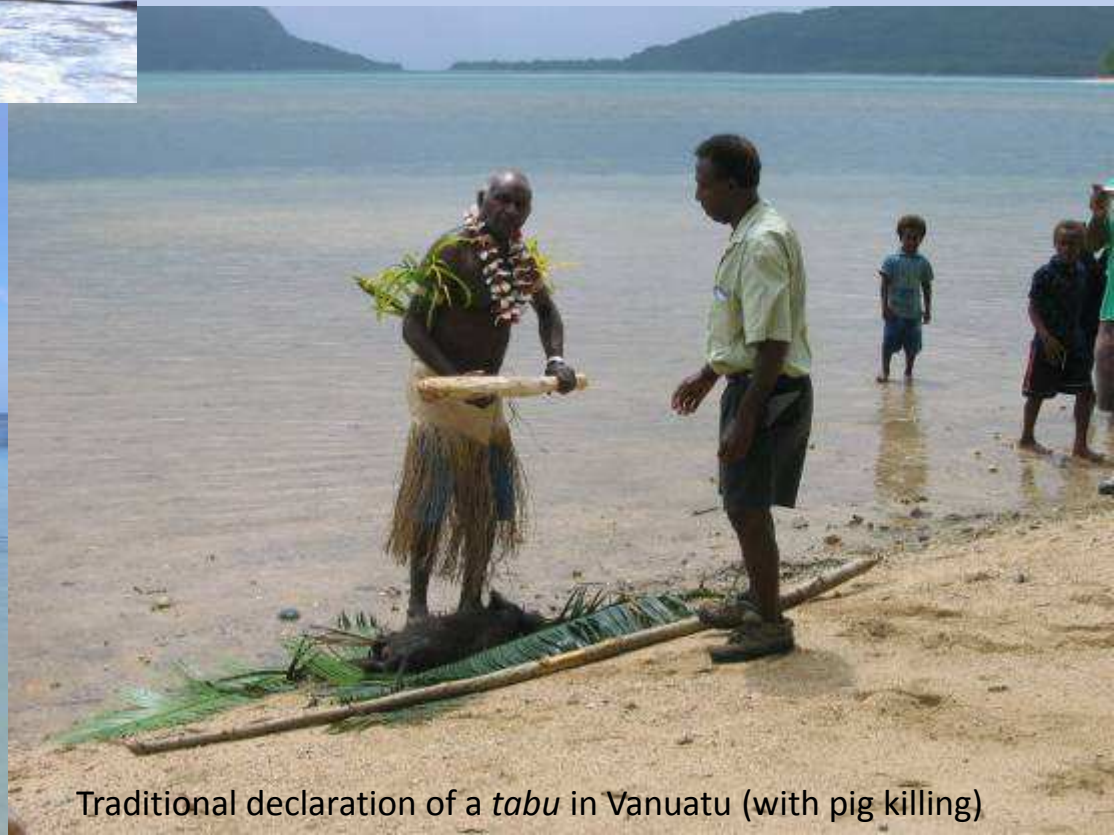
# Virtually ALL are community conserved areas or LMMAS

Community planning, Tuvalu



Fishing reserve (tabu), Solomon Islands

*Sa - (*No-take zones) in Safata MPA, Samoa



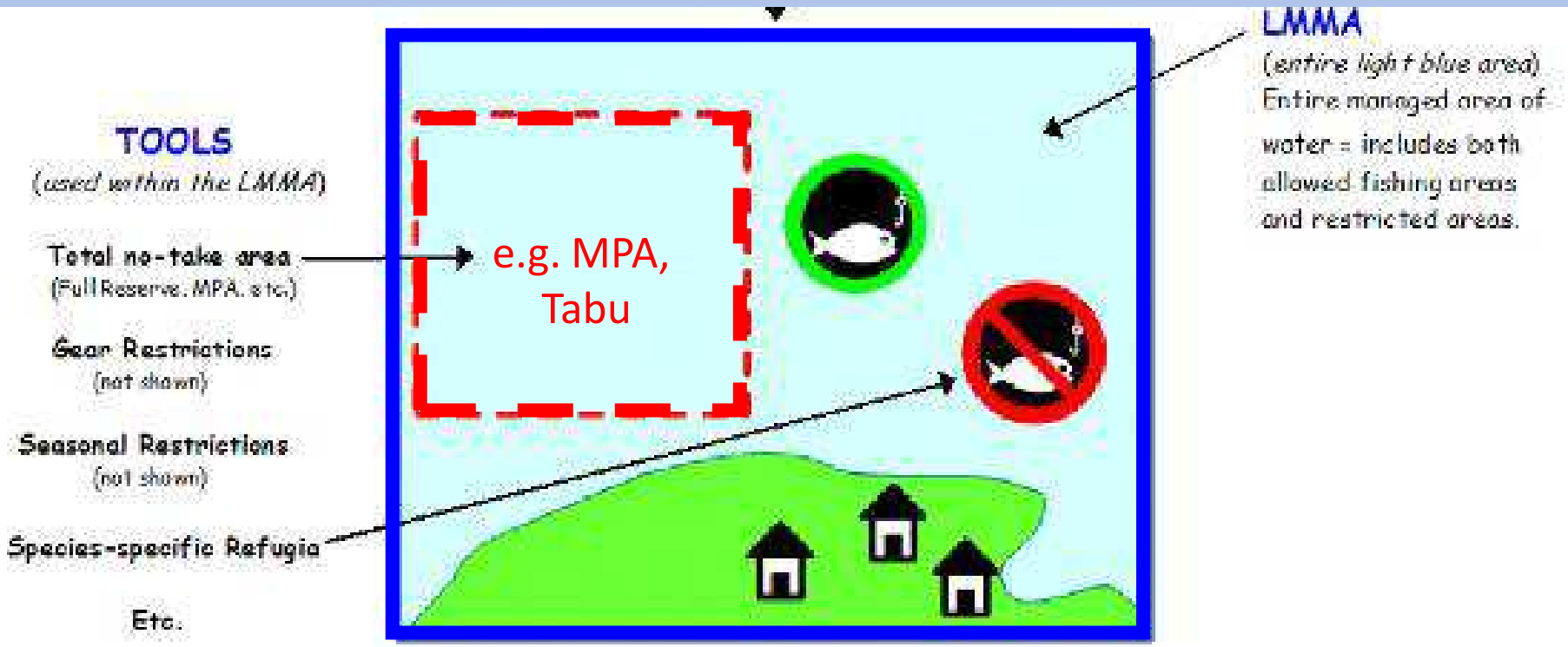
Traditional declaration of a *tabu* in Vanuatu (with pig killing)

# Who owns the land (and sea) in Melanesia and Polynesia?

| | Public[a] | Freehold[b] | Customary |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cook Islands | Some | Little | 95% |
| Fiji | 4% | 8% | 88% |
| Niue | 1.5% | 0% | 98.5% |
| Papua New Guinea | 2.5% | 0.5% | 97% |
| Samoa | 15% | 4% | 81% |
| Solomon Islands | 8% | 5% | 87% |
| Tokelau | 1% | 1% | 98% |
| Tonga | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Tuvalu | 5% | <0.1% | 95% |
| Vanuatu | 2% | 0% | 98% |

(AusAID 2008).

# What is an LMMA?
# (Locally Managed Marine Area)

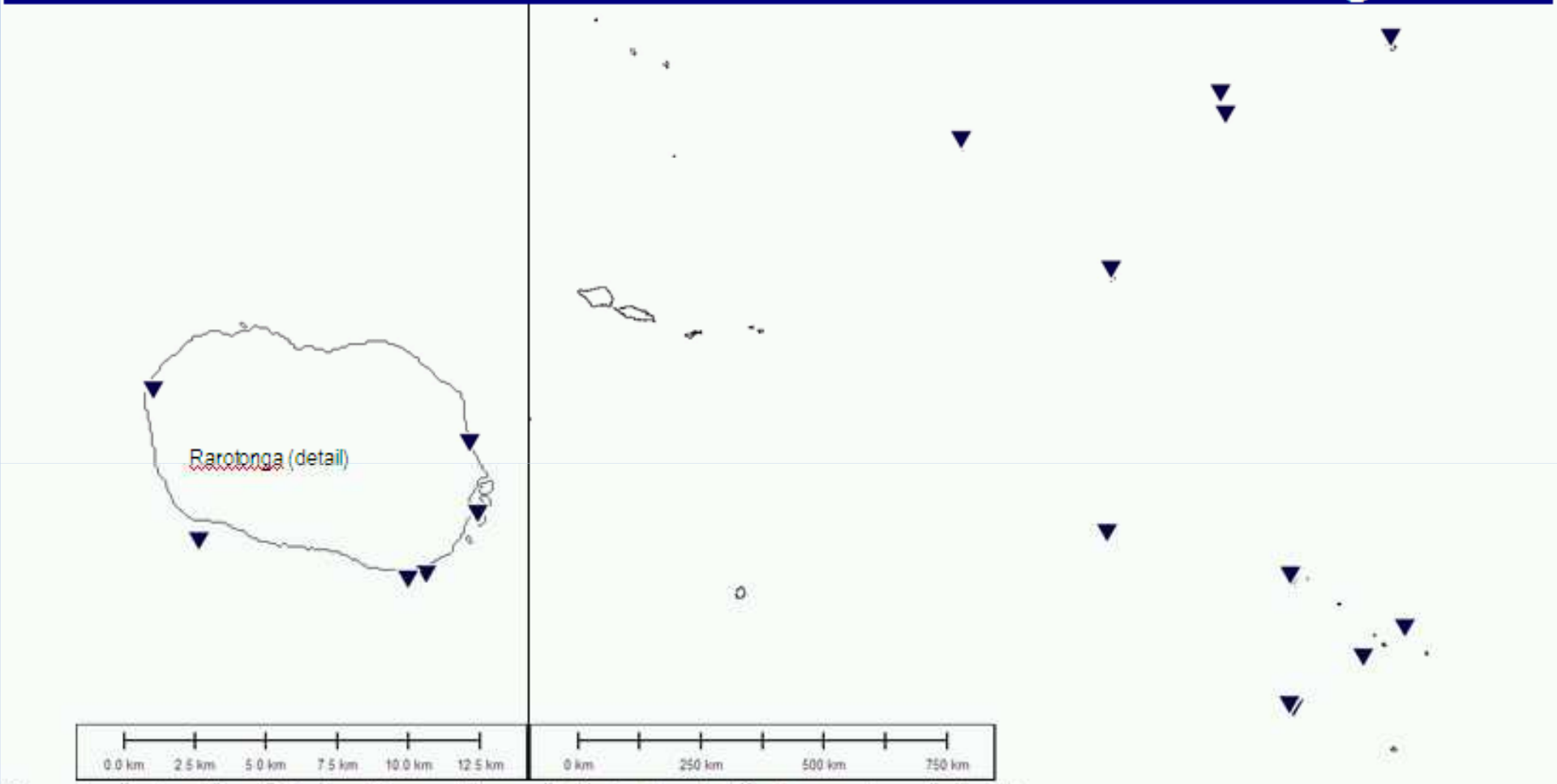


# What are these marine managed areas like?

Roviana, Solomon Islands

# Cook Islands

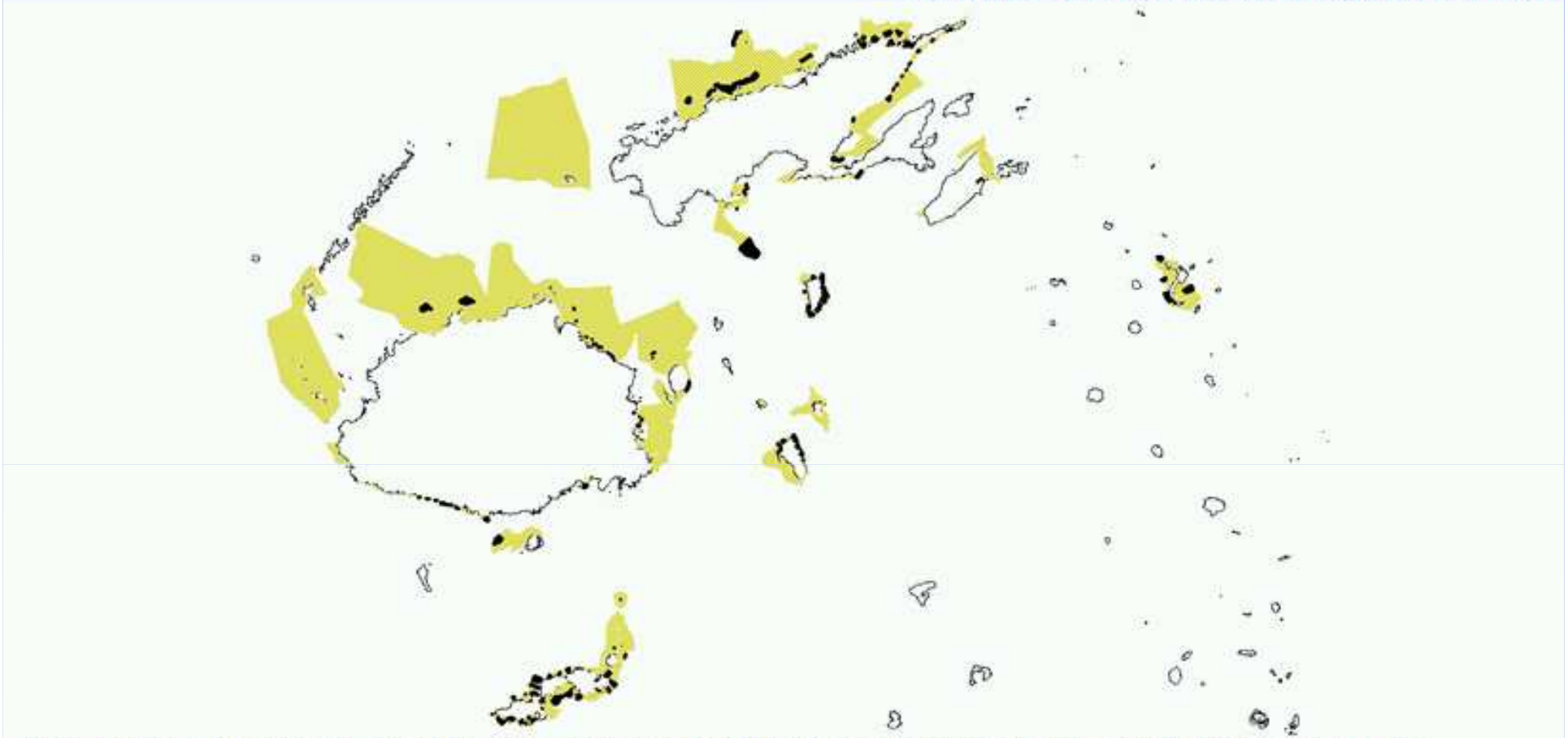
## Status of Marine Managed Areas




Map showing location of Marine Managed Areas in Cook Islands (Rarotonga shown in inset)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locally managed marine areas (active) | 23 | *(23)* |
| No-take Zones (*ra'ui)**** | 24 | *(21)* |
| LMMA coverage ($Km^2$) | 18.1 | *(14)* |
| Area of No-take Zones inc *ra'ui* ($Km^2$) | 18.9 | *(15)* |

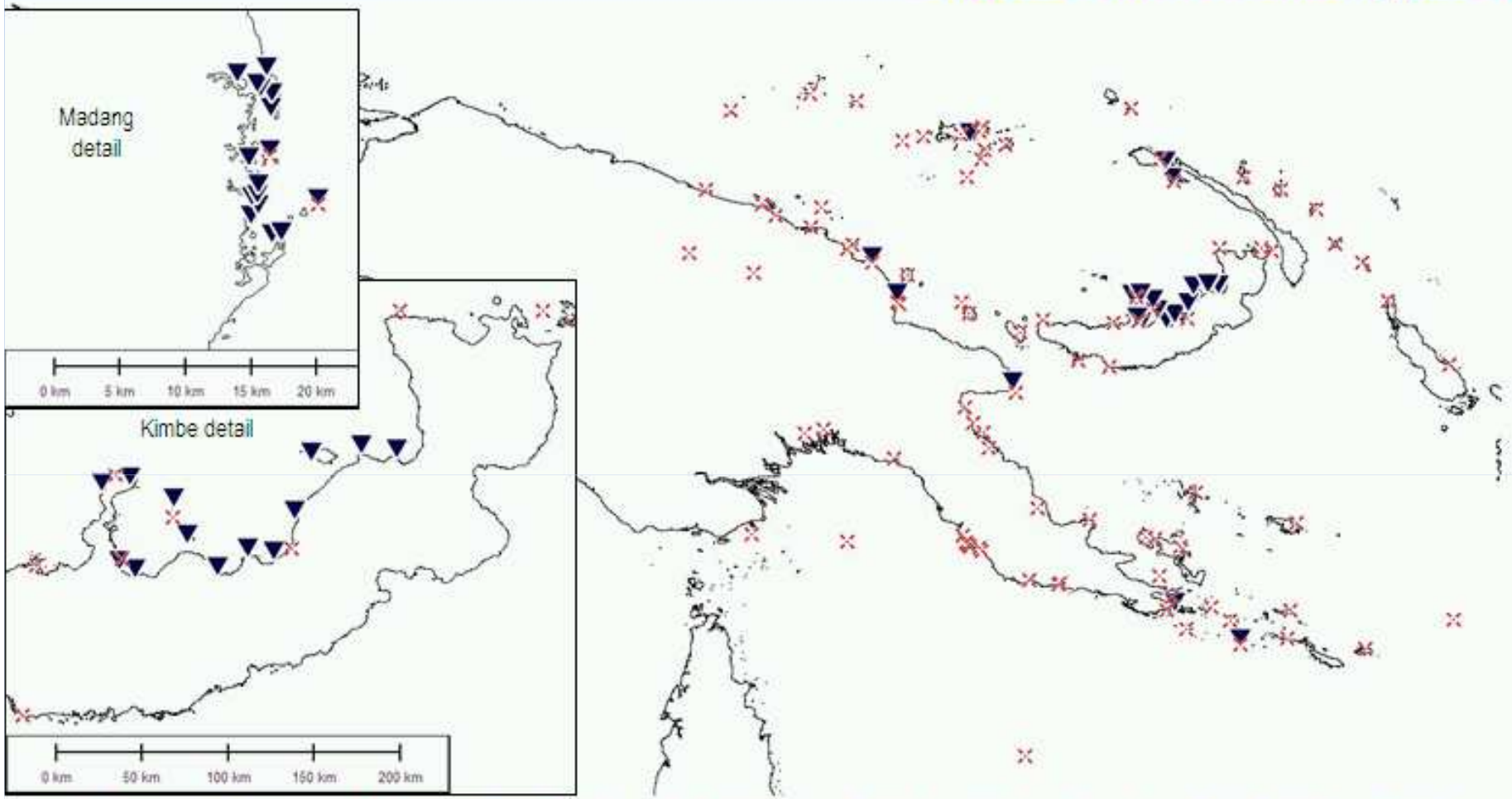
# Fiji
## Status of Marine Managed Areas



Map showing location of 217 Marine Managed Areas (shaded) and No-take zone or *tabu* locations (bold) in Fiji (source: FLMMA)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locally managed marine areas (active) | 217 | *(217?)* |
| No-take Zones or *tabus**** | 222 | |
| LMMA coverage ($Km^2$) | 10,816 | *(183)* |
| Area of No-take Zones ($Km^2$) | 593 | *(183)* |

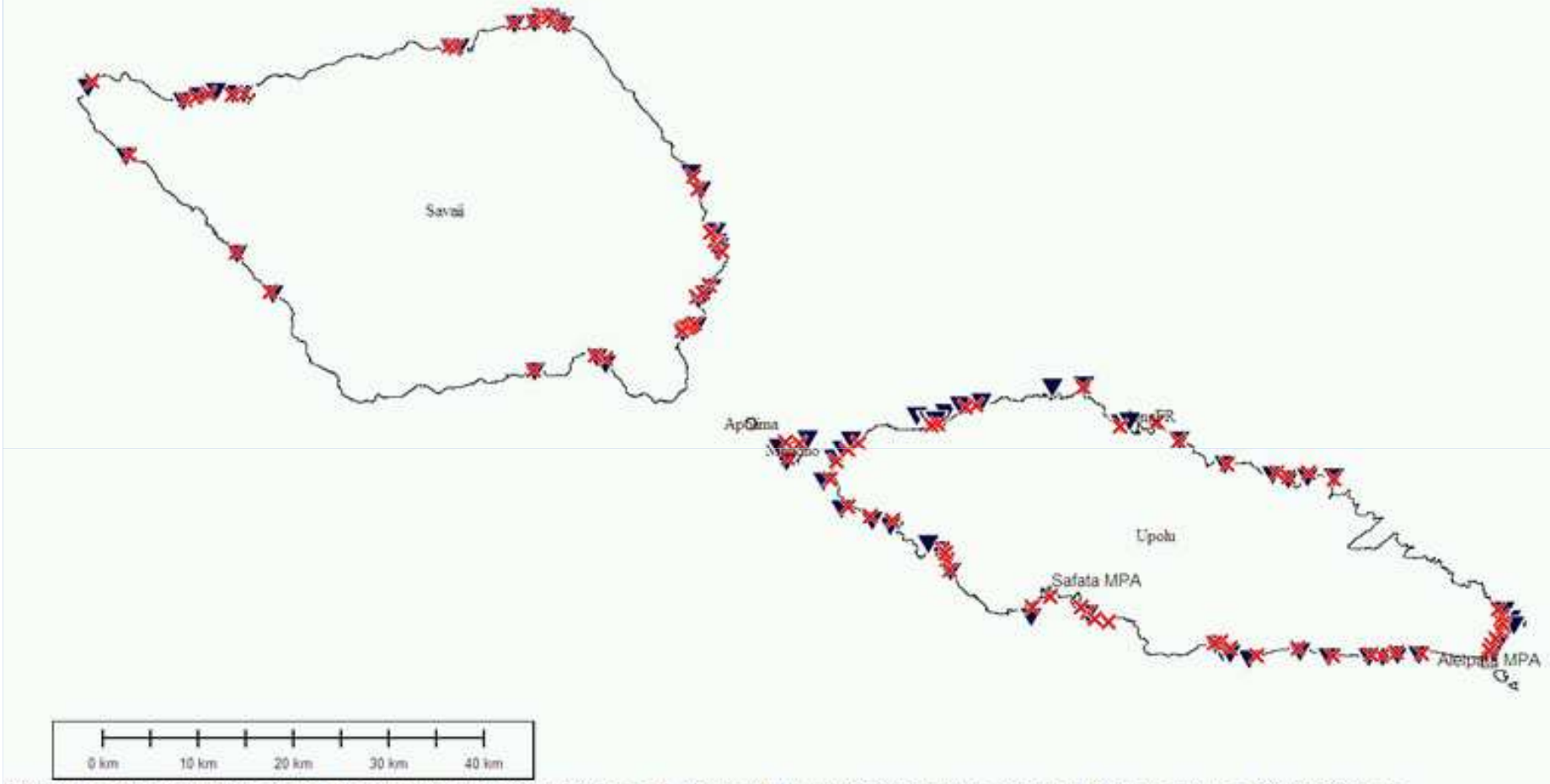
# Papua New Guinea
## Status of Marine Managed Areas




Map showing location of Marine Managed Areas in the World Database of Protected Areas (crosses) and Locally MMAs (triangles)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locally Managed Marine Areas (active) | 86 | *(70?)* |
| No-take Zones*** (active) | 94 | *(80?)* |
| MMA coverage (Km2), all records x | 3,764 | *(60)* |
| LMMA coverage ($Km^2$) | 59.4 | *(23)* |
| Area of No-take Zones ($Km^2$) | 17.8 | *(31)* |

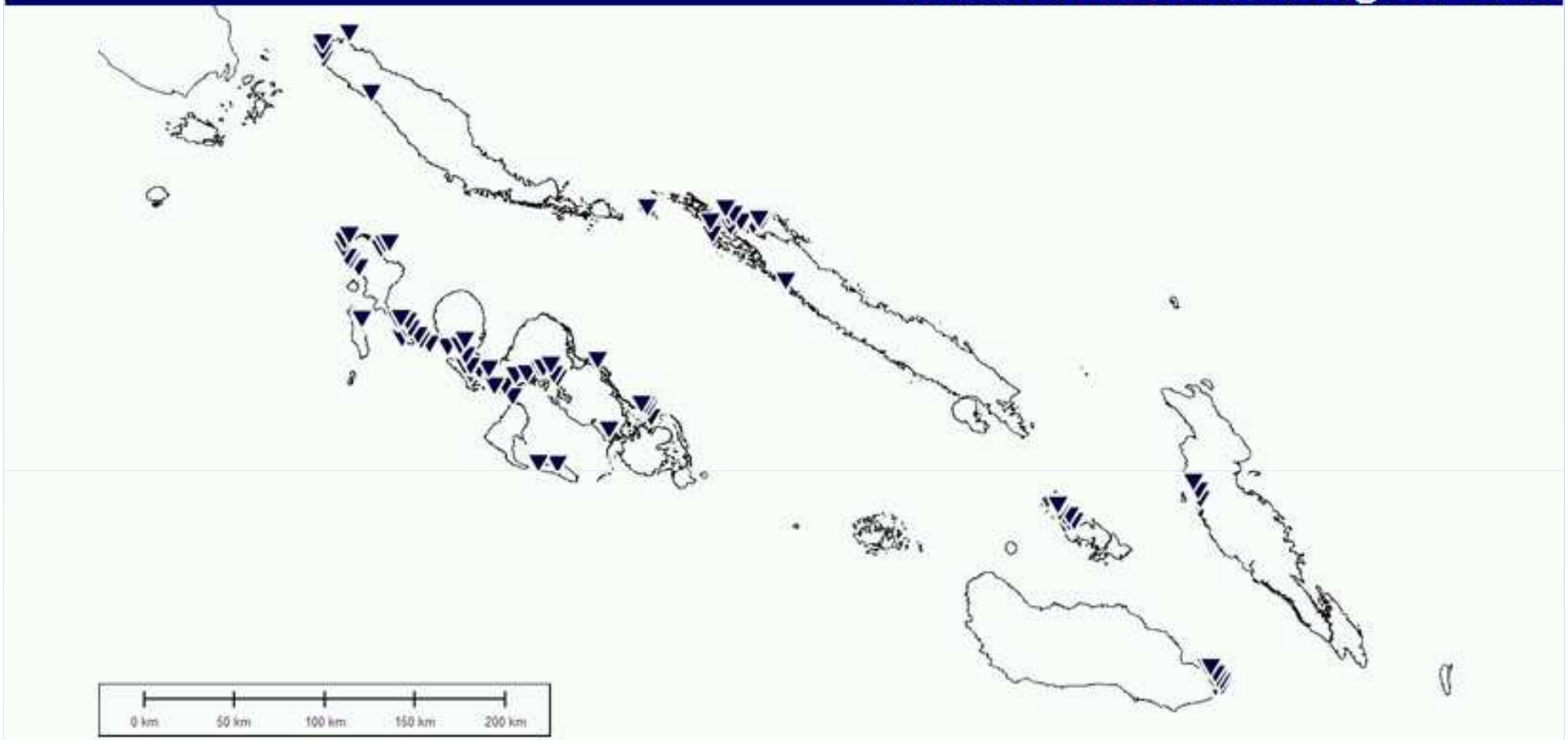
# Samoa
## Status of Marine Managed Areas




Map showing location of 82 documented Marine Managed Areas (▼ ) and 78 no-take zones or fish reserves (X) in Samoa

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locally MMAs - village/district (active) | 57 / 2 | *(52?/2)* |
| MMA coverage, all records ($Km^2$)**** | 209.1 | *(59)* |
| LMMA coverage ($Km^2$) | 119.5 | *(53)* |
| Area of No-take Zones ($Km^2$) | 15.8 | *(71)* |

# Solomon Islands
## Status of Marine Managed Areas

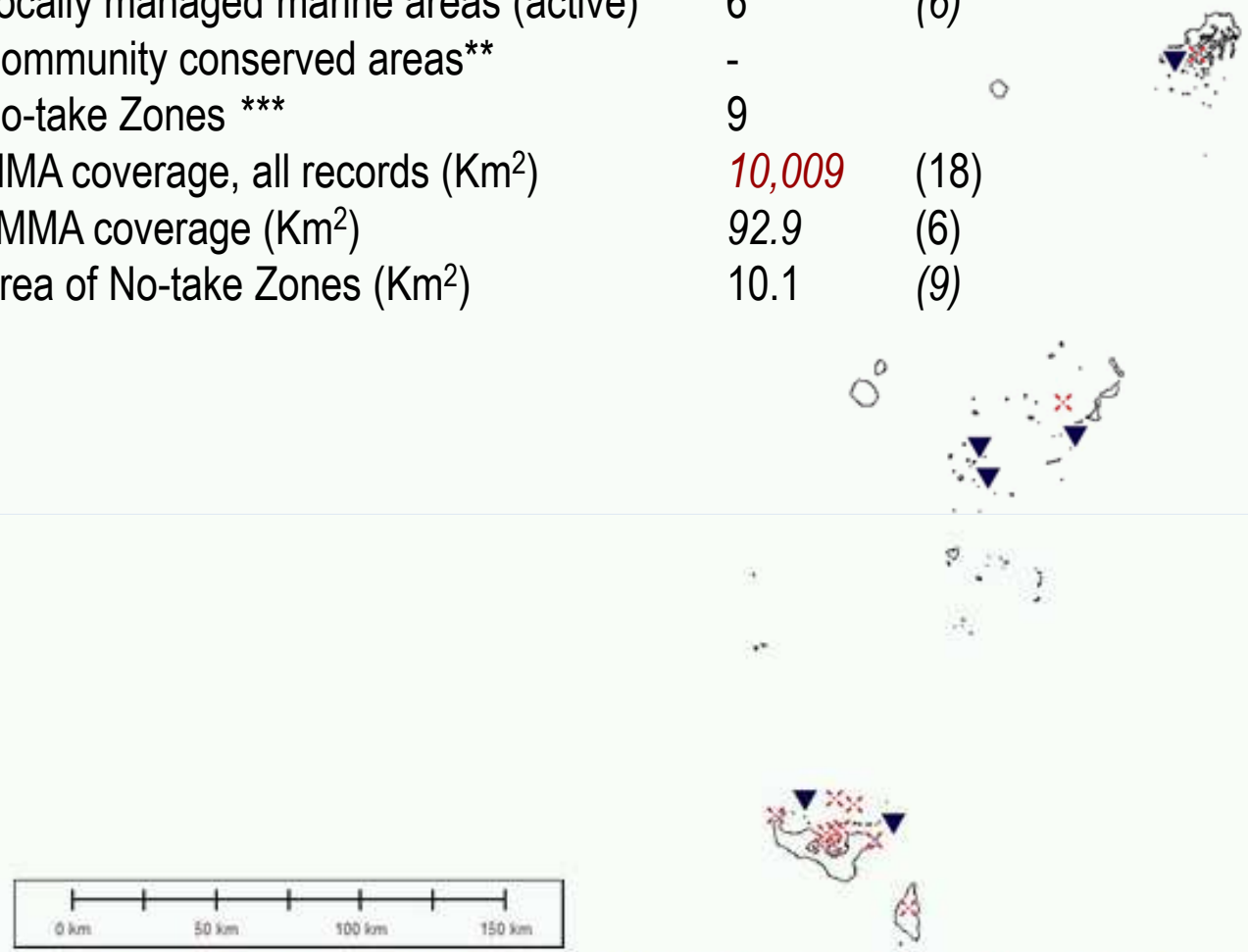



Map showing location of 106 of the 127 Marine Managed Areas in Solomon Islands (excluding E. Rennell World Heritage Area)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locally managed marine areas (active) | 113 | *(112)* |
| Community conserved areas** | 109 | |
| No-take Zones or *tabus**** | 115 | |
| LMMA coverage ($Km^2$) | >940.9 | *(110)* |
| Area of No-take Zones ($Km^2$) | 310.5 | *(95)* |

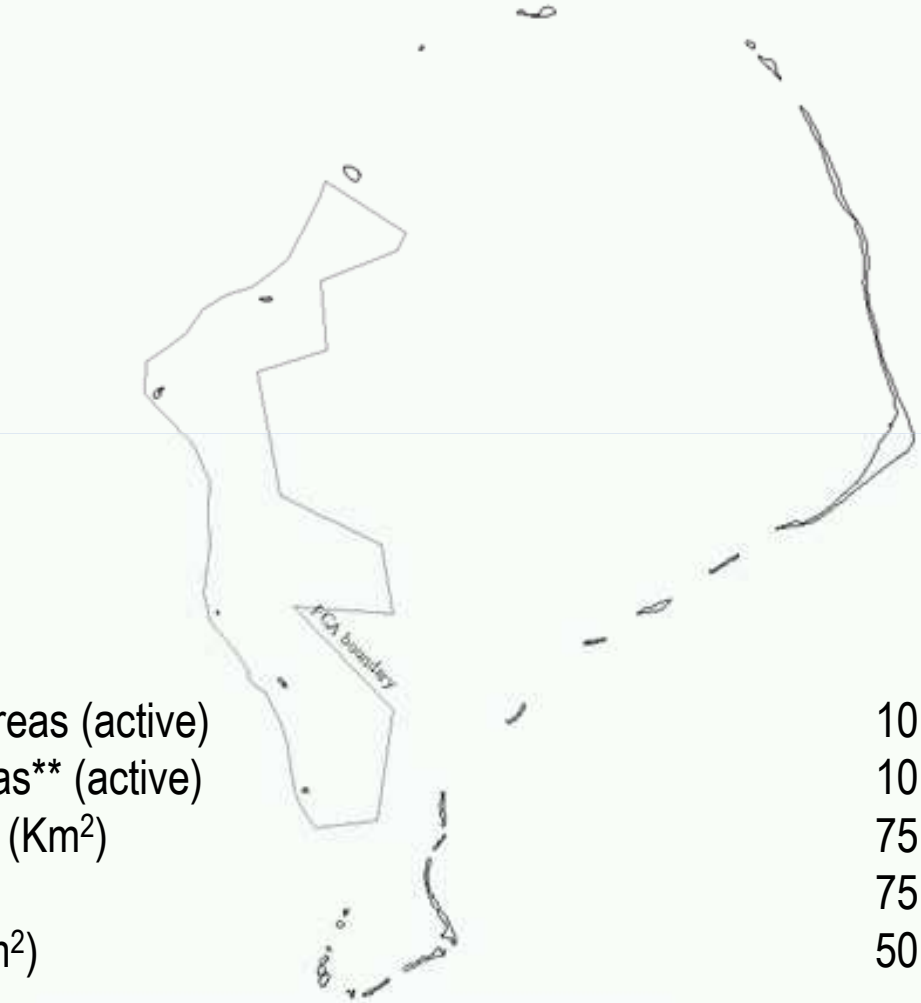
# Tonga
## Status of Marine Managed Areas

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locally managed marine areas (active) | 6 | *(6)* |
| Community conserved areas** | - | |
| No-take Zones *** | 9 | |
| MMA coverage, all records ($Km^2$) | *10,009* | (18) |
| LMMA coverage ($Km^2$) | *92.9* | (6) |
| Area of No-take Zones ($Km^2$) | 10.1 | *(9)* |




Map showing location of Marine Managed Areas in Tonga, recorded in the WDPA (X) and Special Management Areas (triangles)

# Tuvalu
## Status of Marine Managed Areas

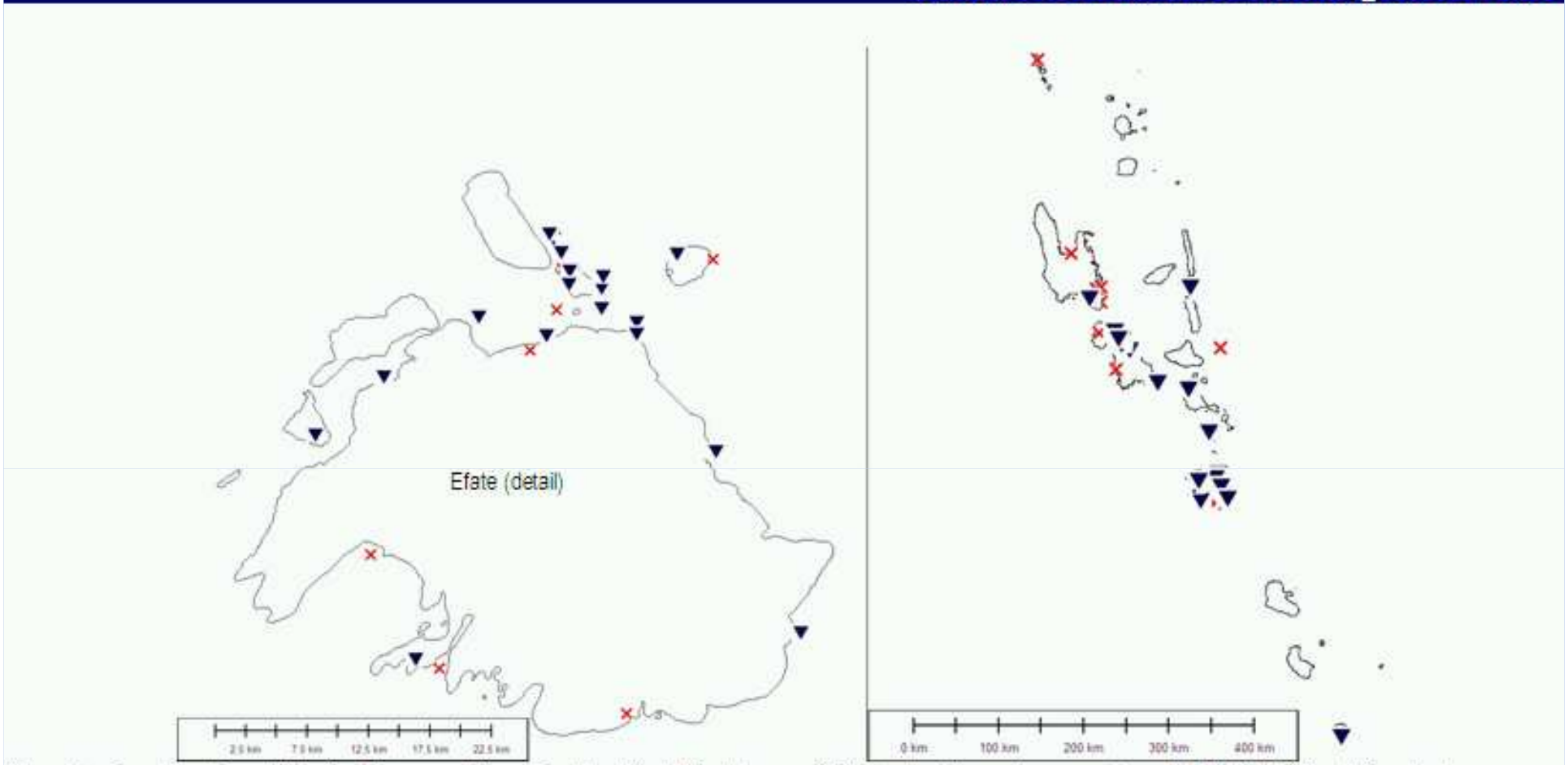



Map showing location of the Funafuti Conservation Area and boundaries in Funafuti, Tuvalu. i

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locally managed marine areas (active) | 10 | *(4+?)* |
| Community conserved areas** (active) | 10 | *(4+?)* |
| MMA coverage, all records ($Km^2$) | 75.6 | *10* |
| LMMA coverage ($Km^2$) | 75.6 | *10* |
| Area of No-take Zones ($Km^2$) | 50.2 | *3* |

# Vanuatu

## Status of Marine Managed Areas




Map showing location of Marine Managed Areas in the World Database of Protected Areas (crosses) and LMMAs/CCAs (triangles)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Community conserved areas** | 44 | *(19+)* |
| No-take Zones or *tabus**** | 44 | |
| MMA coverage, all records ($Km^2$)***** | 89.4 | *(22)* |
| LMMA coverage ($Km^2$) | 58.1 | *(19)* |
| Area of No-take Zones ($Km^2$) | 89.4 | *(22)* |

## An effective “system” of protected areas ...

- is complete — protects all key ecosystems and species (gap analysis)

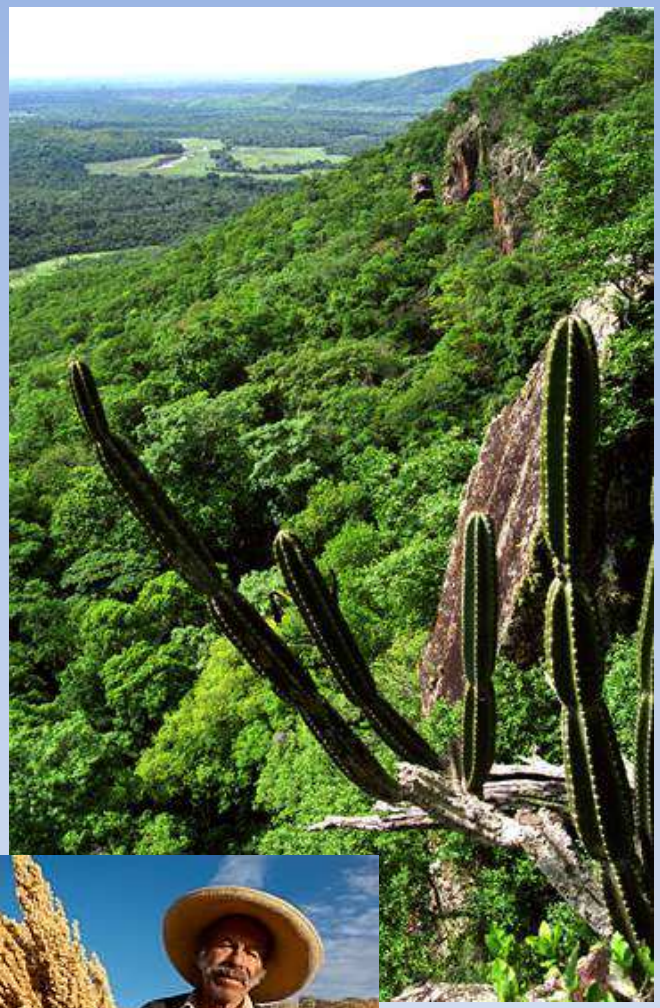
- conserves biodiversity and its associated natural and cultural resources

- is biologically well connected — if necessary by restoration initiatives

**but 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…

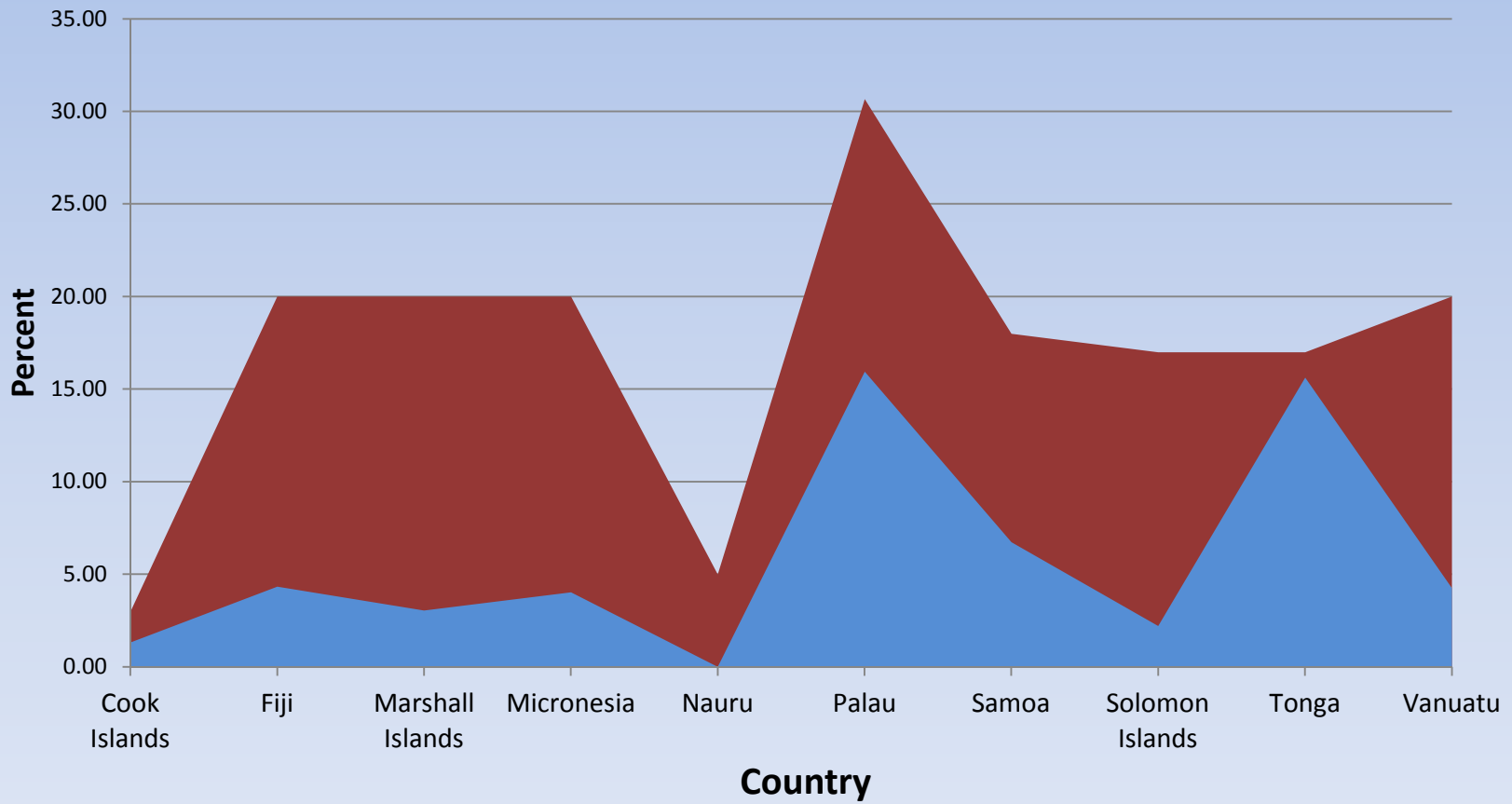
**combining a variety of categories and governance types in a national system of protected areas can help to:**



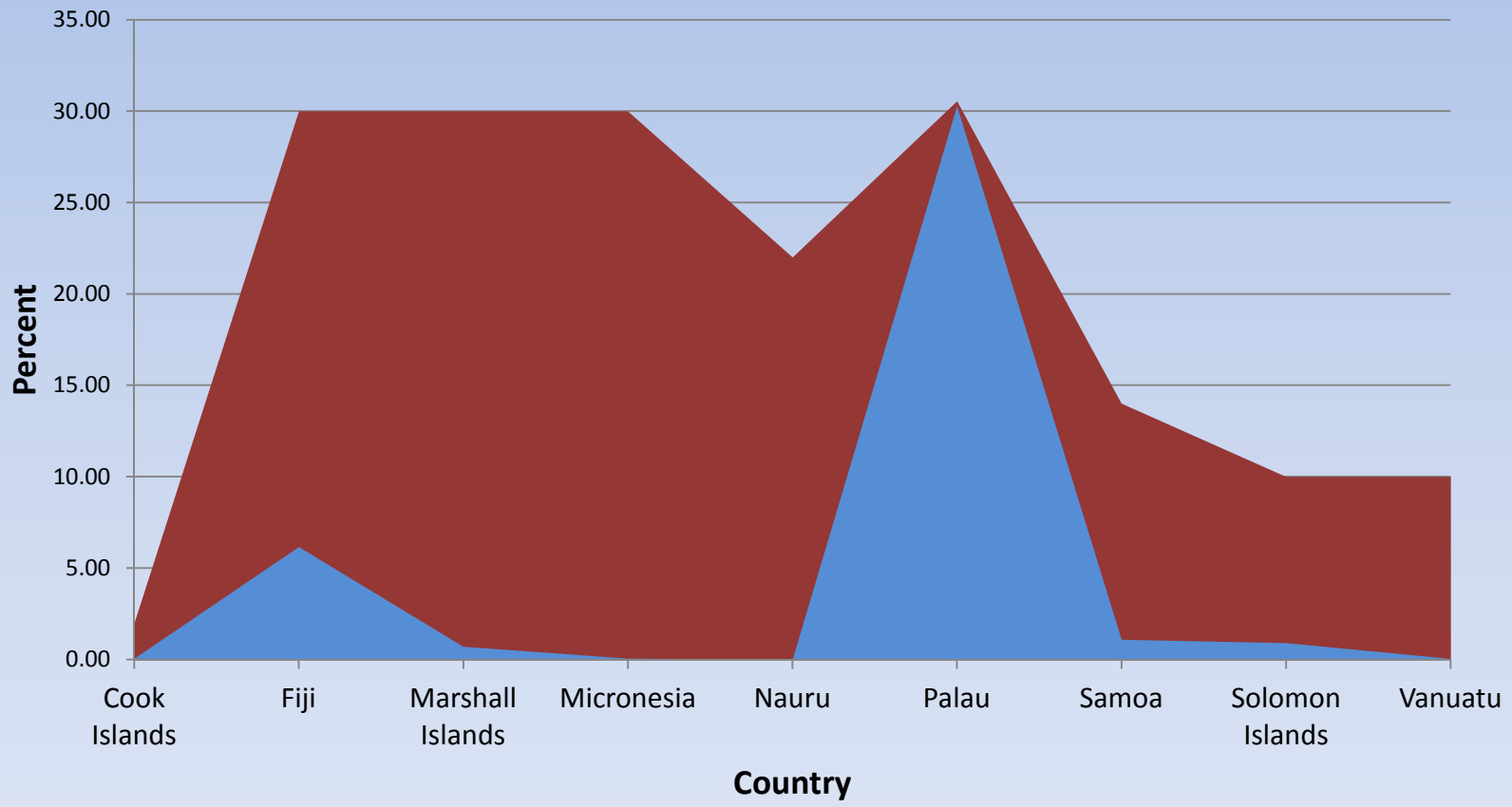
- expand the total coverage of protected areas,
- address gaps in the systems
- improve connectivity in the landscape
- enhance public support for conservation
- increase the flexibility and responsiveness of the system

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

# Percentage of Currently Protected (blue) Terrestrial Area and Proposed Target (red) for 2020



# Percentage of Currently Protected (red) Territorial Waters and Proposed Target (blue) for 2020



# 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 2015, there will be legal mechanisms for multiple types of protected areas.<br>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

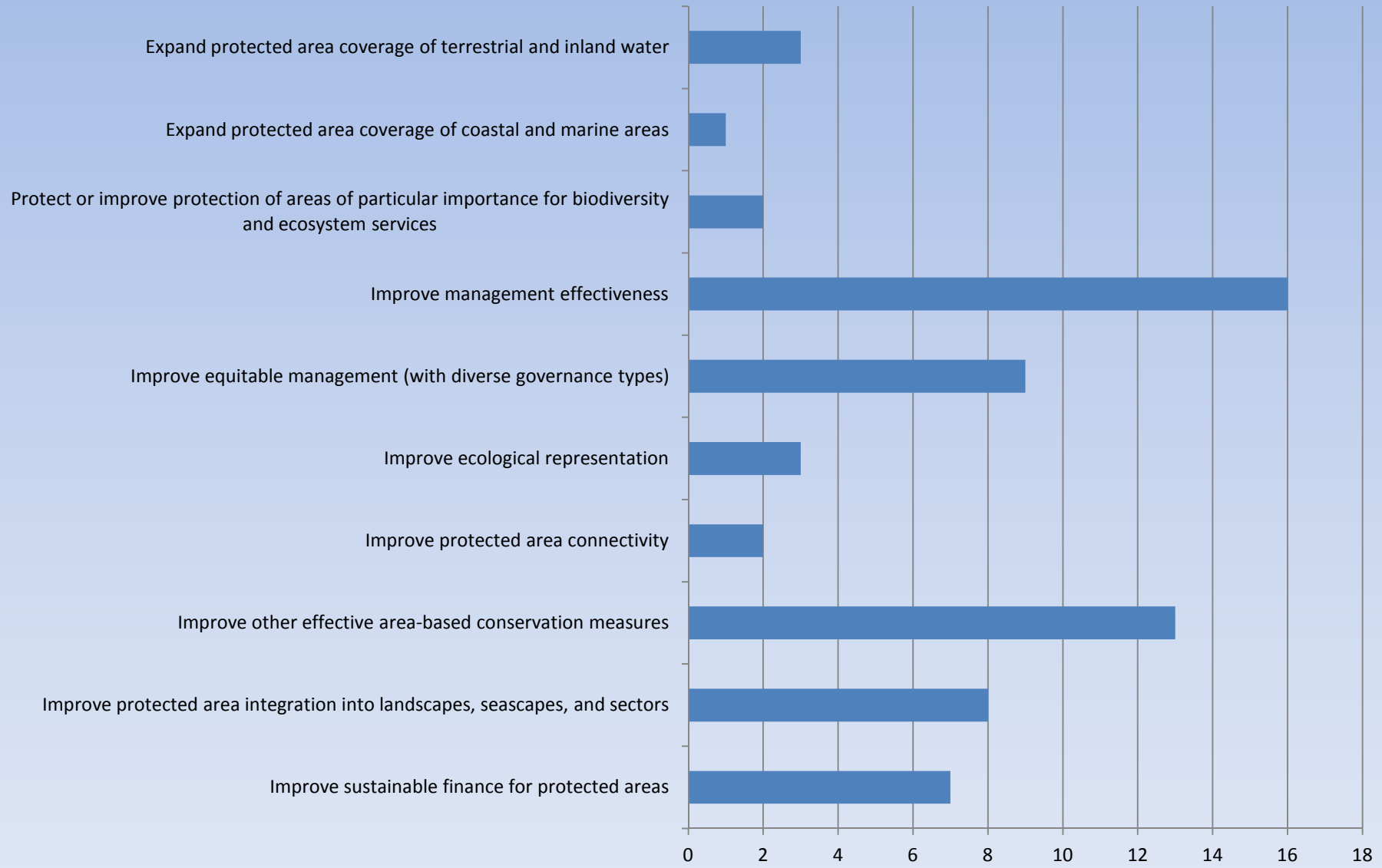
**Country:**

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

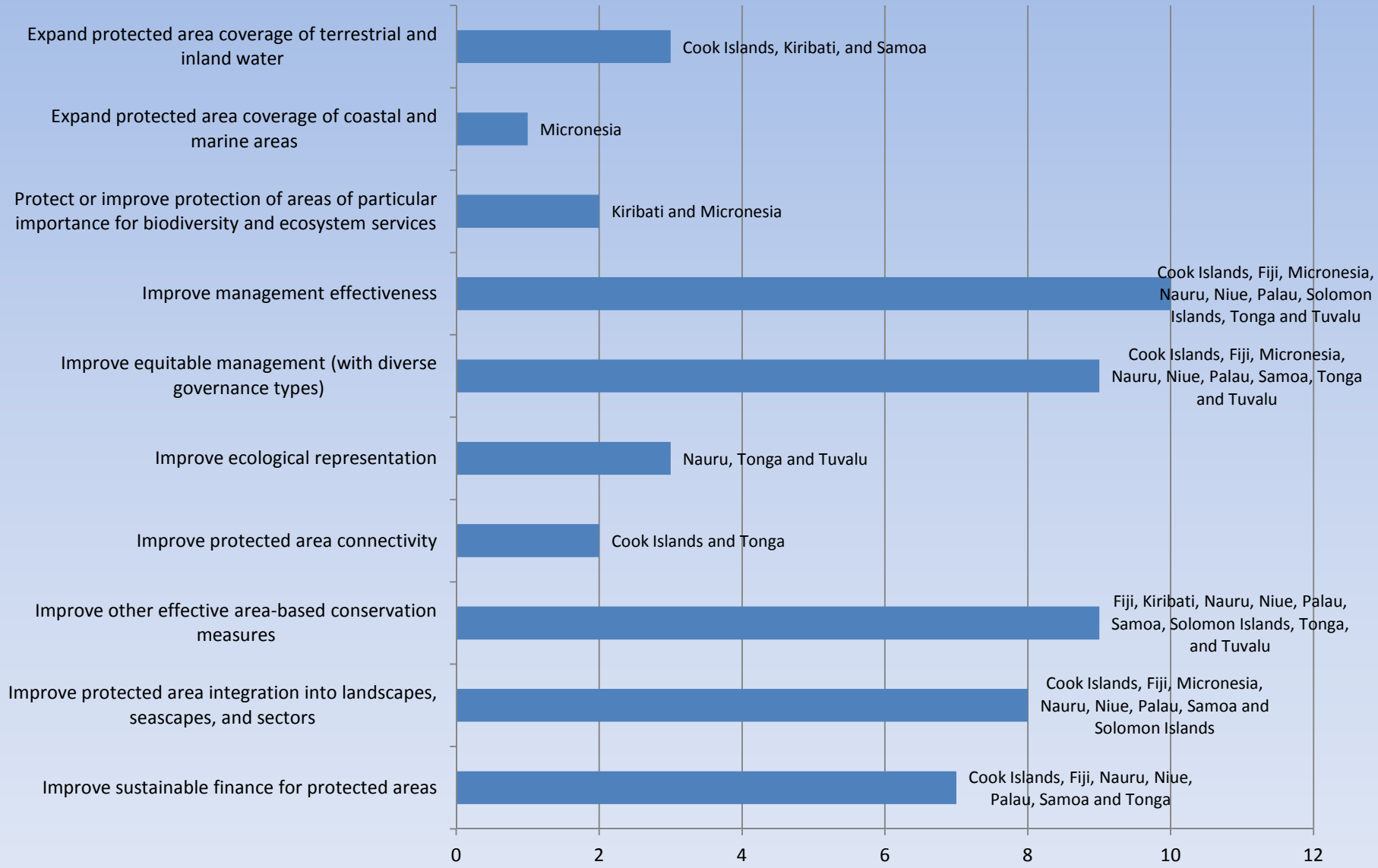
- **Coverage of coastal & marine areas (%):**
- **Coverage of terrestrial & inland water (%):**
- **Management effectiveness target(s):**
- **Governance target including recognition of LMMAS and CCAS in the national systems(s):**
- **Ecological representation target(s):**
- **Integration target(s):**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


BREAK

# 64 Priority Actions categorized by Elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for the Pacific



# The Number of Pacific Countries with Priority Actions categorized by Elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11



# Table of Country's Priority Actions categorized by element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and corresponding GEF projects

| Priority Action by Element of Target 11 | GEF Regional and National Project(s) |
|---|---|
| Management effectiveness | Strengthen Coastal & Marine Res. Man. In Coral Triangle; Implement Oceanic Fisheries Conventions & Related Instruments in SIDS; Prevention, Control & Man. of IAS; National Capacity (needs) Self-Assessment for Global Env Man.; Strengthen Man. Eff. of PNG's National PAS; |
| Effective area-based conservation measures | Implement Island BD PoW by Integrat. Conservation Man. of Island BD; CTI Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Man.; Conserving BD & Enhancing Ecosys. Fun. Through R2R; R2R to Preserve Ecosys. Ser., etc.; R2R Nauru; R2R Tuvalu |
| Equitable management (diverse governance types) | Building Capacity to Implement MEAs by Strengthening Planning, and State of Env. Ass. and Reporting ; CTI The Coral Triangle Initiative; PAS: Forestry & PA Man.; CTI Arafura &Timor Seas Ecosys. Action Prog.—under CTI; Community-Based Forest & Coastal Con. & Res. Man. in PNG; |
| Integration and Connectivity | PAS: Sus. Integrated Water Res. & Wastewater Man; Adaptation to CC Project (PACC); R2R: Testing Integration of Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Man. to Preserve Ecosys. Ser., etc.; R2R National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Man. to Preserve BD, etc.; R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities; Integration of CC Risk & Resilience into Forestry Man. in Samoa; Strengthening Multi-sectoral Man. of Critical Landscapes in Samoa; Integrated Forest Man. in S.I.; R2R: Integrated Sus. Land & Coastal Man. in Vanuatu; |
| Sustainable Financing | PAS GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability; PAS: The Micronesia Challenge: Sus. Finance Sys. for Island PA Man. |
| Cross-cutting all elements | National BD Planning to Support Implementation of CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan (Fiji and Micronesia); PAS: Phoenix Islands Protected Area; NBSAP and Report for Nauru; |

# GEF National Projects by Country

| Countries | National Project Title |
|---|---|
| Cook Islands | Conserving BD & Enhancing Ecosystem Functions through a R2R Approach |
| Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia , Niue, Palau, PNG, Tonga, and Vanuatu | National Capacity (Needs) Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) |
| Fiji and Micronesia | National BD Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan; |
| Fiji | Implement R2R to Preserve ES, Seq. Carbon, Imp. Climate Resilience & Sustain Livelihoods |
| Kiribati | PAS: Phoenix Islands Protected Areas (PIPA); R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities |
| Micronesia | Implementing R2R to Preserve Ecosystem Services, to Conserve Globally Important Biodiversity and to Sustain Local Livelihoods in the FSM |
| Nauru and Tuvalu | R2R: Implementing a R2R App. to Protecting BD & Ecosystem Functions |
| Nauru | NBSAP & Action Plan and Report to the COP including CHM |
| PNG | Community-Based Forest & Coastal Conser. & Resource Man.; CTI Arafura & Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program – under Coral Triangle Initiative; CTI Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Man.; R2R Strengthening Man. Eff. Of National System of Protected Areas |
| Samoa | Integration of CC Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management; Strengthening Multi-sectoral Man. of Critical Landscapes |
| Solomon Islands | Integrated Forest Management |
| Vanuatu | R2R: Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management |

# GEF Regional Projects by Country

| Countries | Regional Project Title |
|---|---|
| Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu | **PAS: Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability** |
| Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu | **Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC)** |
| Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu | **PAS: Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species in the Pacific Islands** |
| Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu | **Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement MEAs by Strengthening Planning, and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific Islands** |
| Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu | **R2R: Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries** |
| Cook Islands, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu | **PAS: Implementing the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work by Integrating the Conservation Management of Island Biodiversity** |
| Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu | **R2R- Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods** |

# 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 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** |
|---|---|
| Management effectiveness | 1. Forming working groups<br>2. Assessing threats<br>3. Assessing management weaknesses<br>4. Assessing policy constraints<br>5. Analyzing and integrating (implementing) results |
| Integration and Connectivity | Integration<br>1. Forming a core group<br>2. Establishing a common vision<br>3. Establishing a common mission<br>4. Establishing parameters<br>5. Conducting a stakeholder analysis<br>6. Forming effective partnerships<br>Wider context<br>1. Assessing the ecological context<br>2. Assessing the protection and conservation context<br>3. assessing the cultural, social and economic context<br>4. Strategic analysis |

# 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 | 1. Assessment of financial needs, income, expenses, & financial gaps<br>2. Selection and feasibility assessment of financial strategies (mechanisms) to address financial needs and gaps<br>3. Formulation and implementation of financial strategies through a coherent plan supported by defined business principles. |
| Expanding coverage | 1. Ecological gap assessment<br>2. Analyzing results and filling gaps<br>3. Monitoring gaps |
| Ecological Representation | 1. Identifying key biodiversity features<br>2. Assessing ecological status<br>3. Assessing protection status<br>4. Putting it all together |
| Climate change | 1. Designing resilient protected area networks (assessments)<br>2. Managing climate change considerations (adaptation and mitigation)<br>3. Integrating protected areas into planning (enabling policy environments at all levels) |

# 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 | 1. Forming working groups<br>2. Assessing threats<br>3. Assessing management weaknesses<br>4. Assessing policy constraints<br>5. Analyzing and integrating (implementing) results | For X, Y and Z protected areas (7% coverage):<br>1. Jan to Feb 2014<br>2. March to August 2014<br>3. September to December 2014<br>4. January to March 2015<br>5. Analysis: April to July 2015<br>Integration: August 2015 to 2016 |