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CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA ON ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS 11 AND 12
Yanji, Jilin Province, China, 15-18 September 2015

REPORT OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA ON ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS 11 AND 12

INTRODUCTION

1. In its decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in which 20 headline Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2015 or 2020 are organized under five strategic goals. Under Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, Parties agreed that "by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes". Under Aichi Biodiversity Target 12, the Parties agreed that "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".

2. In its decision XI/24, the Conference of the Parties (COP) invited Parties to undertake major efforts to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* has reported varying levels of progress for the different elements. The quantitative elements (to protect 17 per cent of terrestrial and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas) of the target are on track to be achieved at the global level by 2020, for both terrestrial and marine areas within national jurisdiction, with only an additional area of 1.6 per cent needed in each case. However, the other elements relating to ecological representation, coverage of areas important for biodiversity, management effectiveness, governance, and integration of protected areas into wider land- and seascapes, still need more attention in order to be achieved.

3. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Government of China, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, BirdLife International and WWF, organized a subregional workshop for East and South-East Asia in Yanji, Jilin Province, China, from 15-18 September 2015.

4. This workshop was organized against the above background and following upon CBD notification 2015-027 of 9 March 2015, in which the Secretariat indicated that it stood ready to assist Parties, as required, including through the compilation of relevant information and, subject to available funding, planned to provide a platform for discussing the specific planned actions of Parties to address

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conservation gaps through face-to-face capacity-building workshops. The workshops are intended for mutual learning and peer-to-peer exchange and for developing practical and focused road maps for implementation in the next five years to facilitate the achievement of the many elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and some aspects of Target 12 by 2020.

5. Background information for the workshop and the presentations, along with other workshop documents, can be found on the CBD web portal at https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=PAWS-2015-01. The workshop was held in English. The list of participants is contained in annex I below and the organization of work follows it in annex II. The following is a summary of the proceeding of the workshop.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

6. Representatives of the Government of China, Mr. Bai Chengshou, from the Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and Mr. Zhang Qiwei, Deputy Director General from the Department of Environmental Protection of Jilin Province, opened the workshop at 9 a.m. on Monday, 15 September 2015. Representatives of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda, Mr. Charles Besancon, Mr. Yulburm Lee and Mr. Lijie Cai, welcomed the participants, and Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda made opening remarks on behalf of the Executive Secretary. Mr. Charles Besancon then invited participants to introduce themselves. To complete the opening ceremony, Mr. Yuping Liu from China was elected as Chair, based on proposals from the floor, and the organization of work (UNEP/CBD/PAWS/2015/1/1), prepared by the Executive Secretary, was adopted.

7. The morning session was rounded off by two introductory presentations. In the first presentation, Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda of the Secretariat presented on the processes that had led up to this workshop as well as the main objectives and outputs of the workshop. He began his presentation by discussing the multiple benefits that protected areas could deliver, including water security, food and livelihoods. In relation to the process leading up to this workshop, he mentioned the development of the programme of work on protected areas or PoWPA, the elements of PoWPA, PoWPA successes, and outcomes of the tenth and eleventh meetings of the Conference of the Parties with regard to protected areas. Mr. Gidda also discussed the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and introduced participants to the elements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12: quantitative elements, areas important for biodiversity, effective management, equitable management, ecological representation, connectivity and integration into wider land and seascapes, other effective area-based conservation measures, threatened species, and conservation status of species in decline. He then summarized the finding from the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* on the mid-term status of these two targets. Mr. Gidda ended by stating the workshop objectives and outcomes, including three main elements: identifying status, gaps and opportunities of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12; developing priority country actions; and exploring support through the next decision on protected areas for the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) in December 2016.

8. Mr. Charles Besancon from the Secretariat then presented the organization of work for the workshop. He noted that the emphasis for the workshop was on protected areas but that the land and seascape approach was also important, and discussed how these issues work towards achieving many aspects of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. He also noted that the location of the workshop, near the borders of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Russia, had been strategically chosen to emphasize discussions on landscape and seascape approaches as well as transboundary conservation due to the fact that China and Russia cooperated for the conservation of the critically endangered Siberian tiger. Mr. Besancon then gave the subregional groupings of countries to be used for the breakout group sessions planned throughout the workshop. Finally, the logistics for the workshop, including key staff members of the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection, were introduced.

ITEM 2. COLLECTING AND SHARING INFORMATION AND DATA ON THE STATUS OF AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS 11 AND 12

9. Under this item, on the first day, Ms. Han Meng from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) presented on the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), the Protected Planet Report 2014 and the Asia Protected Planet Report 2014. The majority of the workshop participants did not know about WDPA and its host website (www.protectedplanet.net). Ms. Meng's presentation gave the country representatives from East Asia and South-East Asia an introduction to an important global database on terrestrial and marine protected areas (MPAs), which included how WDPA was compiled and how regularly it was being updated. Ms. Meng also updated the participants on global and regional progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, based on the Protected Planet Report and Asia Protected Planet Report released in 2014. The presentation concluded with UNEP-WCMC's most recent effort in supporting countries' biodiversity goals via its National Technical Series. The first ongoing project within this series was the "Protected Planet Report Republic of Korea", which assessed the current status of the protected area network of the Republic of Korea and proposed areas for protected area expansion to support the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other national biodiversity goals.

10. Mr. Sarat Gidda of the Secretariat, through a presentation entitled "Sub-regional Analysis of the Status of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 & 12", provided an explanation of the different elements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. For the quantitative aspects of Aichi Target 11, Mr. Gidda stated that the global objective of securing 17 per cent of terrestrial areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas as protected was close to being reached, as in 2014, globally, 15.37 per cent of land and 8.4 per cent of coastal and marine areas up to 200 nautical miles was protected. However, he also noted that simply achieving the coverage aspect of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 would not result in achieving the target overall, as all of the different aspects of Target 11 must be simultaneously achieved. He further noted that obtaining quantitative information on many of these other aspects, such as connectivity, governance, equity and other effective means, was difficult due to different interpretations by Parties and a lack of available data. Regarding protected areas coverage, Mr. Gidda stated that at the regional level, Asian countries had 12.3 per cent of land and 4.3 per cent of coastal and marine areas protected in 2014. Subregionally, South-East Asia had 14.0 per cent of terrestrial and 4.8 per cent of marine areas protected and East Asia had 16.9 per cent of terrestrial and 3.6 per cent of marine areas protected. Nationally, Brunei Darussalam had the most terrestrial areas protected in 2014 with 44.1 per cent, followed by Cambodia with 26 per cent and Japan with 20.3 per cent. For coastal and marine areas, nationally in 2014, Japan had the most area protected with 8.3 per cent, followed by Indonesia with 5.8 per cent and Thailand with 5.2 per cent.

11. Workshop participants then moved into subregional groups to provide peer-to-peer exchange and to fill out an exercise for information on status, gaps and opportunities for each element of Aichi Targets 11 and 12 per country. These exercises were submitted by the end of the workshop and are presented in annex III.

ITEM 3. CAPACITY-BUILDING, AWARENESS RAISING AND INTEGRATION OF PROTECTED AREAS INTO WIDER LAND- AND SEASCAPES INCLUDING THROUGH TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION AND SHARED EXPERIENCES.

12. Facilitated by Mr. Charles Besancon from the Secretariat, the second day began with a summary of the first day's activities and a view of the agenda for the second day. Mr. Besancon then welcomed Mr. Trevor Sandwith, Director of IUCN's Global Protected Areas Programme, noting the important role of IUCN in the development and delivery of CBD decisions and the critical role of IUCN in developing conservation standards.

13. Mr. Trevor Sandwith of IUCN presented on the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 and the Promise of Sydney. He recalled decision XI/24, which had welcomed the forthcoming IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 to be organized in Sydney, Australia, by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and inter alia, invited IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas and IUCN's Global Protected Areas Programme, together with many other agencies, to coordinate activities and to foster regional cooperation partnerships, so as to support the implementation of national action plans for the CBD programme of work on protected areas. The decision had also invited organizations to work with national focal points, develop professional capacity, make available tools and best practices, provide advice, and promote the development of better enabling environments.

14. Mr. Sandwith's report on the Promise of Sydney, reflecting the main outcomes of the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, was divided into four components: a vision; recommendations on innovative approaches emanating from the eight congress themes and four cross-cutting themes; an online platform of inspiring solutions reflecting case studies presented at the Congress; and a suite of commitments made by national governments to scale up implementation. The vision highlighted the promise (a) to invigorate efforts to ensure that protected areas did not regress but rather progressed; to scale up protection in landscapes, wetlands and seascapes to represent all sites essential for the conservation of nature, especially in the oceans; and to involve all of those who conserved; (b) to inspire all people, across generations, geography and cultures, and especially the world's expanding cities, to experience the wonder of nature through protected areas, to engage their hearts and minds and engender a lifelong association for physical, psychological, ecological, and spiritual well-being; and (c) to invest in nature's solutions, supported by public policy, incentives, tools and safeguards that helped to halt biodiversity loss, mitigate and respond to climate change, reduce the risk and impact of disasters, improve food and water security, and promote human health and dignity.

15. The main purpose of the Promise of Sydney was to demonstrate and accelerate efforts to achieve conservation targets embedded in the PoWPA and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The workshop considered some of the main achievements of the Congress, including the launch of the IUCN Green List of Protected Areas; a new international standard for measuring the performance of protected areas and hence of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11; extensive discussions on the diversity, quality and vitality of protected area governance that promoted the achievement of equitable outcomes for protected areas and conserved areas, and systems and tools and guidance for the mainstreaming of protected areas into development sectors and to address global challenges. Mr. Sandwith expressed the desire of the IUCN that COP 13 might wish to recognize the outcomes of the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, the vision and intent of the Promise of Sydney and the suite of innovative approaches and commitments that were intended to accelerate implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the PoWPA.

16. As an introduction to item 3, on capacity-building, awareness raising and integration of protected areas into wider land and seascapes including through transboundary collaboration and shared experiences, Mr. Charles Besancon of the Secretariat delivered a presentation entitled "Land and Seascape Approaches". The presentation explained the policy context for land and seascape approaches and transboundary conservation contained in PoWPA Goals 1.2 and 1.3. He also noted that two elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 referred to connectivity and land and seascape approaches. Finally, Mr. Besancon delivered four slides from the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), who unfortunately could not participate in the workshop. The slides explained the function of CMS, the various legally binding agreements and non-legally binding memoranda of understanding of CMS, and finally two specific Memoranda of Understanding developed in the region on the conservation of migratory sharks and the Indian Ocean South-East Asian marine turtles. The final slide described the Central Asian Mammal Initiative that provided an umbrella for international cooperation and a mechanism for coordinated activities in the region.

17. Following Mr. Besancon's presentation, Mr. Rahimatsah Bin Amat, the Asia Regional Coordinator for the Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas, delivered a presentation entitled "Overview of Transboundary Conservation". His presentation provided an overview on IUCN WCPA's Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group, its regional network structure and its mission to support transboundary conservation practitioners to promote effective governance structures; support management of transboundary areas; encourage and advise in the establishment of new transboundary areas; and to develop standards and best practice guidelines. Other key activities of the Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group were to coordinate a global transboundary conservation learning group and to strengthen information exchange and dissemination. Mr. Bin Amat then described the relationship between connectivity conservation and transboundary conservation and provided the newly developed definitions and standards on transboundary conservation, recently published in IUCN's "Transboundary Conservation, a Systematic and Integrated Approach". Finally, Mr. Bin Amat provided several examples of transboundary initiatives in the region and explained their objectives, governance structures and funding arrangements.

18. Following this, Mr. Spike Millington, Chief Executive of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) gave a presentation on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the Flyway. EAAFP brought together 34 national governments, intergovernmental organizations (including CBD) and non-governmental organizations. All countries represented in this workshop were included in the Flyway. Migratory waterbirds represented a significant proportion of critically endangered species, as well as endangered and vulnerable species, in each Flyway country (e.g. in China 5 of 9 critically endangered species were migratory waterbirds, and nearly all of Korea's and about a third of Viet Nam's threatened species were migratory waterbirds). Migratory birds faced a particular challenge because they depended on a network of sites in different countries, which currently had varying levels of protection and effective management. Some of these sites formed "bottlenecks" and loss of habitat here could have a catastrophic effect on the viability of the species. Most of these bottlenecks occurred in East Asia. The East Asian – Australasian Flyway was by far the most threatened of the nine global flyways, supporting 50 million waterbirds of which 33 species were globally threatened, and many more were declining precipitously (at annual rates of 5 to 9 per cent), primarily due to habitat loss, particularly of intertidal areas. EAAFP supported task forces for a number of critically endangered and endangered species in the Flyway, with participation by range states, providing an existing structure and mechanism for coordinated action.

19. After the presentations, workshop participants were divided into subregional groups for an exercise on identification of subregional collaborative activities. Subgroups collected information on connectivity and transboundary conservation, including on current transboundary collaboration projects and opportunities for future collaboration across international boundaries. Parties identified a range of different internationally adjacent protected areas, migratory bird flyway network sites that fell within more than one country, as well as regional conservation issues that they considered to have potential for follow-up activities. For example, country representatives from the Korean peninsula identified several potential collaborative activities related to the conservation of various migratory waterbirds as well as Tristram's woodpecker, a rare Korean subspecies of the white-bellied woodpecker. They furthermore began discussing next steps, including the convening role of the CBD Secretariat and the technical role of other regional and international organizations in furthering conservation activities related to the aforementioned conservation goals. A summary of the potential transboundary conservation activities identified in East and South-East Asia is included in annex IV.

ITEM 4. PROTECTED AREAS, REVISED NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS, GEF 6 STAR ALLOCATIONS AND POST-2015 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

20. In this session, on the third day, two presentations were delivered by Mr. Sarat Gidda of the Secretariat, on integration of protected area actions in the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the role of protected areas in the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, and Global Environment Facility funding.

21. In the first presentation, entitled "Global Environment Facility" (GEF), Mr. Gidda described the origins of the GEF as the financial mechanism of the CBD and noted decision XI/24 inviting Parties to align protected area projects in PoWPA action plans with the fourth, fifth and sixth replenishment periods of the GEF. He furthermore noted that the decision invited the GEF and its implementing agencies to facilitate alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects identified in PoWPA action plans. The presentation then reviewed country allocations under GEF STAR (System of Transparent Allocation of Resources) 6 for the region, including indicative allocations and allocations remaining to be programmed.

22. In the second presentation, entitled "NBSAPs and Sustainable Development Goals", he described how national biodiversity strategies and action plans or NBSAPs were the main national planning tool for biodiversity. He also stated that in the two subregions, eight countries had submitted revised NBSAPs, fulfilling Aichi Biodiversity Target 17; ten countries had submitted fifth national reports, indicating the current status of biodiversity in their countries; and seven countries had submitted PoWPA action plans. Mr. Gidda reviewed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and (sub)targets that related to implementation of the two Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 and gave some examples of how implementation of the Aichi Targets would reinforce and result in achievement of related SDGs. Related SDGs included goal 6 on water, goal 14 on oceans and goal 15 on terrestrial ecosystems.

ITEM 5. INPUTS TO THE TWENTIETH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE, TO THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION AND TO THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

23. On the second day, in a session on quantifiable actions, Mr. Sarat Gidda of the Secretariat delivered a presentation on quantifiable priority actions. He recapitulated national commitments as per decision XI/24, and summarized the process for formulating actions for the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. He stated that country experts should look at existing national commitments for the targets as contained in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, PoWPA action plans or other national protected area planning documents. They should assess protected areas objectives in current projects, such a bilaterally funded projects and GEF-5 projects, as they related to the nine elements of the two targets. Given this, country experts should then determine if there was a gap between what they had committed to do by 2020 and what they were currently doing in projects. Last, given a gap, country experts develop national actions to ensure the full implementation of national commitments. These national actions should be undertaken in the next five years and their implementation should improve the existing status of the elements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 by 2020 at national, regional or global levels. Participants were given a handout on identifying priority focused actions and were asked to come to the morning session of the last day with it completed.

24. On day 4, the first hour of the morning session was spent completing the status, gaps and opportunities exercise for each country. Government representatives who had not yet completed the table were assisted by resource persons and by government representatives who had already finished.

25. In the next session, the representative from China, Ms. Li Liu, presented China's list of priority actions to all meeting participants as an example of a comprehensive list. All participants were then asked to work individually on their homework exercise to identify five priority actions, arising from the opportunities column of the first day exercise, which were achievable by 2020 and that would result in working towards the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. Representatives then presented those five priority actions in a plenary roundtable. The national actions submitted are presented in annex V.

26. The third session conducted under this agenda item was led by Mr. Trevor Sandwith of IUCN and entitled "Open discussion: Drafting a practical COP 13 decision". Participants were asked to generate ideas that would assist national, regional and global-level implementation of Aichi Targets 11 and 12, and to write those ideas on colored paper. On a wall in the workshop room, Mr. Sandwith developed a set of headings related to the priority actions from the above exercise and asked workshop participants to place their ideas under the appropriate heading that most closely matched the topic of the generated idea. A group discussion was then held to share and explain each of the ideas presented. The results of this exercise are included in annex VI.

27. It should be noted that the summary of the national actions as presented and submitted by the representatives will be used as a subregional road map. These subregional road maps will be presented to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, noting that implementation of those road maps would make a change to existing status and contribute to achieving Aichi Targets 11 and 12 by 2020. As such, participants were given a month to review the draft tables they had submitted of their status, gaps and opportunities for Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 and the actions for achievement of these two targets and to formally submit the exercises via their national focal points.

ITEM 6. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

28. Under this item, Mr. Charles Besancon delivered closing remarks on behalf of the Secretariat and Mr. Yuping Liu, chair of the workshop, delivered a summary of the workshop. Participants then adopted a draft of this report. Last, a workshop evaluation was carried out. The workshop was closed at 5 p.m. on Friday, 18 September 2015.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Annex II

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

TIME	TUESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER 2015	WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER	THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER	FRIDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER 2015
8:30 to 10:00 AM	**Opening of the meeting** • Welcoming remarks • Election of chair • Adoption of the agenda and organization of work **Presentations** (10 minutes each) • Introduction to the workshop • Organization of work	**Review of day one** --- **LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPE APPROACHES** **Presentations** • The Promise of Sydney • Land and seascape approaches • Transboundary conservation • Migratory waterbirds	FIELD TRIP	**Group work** Termination of status, gaps and opportunities exercise **QUANTIFIABLE ACTIONS AND REGIONAL ROAD MAP** **Presentation** China country example **Group work** Identification of actions
10:00 to 10:20 AM	*Break*	*Break*		*Break*
10:20 AM to 12:00 PM	**STATUS, GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR TARGET 11 AND 12** **Presentation** • UNEP-WCMC Protected Planet Report • Subregional analysis **Group work** Posting and discussion of: • Quantitative elements • Qualitative elements	**LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPE APPROACHES** **Group work** Identification of subregional collaborative activities		**Report back** Roundtable presentation of actions **PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ALIGNMENT** **Presentations** • Global Environment Facility • NBSAPs and Sustainable Development Goals
12:00 to 1:00 PM	*Lunch*	*Lunch*		*Lunch*
1:00 to 2:40 PM	**Group work continued** • Finalization of all elements	**Group work continued** Report back from groups		**Open discussion: drafting a practical decision** Identifying focused actions and follow-up for implementation and closing the gaps
2:40 to 3:00 PM	*Break*	*Break*		*Break*
3:00 to 4:30 PM	**Report back** Reporter for each group presents on status and gaps	**QUANTIFIABLE ACTIONS** **Presentation** • Quantifiable actions for two targets **Group work and homework** Identification of quantifiable actions		**Closing of the meeting** • Final remarks • Adoption of the workshop report • Workshop evaluation
6:00 PM	**WELCOME RECEPTION** Hosted by Ministry of Environmental Protection, China			

Annex III

DRAFT COUNTRY TABLES OF THE STATUS, GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS 11 AND 12

1. Cambodia

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative Aspects	-26% of terrestrial protected areas (PAs) -0.2% of marine (WDPA data 2014)	-No gap for terrestrial PAs -No specific percentage as the national target for marine	-Have plan to establish the Marine PA
Ecological representation	20%-62% protected for 7 ecoregions (WDPA data 2014)	-Tonle Sap-Mekong peat swamp forest only 0.6% protected -0.2% is protected in Gulf of Thailand (WDPA Data 2014)	(In the updated NBSAP stated these as the indicators of progress towards achieving the Targets) -Have plan for the expansion of the protection of the Tonle Sap-Mekong peat swamp forests - Have plan for doubling marine and coastal PAs from 2010 level - Have plan for establishment of the MPA
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	-Most IBAs are covered by protected areas In the process of planning to undertake the pilot assessment	-Not all areas important for biodiversity have been assessed and classified from the government Lack of financial support to conduct the assessment	(In the updated NBSAP stated these as the indicators of progress towards achieving the National Targets) - Have plan to study, assess the AIBs and request for establishing protected areas or conservation areas for IBAs, and management plans for these protected areas/conservation areas. -Using GEF fund to start the implementation -Capacity Building on National Ecosystem Assessment using IPBES approach
Management effectiveness assessment Improvement	No comprehensive assessment	-Many of the designated PAs were ineffective due to lack of management plans, technical staff and financial resource allocation. -Lack of study, need further deep assessment and setting national criteria for assessment	-Plan to develop management plans for PAs -Plan to conduct clear zoning and demarcation for PAs -Strengthen the Institutional Capacity Building -Enhance Law Enforcement
Equity	-129 CPAs were officially designated	Some of them were not well functioned	Improve the function of the weak CPAs

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	-CPFs and CFis		
Connectivity and corridors	-Have plan and will establish biodiversity corridors		
Integration into wider land and seascapes	In the process of starting the implementation of "Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)		GEF 5 CAMPAS Project
Other effective area based conservation measures	129 CPAs were officially designated	Some of them were not well functioned	Improve the function of the weak CPAs

2. China

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	Up till now, China has established 8,803 protected areas (some small PAs have no exact location and boundary information), covering a total area of about 1.70 million km^2 which accounts for about 18% of China's land area. 2,729 nature reserves have been established, covering an area of 1.47 million km^2 which accounts for about 14.8% of China's land area. By the end of 2012, China has established 2,855 forest parks, covering a total area of 174,000 km^2. Among them there are 764 national-level forest parks and 1,315 province-level forest parks. 225 national-level scenic spots have been established, covering an area of 104,000 km^2, and 737 province-level scenic spots established, covering an area of about 90,000 km^2. Areas with both combined account for 2% of China's land area. More than 50,000 community-based conservation areas have been established, covering an area of over 15,000 km^2. 179 protected sites of various wild plants have	Lack of updated statistical data of the total area of MPAs. The statistical data of marine reserves in 2012 shows the marine reserves covers 3% of the marine areas under China's jurisdiction. The area covered by other effective area-based conversion measures is not available from public resources.	The State Oceanic Administration (SOA) is exploring the establishment of marine ecological red line, focusing on important marine biodiversity areas such as important estuaries, coastal wetlands, marine PAs and fishery areas. Shandong Province has established red line for marine ecological conservation, with strict protection accorded to over 40% of the marine areas of Bo Sea. SOA issued provisional rules for management of demonstration areas for marine ecological civilization and a provisional set of indicators for establishment of such demonstration areas. The applications for creating first demonstration areas have been received.

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	been established. 468 wetland parks have been established. From 2007 to 2012, 368 national-level aquatic germplasm conservation areas have been established, covering an area of more than 152,000 km^2. By the end of 2012, China has a total of 240 marine reserves of various types at different levels, with total area covered reaching 87,000 km^2, accounting for nearly 3% of the marine areas under China's jurisdiction.		
Ecological representation	Nature reserves have become key zones among China's major ecological function zones, and constitute main parts of "banned development zones". By the end of 2012, they have effectively protected 90% of terrestrial ecosystem types, 85% of wild animal populations and 65% of higher plant biota in China. They have also covered 25% of primitive and natural forests, more than 50% of natural wetlands and 30% of typical desert regions, thus playing a crucial role in maintaining ecological security and promoting sustainable social and economic development of China.	The rationality of the distribution of nature reserves needs to be improved. For instance, 9 provinces and autonomous regions in west and north China like Tibet, Sinkiang, Qinghai cover 68% of China's land area, but the area of nature reserves there accounts for 84.5% of the total area of nature reserves in China.	Currently China is developing National Plan for Development of Nature Reserves, which will be submitted to the State Council for approval. One of the key objectives of this plan is to integrate and optimize the nature reserve network, and improve the space pattern of China's nature reserves.
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	*China's updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2030)* identified 35 priority regions for biodiversity conservation across China. The boundary verification of the priority regions is in progress. At the end of 2010, the State Council of China issued *National Plan for Major Function Zones*, which divides the country's land into four major function zones, i.e. zones for priority development, zones for key development, zones for limited development and zones prohibited for development. 25 key ecological function zones have been included in national-level land zones prohibited for	The richness-based analysis of the protection gaps of wild vascular plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals in the terrestrial and inland water ecosystems of China showed that, there existed deficiency of the distribution of nature reserves and some species resources have not been protected in the existing nature reserve system. The protection degree of ecosystems varies. Among over 120 types of terrestrial ecosystems	*New Environmental Protection Law* (2014) provides that the State will establish red lines in national key ecological function zones, ecologically sensitive and vulnerable areas, and provide strict protection in these areas and zones. Following pilot work at local level, technical guidelines for setting red lines for ecological conservation have been adopted. A system of national parks, with coordinated management at national and local levels, is going to be established to protect the

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	development. Within these zones, large-scale and intensive industrial and urbanization development activities are limited so as to allow for environmental protection and ecological restoration and to enable ecosystems to provide ecological goods. National-level nature reserves, world cultural and natural heritage sites, national-level scenic zones, national forest parks and national geological parks have been also included in national-level land zones prohibited for development, where industrial and urbanization development activities are banned to protect natural and cultural heritages and rare animal and plant genetic resources of China. Most of the areas important for sustaining essential ecosystem services have been effectively protected. They are included in the zones prohibited for development and zones for limited development. Some nature reserves have been established to protect these areas and lots of nature reserves are playing significate roles in protecting the essential ecosystem services. For instance, Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve is established to conserve the headwaters of the Yellow River, the Yangtze River and the Mekong River, and Saihan Dam National Nature Reserve has an important role in the windbreak and sand control in Hunshandak sandland.	which need priority protection, there are 19 types that have not been effectively protected.	naturalness and integrity of natural and cultural heritages.
Management effectiveness assessment	China had developed national plans for development and regulations on management of nature reserves in different periods of time, such as *National Programme for Development of Nature Reserves (1996-2010)* (issued in 1997), *Programme for Master Planning of National-level Nature Reserves* (issued in	Awareness of conservation of some local governments is yet to be further enhanced. They may promote economic development at the cost of biodiversity where economic development and biodiversity conservation conflict. Decision makers and	The State Council approved the launch of major projects on biodiversity conservation in January 2015. Currently China is developing National Plan for Development of Nature Reserves, which will be submitted to the State Council for approval. One of the common goals of them is to strengthen the

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Improvement	2002), *Technical Guidelines for Master Planning of Nature Reserve* (issued in 2006), *Guidelines for Management and Standardized Construction of National-level Nature Reserves (Provisional)* (issued in 2009), *Guidelines for Undertaking Scientific Research and Tours in Nature Reserves (Provisional)*(issued in 2010), etc. Currently China is developing National Plan for Development of Nature Reserves, which will be submitted to the State Council for approval. Besides, Some reserves also develop and implement their own management plan. Up till now, China has organized assessments of management effectiveness of 303 national-level nature reserves, undertaken the remote-sensing monitoring and on-site inspection of 384 national nature reserves, and completed the investigation and assessment of more than 2000 nature reserves in 31 provinces. The Ministry of Environmental Protection and other departments have also inspected law enforcement in nature reserves to prevent damage from irrational development activities to nature reserves. Since 1998, the Ministry of Finance has established Specialized Funds for Capacity Building of National-level Nature Reserves. By 2012, the cumulative investment has reached 790 million yuan RMB, which is devoted to strengthening management, conservation, research and educational capacities of nature reserves. These investments played a very positive role in upgrading management level of nature reserves. Since 2008, China has also established Specialized Funds for Capacity Building of nature reserves	managers do not have adequate knowledge. Though China has made tremendous investments into biodiversity conservation, gaps in funds are still big. Capacity for establishment and management of nature conserves are still weak. Due to lack of adequate infrastructure or equipment and some other reasons, relevant law cannot be enforced in some sites.	management and supervision of nature reserves.

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	managed by the forestry sector. The departments of the environment, forestry and agriculture responsible for management of nature reserves have organized many training workshops on nature reserve management, focusing on relevant policies and regulations, standardized management, plan development, capacity building project design, supervision of development activities, establishment of management information systems and survey of status of biological resources.		
Equity	China has developed and implemented incentives favourable for biodiversity conservation. The Government of China has subsidized those rural households involved in key ecological projects. Take the natural forest protection project as an example. The Government of China has provided subsidies for forest management, conservation and nurturing and reforestation. The government has also covered pension and other insurances for employees of all forestry enterprises, and subsidized living costs of those laid-off employees and social expenditures of forestry enterprises. The government has invested 118.6 billion yuan RMB for the first phase of this project and will invest about 244 billion yuan RMB for the second phase. The government has also set up a specialized fund to support national key ecological function zones and the funds transferred in 2013 came up to 42.3 billion yuan RMB.	Natural resource property rights like land property are not clear in some circumstances and the ecological compensation system is yet to be further improved.	Decision adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China clearly proposed to improve the system of natural resource property rights and implement sound compensation systems for use of resources and for damage to the ecological environment.
Connectivity and corridors	To improve the network of nature reserves and their ecological representativeness, China had developed national plans for development of nature reserves in different periods of time, which identified	Due to the lack of corridors, some nature reserves are isolated from each other.	Currently China is developing National Plan for Development of Nature Reserves, which will be submitted to the State Council for approval. One of the key objectives of this

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	requirements for spatial layouts of nature reserves and establishment of ecological corridors, such as *National Programme for Development of Nature Reserves (1996-2010), Programme for Master Planning of National-level Nature Reserves, National Plan for Wild Flora and Fauna Conservation and Nature Reserves, etc.* China has taken a series of actions to improve the network and the connectivity of nature reserves. For instance, China has implemented a project to protect Giant Pandas and their habitats, with a network of Giant Panda protection established in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces. By 2010, Sichuan Province has invested 200 million yuan which resulted in the increase in the number of Giant Pandas to 41 and the area covered up to 23,000 km^2, protecting more than 50% of the habitats for Giant Panda in the province and more than 60% of wild Giant Pandas in nature reserves. In 2009, China and Lao People's Democratic Republic established the first transboundary protected areas-Shangyong, Xishuangbanna-South Tananmuha, to better protect Asian elephants and other migratory animals. In 2013, China and Russia signed an agreement on protection of wild tigers, by which both sides will accelerate the construction of migratory corridors for tigers and establish protected areas for tigers in border mountain areas. With the support of WWF and other international organizations, China has implemented a number of projects on ecological corridors to enhance connectivity between nature reserves and their management effectiveness through implementing relevant		plan is to integrate and optimize the nature reserve network.

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	management plans. In recent years, China has worked with Myanmar, Viet Nam and Lao People's Democratic Republic on the Biodiversity Corridors of the Mekong River subregion.		
Integration into wider land and seascapes			
Other effective area based conservation measures	A number of key ecological projects continue to be implemented, such as natural forests protection, returning cultivated lands to forests, returning grazing land to grassland, forest belt construction in north, northeast and northwest China as well as in the Yangtze River and coastal areas, control of sandstorms affecting Tianjin and Beijing, comprehensive control of desertification in rocky areas, wetland protection and restoration and integrated control of soil erosion. The implementation of these projects has enhanced recovery of degraded ecosystems and habitats for wild species, thus effectively conserving biodiversity. China continues to implement rules for fishing bans and breaks in order to protect and improve the reproduction of fishery resources. The large-scale seasonal spatial closures covers water areas of importance for fishery resources including rivers like Yangtze River, Yellow River, and seas like Bo Sea, Yellow Sea, etc. China is also increasing restocking of aquatic species in suitable water seas, and the varieties, number and scope of restocking gradually increased. For example, in Bo Sea and parts of northern Yellow Sea, some species that used to disappear such as Chinese shrimp, jellyfish and blue crab are now coming back in the fall fishing season.		

3. Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	Protected areas have been expanded to 7.2% of the country's territory. (Totally 8,792.75 km^2) (e.g. Nature Reserves, Nature Park, Marine Resources Reserve, Biosphere Reserves, Natural Monuments, etc.)	There are some gaps to achieve Aichi target 11, particularly the Marine Protected Areas are needed to improve.	According to the 2nd NBSAP of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2007), - planed to establish management framework of the designated protected areas and strengthen their functions and to extend the protected areas to 8 per cent of the territory area toward 2010. - Currently new NBSAP is on the way to establish.
Ecological representation	Various types of PAs represent a variety of ecosystems and valuable places for biodiversity (e.g. Plant reserve, Animal reserve, Migratory bird (wetland/breeding area) reserve, Sea-bird reserve, etc.)	National level GAP analysis is not conducted.	Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection (MoLEP) and State of Academic Science (SoAS) in cooperation with various Universities have carried out some researches on ecological representation.
Areas important for biodiversity	Important areas for biodiversity are conserved through designating its habitat as well as designating protection species such as endangered species (Cr, Vu, Su), endemic species, natural monuments, and so on. Generally, most of PAs are designated at the important areas for biodiversity.	It seems to designate PAs for most of important areas, however still need to improve management effectiveness.	We are expecting to further cooperation with international organizations.
Areas important for ecosystem services	There are some specific conservation areas to protect some ecosystem services. - Reservoir Protected Areas - Reservoir Forest Reserve - Resources Management Protected Areas (e.g. Fishery Resource Protection Area, Buffer zone and Transition Zone of BR, etc.)	-	- The contributions of Reservoir Forest Reserves to biodiversity conservation will be assessed. - Regarding valuation of the ecosystem service, it will be evaluated focusing on disaster risk reduction, food security, etc.
Management effectiveness assessment Improvement	Generally, we have reviewed the management achievement continuously. However, currently there is no Management Effectiveness Evaluation complying with IUCN MEE Framework.	Needs to further efforts on MEE	- It will be helpful to develop Training course or Orientation workshop on this issue.
Equity	All PAs are managed by government sectors in cooperation with local communities.	- All PAs are equitably managed.	-
Connectivity and corridors	Construction of a Community-based Protected Area" has been	We need to construct a National Integrated	Further survey and research will be need to strengthening the PA

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Integration into wider land and seascapes	successfully implemented, integrating agriculture and sustainable development within local biodiversity conservation and community-based reserve management through habitat restoration of the red-crowned crane.	management system with combining various relevant government bodies.	network system. - establish new BRs - establish eco-corridors
Other effective area based conservation measures	-	-	In order to identify OECM in national level, continuous efforts will be needed. - e.g. Botanic garden, Urban Parks

4. Indonesia

Target element	Status	Gap	Opportunities
Quantitative aspect	2013 Total 622 Terrestrial PAs: 491 (conservation area / 22,415,499.29 ha and protection forest/ 29,917,582.84 ha) (total 52,333,082.13 ha) Marine PAs: 131 PAs (15,768,038.23 ha)	From 2010-2015, in collaboration with JICA, 5 national park is designated as area for restoration with total area 455 ha namely Bromo Tengger Semeru NP, Gunung Merapi NP, Gunung Ciremai NP, Manupeu Tana Daru NP, and Sembilang NP. MPAs target 20 million by 2020, 5 million ha MPAs should be designed	• Establish guidance for the restoration/recovery • Target area of restoration/recovery on the degraded protected area (terrestrial) are 100,000 ha Develop capacity building for the restoration implementation • Improve infrastructure • Establish new MPAs (encourage marine conservation local area) **Year** / **Area (ha)** 2015 / 500 2016 / 600 2017 / 800 2018 / 900 2019 / 1000
Ecological representation	Marine protected areas, identification of Indonesian marine ecoregion has been initiated. Twelve ecoregions have been prioritized for conservation based on its biodiversity and representativeness. Major habitats within those 12 ecoregions include coral reef (22.7%), mangrove (22%), and sea grass (17.3%). The current protected area system covers 758,472 hectares (21.97%) of	Need more assessment and protection	Under GEF 5 E-PASS project Representation of low land forest increased to 210,000 ha, or 6.7% of remaining habitat type (representing a 60% increase in coverage).

Target element	Status	Gap	Opportunities
	mangroves, 747,190 hectares (22.05%) of coral reefs, and 304,866 hectares (17.32%) of sea grasses.		
Areas important for biodiversity	In Indonesia 242 KBAs, 227 IBAs and 31 AZEs have been identified in the gap analysis. Out of the 242 KBAs only 105 KBAs are fully protected. Marine species concerns in Indonesia focus on the mega-fauna, specifically the marine turtles and dugong. Of the seven known species of marine turtles, six are found in the waters of Indonesia. Out of the 95 marine turtle nesting sites identified in the country, 47 are protected and the remaining 48 are located outside of the conservation areas. Of the 28 identified dugong habitats, 13 are protected and the remaining 15 habitats are found outside of the conservation areas.	29 KBAs are partially protected and 108 KBAS have yet not protected. 48 habitats of sea turtles are located outside conservation area. 15 habitats of Dugong are located outside conservation area.	Improve the protection on habitat of the prioritized species on the 5 partially protected/have yet not protected KBAs
Areas important for essential ecosystem services	• 17 essential ecosystems area are established and managed by Collaboration Management (Forum/Consortium) that endorsed by Governor and/or Head of Regency. These essential ecosystems consist of karsts ecosystem, mangrove ecosystem, wetlands, and coastal area. • Mangrove forest is an important area in Indonesia of which conservation efforts has been executed. Total area of Ecosystem Mangrove is 3,453,048 ha with the total protected is 758,458,470 ha	30% target of mangrove forest and ecosystem conservation are protected need to be achieved, means 415,427 ha area need to be protected	• 13 essential ecosystem area will be established in 2015 • Establishment Public Forest • Rehabilitate mangrove forest

Target element	Status	Gap	Opportunities
Management effectiveness Improvement	Directorate of Conservation Area, Ministry of Environment and Forestry have been conducted the management effectiveness studies for 207 protected areas until 2015 (33% of total protected areas) Up to 2014, of 571 conservation areas, 182 have the endorsed management plans, 87 with nonendorsement management plans, and 252 without management plan. Of the formation Zone/Block 571 conservation areas, 67 have been endorsed, 18 have not been endorsed, and 436 have no zonation/block.	67% PAME not yet conducted	• Increase METT index minimum 70% for 260 protected areas. • 150 document of management plans of protected areas are developed and endorsed. • Improved the METT guidance • Develop capacity building • Determine zoning system • Extent of implementation of RBM (Resort-based Management)
Equitable management	Shared governance Co-Managed Protected Areas (CMPAs) include protected areas that managed by multi stakeholders including government and non government party, for example: Wakatobi Marine National Park, South-East Sulawesi Province and Raja Ampat Marine Park, Papua Province. Private governance Private Protected Areas (PPAs) include protected areas managed by private party, for example Indonesia Safari Park, West Java Province and Bali Birds Park, Bali Province. Governance by indigenous people and local communities Indigenous/ Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) include protected areas managed by indigenous people or local communities under government sponsored for its law (village regulation or district regulation), for example Lubuk Larangan (PA	Need more study and assessment on the governance system.	• Develop the assessment on The number of village that assisted in buffer zone of protected areas increase 77 villages • The total area of conservation forest in traditional zone which managed through community partnership are 100,000 ha • Under GEF 5 E-PASS (i) At least 45 CCAs, including some at each project demonstration site (ii) 70% of above CCAs are operating at an agreed baseline level of functionality. (iii) 35% of above CCAs are rated as "highly functional"

Target element	Status	Gap	Opportunities
	for freshwater fish), West Sumatera Province, Awig-awig (PA for marine), Bali Province and Hutan Larangan (PA for biodiversity and forest function), West Lampung Province.		
Connectivity and corridors	Heart of Borneo the Muller-Schwaner region connecting Betung Kerihun, Danau Sentarum and Bukit Baka Bukit Raya national parks; and the forest corridor along the border connecting Kayan Mentarang and Betung Kerihun national parks. Coral Triangle Initiative Flyway Partnerships (Sembilang NP and Wasur NP) RIMBA Corridor	Need more connectivity and corridor arrangement for another islands	Under the GEF 5 E-PASS: Spatial arrangement of the Sulawesi PA system improved based on the terrestrial PA system consolidation plan (including corridors, area expansion and boundary rationalization) for Sulawesi and integration of the plan into the provincial land use plans.
Integration into wider land- and seascapes	In the national level, the integration and connectivity of protected areas are accommodated and regulated in Regional Spatial Planning such as Kalimantan Spatial Planning and Sumatra Spatial Planning. The presidential regulation for Kalimantan Spatial Planning (Perpres No. 3/2012) include protected area, cultivation area, ecosystem corridor, heart of Borneo, world etc. The presidential regulation for Sumatra Spatial Planning (Perpres No. 13/2012) include protected area, cultivation area, ecosystem corridor etc. • Man And The Biosphere/MAB Indonesia, a programme for area development. This area is a spot for the development of model for sustainable development reflected through collaboration between the right holder of the area and other stakeholders in managing natural resources.	45% of Kalimantan Area are for protected area and protection forest purposes as world's lung Maintain the area with protection purposes 40% of total area of Sumatra	Develop integrated watershed management in 180 prioritized watersheds Under the GEF 5: E-PASS • Technical guidelines for biodiversity, key species and habitat condition monitoring updated and disseminated to all Sulawesi PAs system. • Platform for monitoring, reporting and knowledge sharing of the Sulawesi Biodiversity developed at provincial level.

Target element	Status	Gap	Opportunities
	Indonesia possesses 8 Biosphere Reserves; Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (West Java), Komodo Biosphere Reserve (East Nusa Tenggara), Tanjung Puting Biosphere Reserve (Central Kalimantan), Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve (Central Sulawesi), Siberut Island Biosphere Reserves (West Sumatra), Mt. Leuser Biosphere Reserve (NAD and North Sumatra), Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve (Riau) and Wakatobi Biosphere Reserve (Southeast Sulawesi).		
Other effective area-based conservation measures	Ex situ Conservation • Up to 2013, 21 new botanical gardens have been establishd and developed in provincies contributing to total 25 botanical gardens in Indonesia and representing 15 ecoregions, with total area 4,078.6 ha There are 54 conservation bodies managed with/or by partners such as Safari Park, Wildlife Park, Tourism and Culture Area. • Indonesia has developed Biodiversity Garden (Taman Keanekaragaman Hayati). Biodiversity Garden is a local biodiversity reserve with conservation function, located outside forest areas. The garden plants are local, endemic and rare plants. Ecosystem approach is utilized for guiding planting system in which the conserved plant is placed together	Need more assessment on other effective area-based conservation measure	• Improve the management of Biodiversity garden • Establish new Forest City and Biodiversity Garden in the remaining province • Identified the high conservation value area

Target element	Status	Gap	Opportunities
	with support plants (e.g. forage plant for pollinator). This ecosystem approach triggers the recovery of life cycle of flora and fauna in surrounding areas. Up to 2013, Biodiversity Garden has been established in 9 Provinces, 19 kabupaten and 10 cities in Indonesia.		
Status of assessment of threatened species	Population development of 14 prioritized endangered species (based on IUCN Red list) in 2010 and 2013 (designated site monitoring): 1. Buffalo: 241 individuals in 2010 and 237 individuals in 2013. 2. Javan Rhino: 48 individuals in 2010 and 58 individuals in 2013. 3. Sumatran Tiger: 324 individuals in 2010 and 356 individuals in 2013. 4. Sumatran Elephant: 1058 individuals in 2010 and 898 individuals in 2013. 5. Roussa Pig: 674 individuals in 2010 and 719 individuals in 2013. 6. Anoa: 1018 individuals in 2010 and 1059 individuals in 2013. 7. Javan Gibbon: 592 individuals in 2010 and 596 individuals in 2013. 8. Orang Utan: 12,912 individuals in 2010 and 10,817 individuals in 2013. 9. Proboscis monkey: 117 individuals in 2010 and 344 individuals in 2013. 10. Komodo dragon: 5483 individuals in 2010 and 6336 individuals in 2013. 11. Bali Starling: 114 individuals in 2010 and 133 individuals in 2013. 12. Maleo: 7114 individuals in	For 2014-2019, target increased to boost population up for 25 endangered species (according to IUCN Redlist) to 10% according to 2013 baseline data (in designated site monitoring). From 25 species, 14 species have been designated to be monitored from 2010-2013. 11 Species/Families that should be added: *Panthera pardus melas, Axis kuhlii, family of* Paradisaeidae, *Tarsius fuscus, Macaca nigra* (Yaki), *Macaca maura* (Dare), *Rhyticeros everetti*, *Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Otus jolandae, Presbytis frederica, Nisaetus floris, Cacatua sulphurea, Cacatua moluccensis, Cacatua alba, Cacatua galerita triton*,	• Establish the site monitoring for 11 prioritized for monitoring the population. • Support the establishment of 50 sanctuary on 25 prioritized species • Ensured breeding of 10 species of endangered wildlife (according to IUCN Redlist) in conservation institution.

Target element	Status	Gap	Opportunities
	2010 and 8005 individuals in 2013. 13. Javan Eagle: 77 individuals in 2010 and 54 individuals in 2013. 14. Small yellow crested Caccatua: 621 individuals in 2010 and 781 individuals in 2013. In marine and fisheries sector, there were 3 species prioritized for 2010 conservation, namely; turtle, dugong and Napoleon. The number of species increased to 6 species in 2011 (Toli shad fish, banggai, cardinal fish and ornamental coral), to 9 species priority in 2012 (freshwater turtle, shark and sea bamboo), to 12 species in 2013 (Eel (sidat), arwana and sea horse) and to 15 priority species for 2014 (Lola, Kima and whale) (KKP, 2013).		
Improvement	Developed Conservation Strategy and Action Plan of Threatened Species • Orangutan (*Pongo abelii* and *Pongo pygmaeus*) 2007-2017 • Sumatran and Borneo Elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus* and *E. Maximus borneensis*) 2007-2017 • the Sumatran Tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) 2007 - 2017 • Javan and Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus* and *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) 2007 - 2017 • Banteng (*Bos javanicus*) 2010 - 2020	4 conservation strategy and action plan (Orang utan, Rhino, Elephant, and Sumatran Tiger) have been effectively implemented in collaboration with partner. 6 conservation strategy and action plan	Under the GEF 5 E-PASS project Indicator population for Mountain Anoa, Babirusa, Maleo, Macaca nigra, Sulawesi civet and lowland Anoa species maintained or increasing; appropriate population structure achieved.

Target element	Status	Gap	Opportunities
	• Anoa (*Bubalus quarlesi and Bubalus depresicornis*) 2013-2020 • Rousa Pig (*Babirousa babyrussa*) 2013 - 2022 • Javan Hawk Eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi)* 2013 - 2022 • Tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) 2013 - 2022 • Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvartus wurmb)*2013-2022 Developing 5 Conservation Strategy and Action Plan of Threatened Species: • Javan Leopard (Panthera pardus *melas)* • Silvery Gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*) • *Rafflesia arnoldii* • *Amorphophallus titanium* • Sea Turtles (*Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dermochelys coriacea, Lepidochelys olivacea, Natator depressus*)		

5. Japan

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	For terrestrial and inland water areas, areas where are conserved and managed as natural parks, nature conservation areas, Wildlife Protection Areas, natural habitat conservation areas, Protected Forests, Green Corridors and others, and those excepted their duplication areas, where GIS data has been confirmed, comes to about 76,800 km^2. The proportion of those protected area compared to Japanese total land area is about 20.3%. For coastal areas and marine areas, in May 2011 the Headquarters for Ocean Policy accepted the Modalities for Establishing Marine Protected Areas in Japan, which		In order to achieve the targets, it will be necessary to move forward with identifying and managing regions as well as data collection for the ongoing conservation of important regions based upon the thinking behind ecological networks and the selection of important marine areas. In 2010, Japanese

	organizes Japan's thinking when it comes to marine protected areas. Natural parks, nature conservation areas, Wildlife Protection Areas, protected water surfaces, common fishery rights areas, designated sea areas, coastline marine resource development areas, and so on are among the areas that fall under the category of marine protected areas in Japan. Their area comes to 369,200 km^2, and they have been set in place over a proportion of area that is 8.3% of the country's closed sea and EEZ.		Ministry of the Environment identified candidate areas for new establishment or expansion of national or quasi-national parks for the next decade (18 sites) by conducting gap/overlap analysis between important areas in terms of biodiversity and geological/geographical features vs. pre-existing national or quasi-national parks.
Ecological representation	Japan has many endemic species and a rich biota (estimated at about 90,000 known species) within a small area of national land. About 15% of the world's marine species also inhabit the seas around Japan. This is due to the geohistorical characteristics of Japan resulting from its location on the edge of continental Asia and consisting of an archipelago of many islands extending from north to south, with a vast area of ocean surrounding it and with repeated connections to and separation from the Asian continent throughout this geological history, which now provides a migratory route with many relay points for birds and other animals. In Japan, with such rich ecosystems, people have considered themselves as part of nature and created diverse cultures by respecting and living with nature.	Threats to biodiversity were assessed in 4 categories; 1) crisis caused by human activities including development, 2) crisis caused by reduced human activities, 3) crisis caused by artificially introduced factors, and 4) crisis caused by changes in the global environment. Regarding 1), it is estimated that the impacts are reducing in forest ecosystems, but are still strongly impacting inland waters, marine areas, and coastal ecosystems. Regarding 2), the impact is high for agricultural ecosystems. Regarding 3), living organisms inhabiting inland waters and small islands are at a crisis point due to the impact of the introduction of alien species. Regarding 4), there is concern regarding vulnerable ecosystems such as those in alpine zones	

		and coral reefs.	
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	Examples of protected areas that are important for biodiversity include Natural parks (around 400 sites, ca. 5,500,000 ha) and Natural Habitat Conservation Areas (9 sites, ca. 900 ha). In 2010, Japanese Ministry of the Environment identified candidate areas for new establishment or expansion of national or quasi-national parks for the next decade (18 sites) by conducting gap/overlap analysis between important areas in terms of biodiversity and geological/geographical features vs. pre-existing national or quasi-national parks. The data of this work are shown in the following webpage: http://www.env.go.jp/park/topics/review.html Main examples of protected areas that are important for essential ecosystem services are Forest Reserves (ca. 12,000,000 ha), Protected Water Surfaces and Development Areas for Coastal Marine Resources and Designated Area of the Sea.		
Management effectiveness assessment Improvement	Case studies about domestic and foreign marine protected area for management approach of fishery resources are being conducted from social, scientific and economical points of view. In addition to that, public awareness for domestic fishermen and foreign outgoing are being conducted. We can share outcomes of domestic case studies by the leaflet for public relations. As well, monitoring has been conducted to collect information that is required for assessing functions of Protected Forests and Green Corridors and for restoring/maintaining vegetation in these areas, for instance. Likewise, Wildlife Protection Areas are monitored by management staff on each site. When they find that conservation programmes are needed to improve habitat environments in such areas, the programmes are implemented. As well, because Wildlife Protection Areas are supposed to last within 20 years, their natural and social environments are surveyed at the end of the 20-years period. The area designation and management are then prolonged, if wildlife in such areas should be still protected. As such, management staff of some types of protected areas regularly checks whether or not each area is appropriately managed.	There has been no comprehensive study or survey on effectiveness of various types of protected areas in Japan.	

Equity		The Ministry of the Environment has not conducted a comprehensive governance assessment.	Some researchers who will be funded by the Ministry of the Environment will conduct investigation on "good governance" and "multi-layered governance" of natural capitals in Japan (S-15 research project in FY 2016-2020).
Connectivity and corridors	Japan has been providing support for the formulation of implementation plans for nature restoration projects based on the Law for the Promotion of Nature Restoration, as well as demonstration projects to local governments. It has also been providing support for measures on priority biodiversity areas, all in order to conserve and restore priority areas that are crucial to ecological networks in local regions. Moreover, for National Forest (ca. 970,000 ha), Green Corridors (24 sites, ca. 580,000 ha) are established, which form ecological networks that are based primarily around Protected Forests. In addition, for forests that are combined with mountain streams and the like, efforts are made to form more finely tuned forest ecological networks by means of ensuring their continuity. For cities, the conservation, restoration, creation, and management of green spaces is promoted through the establishment of urban parks and the designation of Special Green Conservation Areas. For rivers, the conservation and creation of the habitats and breeding environments for living creatures that rivers inherently possess are promoted, as well as initiatives to form ecological networks in partnership with a diverse array of actors in the local region. Such initiatives will continue to be promoted and examining policies for and the formation of ecological networks at the wide-area level will be promoted. As well, some protected areas, like national parks, have buffer zones outsides their core areas (ca.1,930,000ha = 35.5 % of national parks' areas).		
Integration into wider land and seascapes	Forests, rural areas and social ecological production landscapes such as Satochi/ Satoyama areas (that are corresponding to around 40% of the national land area) and Satoumi (c.f., ca.220 sites are trying to create Satoumi environments) are connected to each other and people live in and around these areas as well as engaging in the agricultural,	Due to the reduced use of forests and farmland caused by changes in the type of fuel used and the type of farming conducted as well as the population decline and aging,	To help currently implemented activities for satoyama conservation, the same ministry will select "important satoyama sites in terms of biodiversity conservation" and publish the list.

	forestry and fishery industries. Satoyama environments have been maintained through the production activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries as well as through utilization in daily life.	human activity in Satoyama areas is declining. This is causing the degradation or decline of habitats for organisms which rely on Satoyama environments.	
Other effective area based conservation measures	World Natural Heritage Sites (4 sites, ca. 107,000 ha), Ramsar Convention wetland sites (coastal and marine areas) (50 sites, ca. 148,000 ha) and Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve) (7 sites) are relatively new types of area-based conservation. However, measures to guarantee their protection have been taken under our traditional protected area systems like natural parks. In some protected areas, we have implemented additional measures, such as removing alien species, restoring native vegetation, ex situ/in situ conservation of rare species, controlling number of entering visitors and/or cars.		To help currently implemented activities for satoyama conservation, the same ministry will select "important satoyama sites in terms of biodiversity conservation" and publish the list. As a part of a research project, we will possibly identify the areas that could be refugia (shelter sites) for wild species in a few case study sites.

6. Malaysia

Target element	**Status**	**Gaps**	**Opportunities**
Quantitative aspects	No: 444 protected areas Total protected areas: 4,125,895.1 ha Terrestrial: 3,550,722.7 ha (10.8%) Marine: 575,172.3 ha (1.1%)	Terrestrial: 6.2% to achieve 17% Marine: 8.9% to achieve 10%	To expand or at least maintain the percentage of protected areas even after achieving Target 11. In 2016, Tun Mustapha will be gazetted to cover 900,000 ha MPA.
Ecological representation			
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	Establishment of Central Forest Spine in Peninsular Malaysia	Forestry is managed by State Government. Some uniform management practices are needed	Details mapping should be conducted together with a complete inventory works
Management effectiveness assessment Improvement	Total: 444 areas Terrestrial: 43 Marine:8 Total: 51 Marine Parks has been assessed using tool developed by CTI known as MEAT (Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool)	393 areas still need to do Management Effectiveness assessment Not all MPAs achieve level 4 (MEAT). Not all MPAs have a Management Plan.	More assessment should be conducted. To formulate Management Plan for individual MPAs

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Equitable management	Only one MPA is manage by private in Sabah All 200 "Tagal" system in riverine protected areas Sabah are manage by the community to manage masher fishery, ecotourism, enforcement using local legislation	No terrestrial PA managed by non-government entity "Tagal" system is not implemented in Peninsular Malaysia.	More PA should be managed by non-government entity to lessen burden on government in term of financial and human resources
Connectivity and corridors	1. TIHPA-sea turtle (Malaysia-Philippines) 2. CTI-6 nations 3. Heart of Borneo 4. Central Forest Spine in Peninsular Malaysia covers 5.3 million ha to connect scattered ecosystem	Activities and projects not aggressive because focus is more on CTI – most of the plans are not translated to local government	More integrated efforts should translated into local government
Integration into wider land and seascapes	CTI – 6 nations		
Other effective area based conservation measures	1. Sabah Government has ban shark finning 2. Federal Government has ban serving shark's fin soup in government functions 3. Plan to manage highland ecosystem has gone to the Cabinet. 4. Swallow Reef in Spratly has been gazetted as National Security Area which also protects the biodiversity in the area such as migratory birds and marine life.	1. No complete assessment on stock of shark. 2. Shark's fin soup available in most restaurants. 3. Lack of enforcement. 4. No complete assessment on bird population and marine life.	A complete assessment on shark stock or population will guide better management (locally and regional).

7. Mongolia

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	In accordance to the National Programme on SPAs at least 30% of the total territory of Mongolia is planned to be included in the PA agenda. Currently with step-by-step development, a total area of 27.2 million hectares of land (or 99 SPAs) has been put under special protection by the state *(Figure 1).* Ninety nine SPAs occupy about 17.4% of the total territory of Mongolia. Out of the 99 SPAs, 20 of them are national reservations occupying about 12,402 hectares of land (equal to 45.6% of the total area of the SPAs), 32 are parks occupying 11,888 hectares of land (43.7%), 34 are natural reserves occupying 27,79 hectares of land (10.2%), and 13 are natural land marks occupying 129.6 hectares of land (0.5%). In addition to this, by the decisions of the CDC of the local soums and provinces, there are a total number of 911 LPA occupying about 16.31 million hectares of land. The LPAs cover	While a certain amount of research is done to identify the requirements of areas that are to be designated as protected areas, regions important for their ecosystems and biodiversity are not always protected due to the issues of mining, infrastructure, and land use being put at the forefront. *(Filling the Gaps to protect the Biodiversity of Mongolia, WWF Mongolia, 2010).* However, since the registration procedures of LPAs are incomplete and the regimes to protect them are obscure the issue of including them in the list is	1. Conservation of virgin nature and ecosystem balance through protecting at least 60 per cent of water stream and spring water area and expanding protected areas to 25 and 30 per cent by 2020 and 2030 respectively and create sustainable financing mechanisms. 2. Based on implementation assessment, newly draft the national programme for protected areas, and create a mechanism ensuring representation of ecosystems, sustainable

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	about 10.3% of the total territory of Mongolia. In spite of this, if the areas occupying the territories of both the LPAs and the SPAs are summed up together, the total territory of Mongolia under state protection reaches 27.7%. River basin administration was established under MEGD. According to the Law on Water, Mongolian territory is divided into 29 river basins and there are administration units in each basin. Recently 25 river basin administration units were established and have developed their management plans. The responsibility of this authority includes; coordinating and implementing integrated water resource management plans in order to prevent water shortage in the basin, and ensure the appropriate use of available resources to prevent pollution and implement restoration activities where needed. Based on the report from a water census conducted across Mongolian in 2011, out of 6,646 counted rivers 6,095 were running while 551 rivers were dry. Out of 3,613 lakes, 3,130 had standing water while 483 had dried. Out of 10,557 springs and wells, 8,970 had water whereas 1,587 were dry. Throughout Mongolia, there are 34,313 wells, of which 26,208 belong to mining operations, and 1,595 are broken.	unregulated. For this reason, LPAs have not been considered the same as SPAs.	management, and a funding structure by the year 2020. 3. Expand the protected area network and include no less than 30 per cent of representative ecosystems into the network by the year 2030. 4. Implement integrated management of water resources, and particularly improve protection of areas with water resources and ensure legislation is followed by the year 2018.
Ecological representation	Mongolia contains 16 ecosystem types within its borders, which have been consolidated into four ecoregions, namely the Daurian steppe (28.2% of total area), Khangai (16.4% of total area), Central Asian Gobi Desert (16.4% of total area), and the Altai-Sayan (23.1% of total area), in order to increase integration between national conservation and development policies and plans *(Figure 6)*. Of Mongolia's total area, 11,1-40,7% of mountain regions, 9,9-31,1% of forests, 4,2-7,6% of steppe, 13,9-79,0% of wetlands, 13,9-74,1% of desert, and 9–79,3% of unique ecosystems have been incorporated into the National Protected Area network *(Figure 7).* Mongolia contains many water-poor, unique ecosystem regions including intermittent rivers, dry riverbeds, endorheic lakes, reservoirs, dry lakes, sand dunes, and glaciers *(WWF Mongolia, 2010. Filling the Gaps to protect the Biodiversity of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 134 pp.)*. A classic example of these regions, oases in the Gobi desert, is a vital habitat to small mammals, reptiles, and birds as well as an important resource to nomadic herders and their livestock. They also serve as an important food	Mongolia has 3 UNESCO World Heritage Sites *(Figure 4)*, 11 Ramsar sites *(Figure 3)*, 6 Biosphere Reserves, and 70 IBAs *(Figure5)* however conservation management has not been able to cover all these areas.	1. Promote transformation of natural and cultural heritage sites into exemplar of green development areas by limiting mining and industrial activities and developing ecotourism and traditional livestock husbandry. 2. Identify and create a database of ecosystems that are unique or vulnerable to climate change by the year 2017. 3. Develop a protection and sustainable usage plan supporting the restoration of ecosystems that are ecologically, socially, and economically important, or that are unique or vulnerable to

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	resource to large desert mammals.		climate change by the year 2020.
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	Mongolia's forest resources total 18592.4 thousand hectares, with 17677.6 thousand hectares being forest areas and 914.8 thousand hectares being non-forest areas. With 12552.9 thousand hectares deemed to have forest cover, the forest percentage was 8.03%. As of 2010, 29% of total forest resources have been included into the national protected area network. Most ecosystem resources and services help to increase incomes and industrial output, expand production of commercial products, and decrease expenses and losses. In reality, payment for PES tend to be limited to economically valuable services, related to specific forms of land and natural resource uses. Of these, pasture, water, and forest ecosystem services occur most frequently in Mongolia, and studies have begun to research the possibility of using PES as a direct incentive for environmental protection. In order to raise awareness of the economic benefits of the ecosystem, a study "Economic benefits of the Tuul River source area ecosystem" was made in 2009, which concluded that land and other resources in the Tuul River source ecosystem, together with tourism, herding, and forest related industries generate about 28 billion tugriks in revenue each year. Conversely, continued degradation of the ecosystem and loss of biodiversity is due to have a costly effect due to the loss of water and other ecosystem services. *("Economic benefits of the Tuul River source area ecosystem", Emerton L. et al, 2009)*	Each year, approximately 5 per cent of forest areas undergo degradation. 600 thousand cubic meters of wood are logged each year, with a sizable amount of forest area also burned. Other factors contributing to degradation include mining, the growing number of livestock, and urbanization. Human development is affected in ways such as shrinking animal habitats, decreasing yields of forest resources, and river headwaters evaporating, leading to shortages of food and firewood. It is very important to prevent unequal distribution of land and natural resource utilization when introducing ecosystem service and payments, a problem that is still very prevalent. The budget allotted to protected area administration is not enough to cover day-to-day costs, and people living in ecologically important regions are usually poor, with scant opportunities for employment and raising income. These factors combine to become yet another danger to the environmental protection and stability of ecosystem services. Therefore, in order to introduce PES to Mongolia, awareness on the value of ecosystems, and its economic benefits should be raised among the populace, and a new protection and sustainable use mechanism should be developed that furthers cooperation with	1. Develop a state policy for forests and develop and ratify an implementation programme for the policy by the year 2016. 2. Make progress on restoration, sustainable use, and reduction of threats regarding forest ecosystems with the cooperation of stakeholders by the year 2025. 3. Enhance forest absorption of carbon by intensifying reforestation efforts and expanding forest areas to 9 per cent of the country's territory by 2030 4. Study the "model" project interventions and experiences of international communities and foreign countries addressed at conservation of some very rare species e.g. Takhi, Bactrian camel, Mongolian saiga, and Show leopard and introduce and disseminate their best practical and achievements in conservation of the species threatened with extinction. 1. Identify PES indicators for sectors supporting biodiversity by the year 2018. 2. Develop PES programme by performing economic assessments of ecosystem service payments according to

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
		local citizens, who are the custodians of their own lands.	environmental zones and improve and advance the quality of their indicators by the year 2020. 3. Increase investments in public awareness campaigns of assessing benefits and supporting ecosystem services, including forest water containment, carbon absorption, floodplain water collection and treatment and environmental protection and restoration.
Management effectiveness assessment Improvement	The TNC has conducted an ecological assessment of the grasslands of eastern Mongolian as well as the Gobi with government funding. The assessment has been continued in Khangai region. The WWF and TNC conducted Gap analysis in the central and eastern steppes. 2010 launch of the Environment Information Centre. All databases are available to the public and include GIS data, administrative management, SPA, Environment statistics etc. Currently 12 such databases are publically available. In 2011, Mongolia became a partner country of UN-REDD Programme and National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap was aligned with Green Development Strategy. In 2013, Analysis on forest sector financing flows and economic values in Mongolia was conducted. In the frame of the Mongolian biodiversity database, international working group meetings of the Mongolian red list of birds in 2009 and Conservation Action Plans of birds in 2011 and the Mongolian red list of plants in 2012 took place respectively in cooperation between MEGD, ZSL, NUM, MAS, SFP, MOS and other governmental and non-governmental organizations. As a result of this work Mongolia became the first country in Asia to complete the Red Lists of all vertebrate species.	Local officials have lack of knowledge or experience on the use of BioFund (to be updated integrated database system of Biodiversity) There is weak cooperation of donor organization for implementing effective management Lack of local staff for implementing effective management	1. It is necessary to train local officials on the use of BioFund 2. Establish national wide information and monitoring system for biodiversity conservation. 3. Improving the implementation of REDD+ and introduce the its investment system
Equity	The National Strategy and Action Plan can only be implemented by the joint efforts of governmental, international, and public organizations, together with citizens and the private sector. At the local level, aimag, sum, and local	The Ministry of Environment and Green Development's Protected Area Management Department is in charge of management of protected areas nationwide, with	1. Implement the conservation plan with the cooperation of stakeholders by the year 2025. 2. Create a legal

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	citizens' representative khurals, local governments, protected areas, and river basin administrations are the most important stakeholders for action plan implementation and cooperative improvement. The real effort of protecting and maintaining sustainable use of the environment's biodiversity in sparsely populated Mongolia falls on local citizens, who have inherited the country's natural resources.	Protected area authorities performing management at the local level. Due to underdeveloped infrastructure, low partnership between stakeholders, lack of trained personnel, and inadequate and uncoordinated land use planning, degradation of land due to tourism and livestock herding is also a big problem. Though protected area authorities are funded by the Central Treasury, the amount provided is inadequate for conservation management. Also, while legislation dictates that aimag and local authorities should be responsible for the protection of national reserve and landscape areas, conservation efforts are practically absent due to lack of financial and human resources. Therefore the current legal framework should be changed to include joint conservation management and stable financial management.	environment for ensuring the financial stability and collaborative management of protected areas by the year 2016.
Connectivity and corridors	Conservation of migratory wild animals in trans-boundary areas is mostly managed "on paper" through few agreements with the neighboring two countries. However, some physical work e.g. biotechnical measures and actions during unexpected natural disasters e.g. droughts and dzud (heavy snow falls) or during breeding and calving periods, and opening border wire meshes during migrations through trans-boundary areas are missing and inadequately managed according to the findings of studies and analysis. National Standard "Building the crossings for migratory ungulates animals" was initially developed in Mongolia among the Asian countries. Implementing this standard, it will provide the suitable condition for the rare animals such as Khulan, black-tailed gazelle, Mongolian gazelle, argali sheep, ibex and Mongolian saiga which possible to migrate without difficulty. National and international research has found that many birds are being electrocuted	Natural conditions of the Eastern steppe, and eastern and southern Govi desert that provide main habitats and distribution areas to the Mongolian gazelle, black-tailed gazelle, and khulan, are relatively untouched, but mining and extraction of minerals and oil has been intensively taken and roads have been emerged and railways are being proposed to be built. Thus, it needs to consider that these development projects are likely to fragment wildlife habitats and distribution areas, block migration routes, reduce populations and habitats of migratory wild species, and disturb the species. Therefore the	Allocate funding required for preventive measures from loss, deterioration of habitats and distribution areas, and halting migratory routes of very rare and rare species and reduction and loss of their populations due to implementation of big development projects and programmes to be respective Ministries budget and spend the funding as designed.

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	due to the faulty construction of power lines and poles. To alleviate this threat, organizations such as the MOS, MEGD, NUM, MAS, WCUK and the WSCC of Mongolia are collaborating in producing action plans. The number of raptors being electrocuted on the new 15KV lines is likely to increase in the fall and autumn seasons. The way these threats affect birds vary with each species. For example, species of Galliformes are being mostly threatened by illegal hunting, cranes andother waterfowls are being threatenedby habitat loss due to human activities, These threats, and thatof mining developments, are expected toincrease in the future.	scientists and researchers comments on where to construct crossings in the proposed railways are urgently needed. For migratory birds, a number of individuals are hit on high tension lines and are wounded, injured, and even killed. Thus, it needs to carry out the studies to identify which parts of high tension lines are unprotected or risk for birds and to recommend respective agencies to placing fans on line pole sand organizations changing the current design of the electricity lines and their connections in order to make them safer for birds.	
Integration into wider land and seascapes	To maintain the continuity of ecosystem conservation efforts, the Mongol Daguur (1994, Russia, Mongolia, and China) and Uvs Lake Basin (2011, Russia and Mongolia) international protected regions were established. At the moment preparations for talks are being made in Russia in which a cross-border SPA named "Amarin Khel" is soon to be established in the Onon-BaljNP. Russia has already agreed to establish a cross-border SPA named "Uvs Lake Depression" with Mongolia. Research work conducted on a number of rare bird populations in Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area located around the borders of Mongolia, Russia and China. Mongolian Gazelle and large predators in Mongol Daguur SPA and Yakhi Nuur Nature reserve, fish studies in Khar- Us, Durgun, Khyargas, Airag lakes and census of Argali Sheep in Khoridol Saridag SPA etc. Since 2011, a five-year project called "Strengthening the Protected Area Network" was initiated with the support of the UNDP and the WWF.	While cooperation plans are formulated each year for the conservation of these regions, insufficient funding and human resources mean actual implementation of these plans is inadequate.	1. Include protected areas based on representative ecosystems in national and local land usage plans, together with expanding and strengthening the protected area network. 2. Improve protection management of cross-border protected areas and protected areas included in international agreements and conventions by the year 2025. 3. Designate distribution areas of very rare and rare wildlife species as sites of international biosphere, world heritage, and international treaties, expand the scope of conservation projects and programmes to be funded by international communities and donor agencies, and improve conservation efficiencies. 4. Project very rare

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
			and rare wildlife species populations in trans-boundary areas and expand trans-boundary Protected Area network and improve their conservation management options through conclusion of intergovernmental agreements and negotiations with neighboring countries, the Russia and China.
Other effective area based conservation measures	Community-based sustainable wildlife management is the priority path for effective wildlife management and such management should be based on voluntary participation of local community to whom professional guidance and support should be provided based on traditional knowledge on resources use. Sustainable use, conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife depend on many factors. Environment and natural resources protection is not a duty of government, only. It is imperative to motivate local community who are dependent on natural resources and to increase their participation in conservation. Prior to 2012 animals used to be hunted freely in the place that more than 70% of total country area excepting the cities and special purpose area. It is managed that animal can be hunted only in hunting area after Law on Animal adopted in 2012. The government has been implemented the policy to assign responsibility to the individuals and the private sector for protecting the wildlife in hunting area for proper use. Currently, there are 62 hunting area zones (Figure 2) established by professional organization Mongolia. Those hunting areas management is being carried out by total 25 communities, 7 provincial non-governmental organizations and 11 entities according to the agreement. Hunting condition is comprised through the trophy purpose in only these 62 of hunting areas. Private sector investment is getting increased year by year protecting the wildlife in such areas. The management of the hunting areas are carried out by a contract between enterprises or communities with local Governor. These contracted enterprises are required to conduct annual survey or inventory of the wild animal population with the	Local communities have lack of capacity Lack experience, private initiative and weak cooperation among the recent organized local communities. Information, manual and equipment required providing the suitable activities of local community are insufficient.	1. Create a legal infrastructure enabling local community partnerships to be responsible for surrounding natural resources including pasture, animals, plants, forests, and forest resources by the year 2017. 2. Local community partnerships and other parties will have full understanding about the concept of integrated management of natural resources by the year 2020. 3. Local citizens and other parties will have introduced integrated management of natural resources to 30% of total herders by the year 2025. 4. Create sustainable financing sources through introduction of community-based natural resources management in protection and sustainable use of forest, non-timber resources, flora and fauna. 5. Adopt and implement wildlife management plans defined short and long term objectives of

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	involvement of professional organization to have estimated numbers of wild (game) animals. 57.2% of total range area of Mongolian Argali sheep is included in 37 hunting area, 7% of total range area of Ibex is included in 17 hunting area, 3.7 per cent of total range area of Red deer is included in 7 hunting area, 3.5% of total range area of wild boar is included in 7 hunting area, 2,6% of total range area of roe deer is included in 9 hunting area The current laws dictate that local citizens in charge of natural resources are obligated to create forest cooperatives and herder communities. In other words, cooperatives in forested areas are required to sign three contracts to implement an integrated, sustainable management solution for natural resources. Since 2014, about 1179 local communities have been protecting the forest resource in 3074744 hectares around the country. To date, a total of 70 IBAs have been identified in Mongolia, covering a total area of 7,906,557 ha or 5% of the national land area. Of the 70 IBAs in Mongolia, 23 are fully included within SPAs (i.e. national-level protected areas), six are partly included and 41 are currently unprotected (http://www.wscc.org.mn/iba/iba_in_north.htm). WSCC was involved the establishment of the Erdenesant LPA. It covers 35,000 ha and 8 species of raptors breed and 6 species of raptors crosses during their migration.		conservation and breeding of each species of very rare and rare wildlife at national, regional, and local levels. 6. Create and implement the legal and economic basis for putting the entire and partial habitats and distribution areas of very rare and rare wild species under the responsibility of local community based organizations, economic entities, respective professionals associations, non-governmental organizations based on the wildlife management plans. Establish hunting regions through reintroduction and sustainable breeding of come rare species e.g. argali sheep, ibex, black tailed gazelle, and red deer and increase hunting resources to be used on sustainable way for special purpose.

8. Philippines

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	The Philippines has 240 PAs placed under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) pursuant RA 7586, comprised of est. 5.44 million hectares, 1.38 million hectares of which are marine areas while 4.06 million hectares are terrestrial protected areas. 9450 km^2 addition of new protected areas to the existing 10.9% (40,600 km^2) terrestrial PAs at national level	There are 126 sites assessed and proposed as MKBAs with a total area of 1,008,092 has or 100,809.2 km^2 inclusive of its watersheds which are habitats of various marine species either in the categories of EN - Endangered; RR -Restricted Range; CT- Candidate Threatened; GSC - Globally Significant Congregations (Ref. Priority Sites for Conservation in the Philippines: Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Overview)	Expansion of national PA estate to cover 40,000 km^2 of recognized terrestrial ICCA (c/o UNDP-GEF's Expanding and Diversifying the National System of Terrestrial Protected Areas in the Philippines (NewCAPP) and 267,441 km^2 (excluding their watersheds) marine KBA thru UNDP-GEF's (Strengthening the Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines) programme will increase the coverage and

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
		4412.68 km^2 addition of new PAs to the existing 1.01% marine PAs at national level	protection of the existing PAs (240)
Ecological representation	9450 km^2 addition of new PAs covering 15 candidate terrestrial biogeographic zones/ ecological regions and 5 candidate marine conservation priority areas including opportunities to fill ecosystem gaps in Ancestral domain gaps in ancestral domain lands and other management regimes	4412.68 km^2 addition of 10 new PAs covering candidates: Palawan/North Borneo and Eastern Philippines marine ecological regions	1000 km^2 of recognized terrestrial/coastal ICCAs improve coverage of 20 terrestrial and marine ecological regions
	Out of 12 terrestrial ecoregions, 4 ecological regions are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection as they occur entirely in the Philippines. and their worldwide protection is less than 10%, 1 ecological region is a priority candidate site for further protection as is occurrence in the Philippines is more than 40% and its protection the Phil. Is less than 10%	7 terrestrial ecological regions: Palawan/North Borneo, Palawan rainforests, Luzon montane forests, Luzon tropical pine forest, Mindoro Pine forest, Mindoro rainforest, Borneo lowland rain forest, Southern Annamites montane rain forests	Expansion to an additional 400,000 has. composed of 9 sites of ICCA to the present 10.9% of 32336 km^2 will increase coverage of 15 terrestrial biogeographic regions
	Out of **5 marine ecoregions**: 1 (Eastern Philippines) is the highest priority candidate site for further protection as it occurs entirely in the Philippines and its worldwide protection is less than 10%. 1 ecological region (Palawan/North Borneo) is a high priority candidate site for further protection as its occurrence in Philippines is more than 50% and its worldwide protection is less than 10%.	3 marine ecological regions: South Kuroshio, South China Sea Islands, Sulawesi	Expansion to an additional 2,674,409 has (c/o UNDP-GEF Project on MKBA) to the present 1.01%% of 18692 km^2 will increase coverage of 3 of 5 marine biogeographic regions

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Areas important for biodiversity	The Philippines has 105 IBBAs:: • 53 IBAs have no protection • 41 IBAs have partial protection • 11 IBAs have complete protection, bringing some IBAs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all IBA PAs are priority actions.	IBAs • 53 IBAs need protection • 41 IBAs need improved protection • 11 need sustained protection	The UNDP-GEF Programme on ICCA/LCA will complete the protection of biodiversity in 9 terrestrial IBAS and its adjoining areas which are under partial protection status. The 2008 Supreme Court mandamus on Manila Bay region will elevate its 3 IBAs' (Manila Bay, Candaba Swamp, Mariveles Mts.) protection status from none to partial or complete; and its 2 IBAs (Bataan NP and Mts Palaypalay-MataasNaGulod PA under partial protection to complete.
Areas important for ecosystem services	PAs function for the following ecological services which are often undervalued: 1. Provisioning 2. Regulating 3. Cultural 4. Essential	Awareness on the values of biodiversity and lack of proper valuation of resources and ecosystem services	(Browse on) UNEP's TEEB World Bank's PhilWAVES
Management effectiveness improvement	Improved management capacity across 20% (by area) of national PA network as measured by METT 63 out of 80 PAs have undergone PAME	Management improved in at least 95 existing MPAs through the development and effective implementation of local government or community base MPA management plans by 25% over the baseline	Under PoWPA, the following are targeted as priority actions: • Ecological Gap Assessment • Management Effectiveness Assessment • Sustainable Financing Assessment and Implementation • Capacity Needs Assessment • Policy Environment Assessment • PA Integration and Mainstreaming • PA Valuation Key elements of PAME's assistance are: Institutional capacity development of DENR BMB (formerly PAWB); Comprehensive spatial planning in KBAs involving local governments, adjacent communities and indigenous people; thereby identification of new and confirmation of existing Protected

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
			Areas and buffer zones; Assessment and improvement of the Protected Area management effectiveness; Strengthened communication, education and awareness; and Promotion of equity and benefit sharing
Equitable management	120 km^2 community conservation areas are included in the national Appropriation system and their governance systems are recognized to address equity aspects of community management National Ecotourism Strategy in place		UNDP-GEF's Biodiversity Partnership Programme (BPP) aims at promoting BD-friendly livelihood and enterprises, BD-friendly agricultural practices Livelihood and enterprise development, UNDP-GEF for MKBA aims at improving fisheries for the benefit of local communities Spill-over of fish from no-take 1,984 km^2 MPAs (Ref. locally management assures the community a continuous supply of fish for their protein need. Ensures benefits/incentives for the communities for protecting the PAS
	NBSAP updated as a blueprint for implementation of biodiversity conservation		NBSAP targets/commitments ensure attainment of Achi 11 and 12 targets (PBSAP Reference); NBSAP due for approval by the President thru Exec. Order
Connectivity and corridors	The Integrated Coastal Management or the "ridge-to-reef" approach is in place in 6 Provinces. Success in the application is being rolled out to other Provinces. Effective policy and regulatory frameworks in place for designation and management of MPA networks encompassing ecological connectivity with the watersheds draining into the marine ecosystems	Coverage of more Provinces	Enabling law for the adoption of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) due for bicam approval. Land-based pollution affecting marine biodiversity reduced with its adoption through law.
	Regional and International Partnership forged: • Transboundary partnership: Philippines with Malaysia and Indonesia for the protection of marine turtles strengthened thru SSME	On ground demonstration Sustainability of partnerships	Sulu Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management (UNDP-GEF) for the benefit of communities who are dependent on these resources for livelihood and the global community who benefit in the conservation of

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	• Transboundary partnership with Indonesia on fisheries Coral Triangle Initiative (Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste) • Turtle Islands Heritage Park Agreement (Philippines and Viet Nam) • ASEAN • PEMSEA – 10 EA countries (Philippines, Malaysia, Indo, Cambodia, Thailand etc.) International Partnerships: • US-NOAA		highly marine ecosystems and its ecosystem services the heart of the most biodiverse marine area in the world Partnership with US NOAA initiative of monitoring the effects of climate change and ocean acidification on genetic biodiversity of cryptobionts through the Autonomous Reef Monitoring Structures (ARMS).
	3 established and protected Ramsar sites: Olango Wildlife Sancuary, Naujan Lake National Park and Las Pinas-Paranaque Critical Habitat	Inventory, protection status, mapping and identification of important intertidal mudflats primordial to protect and support international flyways	Integration of landscapes (inland wetlands) with intertidal zones will protect habitats of endangered migratory birds(i.e. Chinese Egret, Caspian Terns)
Other effective area-based conservation measures	120 km^2 community conservation areas in the ancestral domain are recognized as protected areas	Effective implementation of local government or community based MPA management plans	A national registry of ICCAs established. Regional networks of 9 ICCAs representing the country's ethnographic regions are identified, documented, mapped and recognized and registered at UNEP-WCMC
		No official ID and Management Plans (with science based inputs) in place	
Status of assessment of threatened species	AZEs: The Philippines has 5 AZEs: 3 IBAs have no protection and 2 IBAs have partial protection, bringing some AZEs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all AZEs are priority actions.	3 IBAs need protection 2 IBAs needs protection status from partial to complete	
	The Philippines has: • 48% of threatened or extinct amphibian species and, • 19% of threatened or extinct mammal species		
Improvement of conservation status	The Philippines has 5 AZEs: 3 IBAs have no protection and 2 IBAs have partial protection. Bringing some AZEs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all AZEs are priority actions.	140 would require enabling law	100 PAs can be provided regular budget to improve

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	100 PAs/240 (82 Terrestrial, 18 Marine) proposed for Legislation under the expanded NIPAS Bill		conservation status; Can collect User Fees, etc. (75% stays with PA for protection purposes)

9. Republic of Korea

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	Based on 10 kinds of law, around 15 types of protected areas are legally designated in the country, such as National Park, Nature Reserve, etc.). These PAs covered about 10.3% of territorial land and about 1.2% of EEZ.	There are some gaps to achieve Aichi target 11, particularly the Marine Protected Areas are far below the Aichi target 11.	The 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy (2014-2018) sets up the targets regarding protected areas; - *By 2020, expand the PAs networks and other effective conservation measures to 17% of terrestrial and 10% of marine areas.* ※ Area of Natural Parks per capita (132 m^2→153 m^2), Marine Ecosystem PAs (213 km^2 → 600 km^2), Forest Genetic PAs (1,318 km^2 → 1,500 km^2), Coastal Wetland PAs (219 km^2 → 500 km^2) etc.
Ecological representation	Various types of PAs represent a variety of ecosystems and valuable places for biodiversity (e.g. Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Area, Wetland Protected Area, Wildlife Protection Area, Natural Monument, etc.)	In cooperation with UNEP-WCMC, KNPS conducts pilot study on the national level GAP analysis in terms of ecological representativeness and value to protect.	To secure national healthy ecosystem and rich biodiversity at the national level, the study on the "National Strategy for Expanding Protected Areas" has been conducting including MPA, funded by ME (Ministry of Environment). It'll finish at the end of this year.
Areas important for biodiversity	Important areas for biodiversity are conserved through designating its habitat as well as designating protection species such as endangered species, endemic species, natural monuments, and so on. Generally, most of PAs are designated at the important areas for biodiversity. For example, 44% of all species in Korea (about 18,654 species) and 63% of endangered species (155 species) inhabits in National Parks.	In cooperation with UNEP-WCMC, KNPS conducts pilot study on the national level GAP analysis in terms of ecological representativeness and value to protect.	
Areas important for ecosystem services	There are some specific conservation areas to protect some types of ecosystem services. - Water Resource Protection Areas: 1,181 km^2 - Watershed Conservation Areas: 1,197 km^2 - Fishery Resource Protection Area: 3,230 km^2		According to the 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy (2014-2018), evaluation system for valuation of ecosystem services will be constructed and operated.

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	- Forest Protection Areas for Disaster Prevention: 46.9 km^2 -Etc		
Management effectiveness assessment Improvement	Management Effectiveness Evaluation conducted at 515 PAs (8,456 km^2) Some of MEE results were implemented through reflecting the results into its management plan. Most PAs in Korea have to establish their own management plan legally	More efforts will be needed to comply with the CBD recommendation to conduct 60% by 2015. Enhancing the implementation of MEE results to improve actual management on site.	According to the 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy (2014-2018), MEE is expected to carry out 70% of national PAs by 2018. - ME (Ministry of Environment) plans to carry out MEE to all PAs designated by ME by 2016. - Forest Protection Act contains a article to evaluate the effectiveness of protection and management (Article 10.4)
Equity	Legal PAs are usually designated and managed by government sectors in cooperation with various stakeholders including local communities.	There is no comprehensive governance assessment.	The study on the "National Strategy for Expanding Protected Areas" is expected to identify some of "other effective area based conservation measures (OECM)" including Private PAs. Through this process various governance types could be identified.
Connectivity and corridors Integration into wider land and seascapes	There are three core ecological axes in Korean peninsula which are planned to construct the integrated ecological network of the whole national territory. - Baekdudaegan Range Ecological Axis - DMZ Ecological Axis - Islands and Coasts Ecological Axis Natural Environment Conservation Act contains a concept of ecological axis emphasizing the connectivity of ecosystem (Article 2)	Fragmented(disconnected) and damaged areas in Baekdudaegan by roads	Established a "Promotion Plan for Connection and Restoration of Hanbando (Korean peninsula) Core Ecological Axes (2013.Aug). According to the 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy (2014-2018), it's planned to restore over 60% of 0.175 km^2 damaged areas in national parks of Baekdudaegan Range Ecological Axis.
Other effective area based conservation measures	In order to identify OECM in national level, relevant study has been operating now.		The study on the "National Strategy for Expanding Protected Areas" is expected to identify some of "other effective area based conservation measures (OECM)" including Private PAs. - *Development Restricted Area (known as Green Belt)* - *Urban Nature Park* - *Religious Sacred Sites* - *Special Control Sea Area* - *Etc*

10. Timor-Leste

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	NBSAP update (from 2011 to 2015): The number of PAs is increased from 30 to 52 under government regulation NBSAP 2011 stated 30 PAs not 29	Gap between 2015 NBSAP and country dossier: 52 – 29 = 23 Some of the PAs are claimed as native customary land however we do not know the numbers of PAs and MPAs	The government now is discussing the status of the land designated for PAs Have plan to do exact size of each PAs and MPAs that has been designated
Ecological representation	The PAs are representing both Terrestrial and Marine areas that are considered to be important ecological regions For example Nino Koni Santana National Park is one of PA representing terrestrial and marine areas	Unclear decision from the government on PA borders and transboundaries	Clarify and delineate existing PAs borders
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	16 important for IBAs have been identified	Lack of community awareness on IBAs land Illegal hunting and deforestation Illegal infrastructure (no government license) in the IBAs	More PAs and IBAs will be identified (at least 3 new sites) Awareness raising and policy enforcement Sustainable development is needed including environmental management and impact assessment for the related sectors
Management effectiveness assessment Improvement	Development of PoWPA (final drafting process) 20% of PA in Timor-Leste is assessed	Lack of capacity (human and financial resources) to impalement PoWPA	Development and implementation of PoWPA
Equity	2013-2014: ABS training for PA and Biodiversity staffs, Timor-Leste 2015: PIF for ABS capacity building Government annual budget to the implemented institutions	Lack of expertise, awareness, None of PA is considered based on the IUCN categories therefore benefit is unclear Budget allocated to biodiversity conservation is low	Categorized PAs according to IUCN standards and raise awareness at the national level Lobbying to the government to put sufficient annual budget
Connectivity and corridors	There is a corridor between 2 PA in the eastern part of Timor-Leste	Other PAs are still in the process of getting connectivity through corridors	There will be 1 project on ecosystem services in this area to improve the connectivity between the PAs (GEF 6 budget)
Integration into wider land and seascapes	The government is the process of establishing and maintaining buffer (transition) zones in one of the PA Ecosystem conservation research (terrestrial and Marine) at the Nino Koni Santana national park in the eastern part of Timor-Leste	No buffer zones identified yet for other PAs Lack of Technical expertise and financial support on CTI implementation	Developing zoning, lands together with communities that live close to the PAs (52 PAs)

Target element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Other effective area based conservation measures	Tara Bandu or bans on environmental destruction in the PAs and non PAs Biodiversity is implementing rules and regulations against the illegal trade and sell of endangered animals Establishment of crocodile Sanctuary	Financial and human resources Implementation of Tara Bandu is challenging for the environmental protection and conservation due to lack of community's awareness and economic issues	Scaling up Tara Bandu initiatives (Village level) Increasing staff (biodiversity Directorate) capacity on prevention of illegal trade in flora and fauna Establishing bigger facilities for conservation of crocodiles and other wildlife Need alternative solution for livelihoods to reduce deforestation, illegal logging and other environmental issues.

11. Viet Nam

Target Element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects[1]	From the country dossier sent by CBD Secretariat: Viet Nam has 218 PAs, total area of 24,925.0 km^2 According to Decision No.1107/QD-BTNMT issued by Viet Nam MONRE in May 2015 on the list of protected areas under Law on Biodiversity: Viet Nam has 166 PAs, total area of 24,327.0 km^2	Difference between data from DOPA and national updates: - 52 PAs, 598.0 km^2	- Planned 46 PAs will be established, Area of PAs will be increased to 29,400.0 km^2 by 2020 (under Decision No.45/QD-TTg dated 08 January 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the National Biodiversity Conservation Master Plan to 2020, vision to 2030) - Improve the management system for protected areas - Prepare and implement a plan to nominate protected areas for international awards, including wetlands of international importance, biosphere reserves, and ASEAN heritage parks. Develop and issue guidelines for the management of internationally recognized protected areas; and implement policies to support capacity building for effective management of these areas.
Ecological representation[2]	From the country dossier sent by CBD Secretariat:	7 terrestrial ecological regions:	Improve the management of 7/14 terrestrial ecoregions and 2/5 marine

[1] A significant number of Viet Nam's protected areas have been accorded international or regional recognition, including:
6 Ramsar sites: Xuan Thuy National Park - Nam Dinh (1989); BauSau of Cat Tien National Park - Dong Nai (2005); Ba Be - BacKan (2011); Tram Chim - Dong Thap (2012); MuiCa Mau NP (2013); Con Dao NP (2014);
9 Biosphere Reserves: CanGio (2000); Dong Nai (2001); Cat Ba (2004); The Red River Delta (2004); Kien Giang (2006); Western Nghe An (2007), MuiCa Mau (2009); Cu Lao Cham (2009); and most recently Langbiang-Lam Dong (June, 2014);
2 natural World Heritage sites: Halong Bay (1994); Phong NhaKe Bang (2003);
4 ASEAN Heritage Sites: Ba Be NP (2003); Kon Ka Kinh NP (2003); Chu Mom Ray NP (2003); Hoang Lien NP (2003).

One of target set out in Viet Nam's NBSAP: To improve the quality and increase the area of protected ecosystems, ensuring that the area of terrestrial protected areas accounts for 9% of the total territorial area; marine protected areas account for 0.24% of the sea area, forest coverage reaches 45%, primary forest remains at 0.57 million hectares coupled with effective protection plans; mangrove forests, seagrass beds, and coral reefs are maintained at the current levels; 15% of degraded critical ecosystems are restored; the number of internationally recognized protected areas are increased to 10 Ramsar wetlands, 10 biosphere reserves, and 10 ASEAN heritage parks.

Target Element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
	Out of 14 terrestrial ecological regions: • 3 ecological regions (Southern Viet Nam lowland dry forests, Northern Viet Nam lowland rain forests, Red River freshwater swamp forests) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection. • 2 ecological regions (Indochina mangroves, Tonle Sap-Mekong peat swamp forests) are high priority candidate sites for further protection. • 2 ecological regions (Southeastern Indochina dry evergreen forests, Tonle Sap freshwater swamp forests) are priority candidate sites for further protection. Out of 5 marine ecological regions: • 1 ecological region (Southern Viet Nam) is the highest priority candidate site for further protection. • 2 ecological regions (Sunda Shelf/Java Sea, Gulf of Tonkin) are high priority candidate sites for further protection.	• Northern Indochina subtropical forests, • South China - Viet Nam subtropical evergreen forests, • Southern Annamites montane rain forest, • Northern Annamites rain forest, • Central Indochina dry forest, • Luang Prabang montane rain forest, • Cardamom Mountain rain forest 2 marine ecological regions: • Gulf of Thailand, • South China Sea Oceanic Islands	ecoregions. 7 terrestrial ecological regions: • Northern Indochina subtropical forests, • South China - Viet Nam subtropical evergreen forests, • Southern Annamites montane rain forest, • Northern Annamites rain forest, • Central Indochina dry forest, • Luang Prabang montane rain forest, • Cardamom Mountain rain forest 2 marine ecological regions: • Gulf of Thailand, • South China Sea Oceanic Islands
[3]Areas important for biodiversity	From the country dossier sent by CBD Secretariat: Viet Nam has 58 IBAs.	- There are 31 terrestrial IBAs that are endemic or nearly endemic (80-100%	- Out of 31 terrestrial overlaps: • If protection is extended to 5 IBAs which are not protected hitherto in

[2] According to the NBSAP of Viet Nam, there are 14 types of forest vegetation basing on ecological factors (Thai Van Trung, 1999). Six of the 238 priority global ecoregions identified by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) are located in Viet Nam. These are the Annamite Range Moist Forests; Indochina Dry Forests; Mekong River; Northern Indochina Subtropical Moist Forests; South-east China-Hainan Moist Forests; and Xi Jiang Rivers and Streams (Bang River – Ky Cung river).

According to Nguyen Huy Yet (2000), based on natural conditions, the sea region of Viet Nam can be divided into six (06) biodiversity regions, as follows:
Zone 1: Tonkin gulf(up to the southern edge of Con Co island, Quang Tri province)
Zone 2: Sea region in mid-central coast (from Con Co island to Mui Dinh cape to Phan Rang – Varella cape)
Zone 3: Sea region in South Central Coast (from Mui Dinh cape to Vung Tau)
Zone 4: Sea region in West Northern Coast (from Vung Tau to Ca Mau)
Zone 5: Sea region in East Northern Coast (from Ca Mau to Phu Quoc island in Thailand Gulf)
Zone 6: Offshore-Sea region including Spratly and Paracel Islands

[3] According to NBSAP full-text, a total of 63 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) have been identified in Viet Nam by BirdLife International, accounting for about 5% of the total land area of the country, in which 4 provinces with the highest number of IBAs (19 IBAs) are Dak Lak, Lam Dong, Gia Lai and Quang Binh. In Viet Nam, there are 104 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covering an area of 3.35 million ha, accounting for 10% of country's terrestrial area (BirdLife et al. 2013).

Target Element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Areas important for ecosystem services	• 31 IBAs have no protection • 24 IBAs have partial protection • 3 IBAs have complete protection	in the country) or have significant occurrence in Viet Nam (20-80% in the country), and have a worldwide protection of less than 10%, are no protection or partial protection. - There are 31 marine IBAs that are endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) or have significant occurrence in Viet Nam (20-80% in the country), and have a worldwide protection of less than 10%, are no protection or partial protection.	Viet Nam, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%. • If protection is extended to 14 IBAs which are not protected hitherto in Viet Nam, those actions also improve protection status of terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10% and a significant occurrence in Viet Nam (20-80% in the country). • If protection is extended to 7 IBAs which are partially protected in Viet Nam, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%. • If protection is extended to 5 IBAs which are partially protected in Viet Nam, those actions also improve protection status of terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10% and a significant occurrence in Viet Nam (20-80% in the country). Out of 13 marine overlaps: • If protection is extended to 3 IBAs which are not protected hitherto in Viet Nam, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) marine ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%. • If protection is extended to 6 IBAs which are not protected hitherto in Viet Nam, those actions also improve protection status of marine ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10% and a significant occurrence in Viet Nam (20-80% in the country). • If protection is extended to 2 IBAs which are partially protected in Viet Nam, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) marine ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

Target Element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
			• If protection is extended to 2 IBAs which are partially protected in Viet Nam, those actions also improve protection status of marine ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10% and a significant occurrence in Viet Nam (20-80% in the country).
Management effectiveness improvement	Under the GEF-funded project "Removing Barriers Hindering Protected Area Management Effectiveness in Viet Nam" (PA Project), in 2013, there are five protected areas evaluated using METT, including Bai Tu Long PA, Cat Ba PA, Chu Yang Sin PA, Bidoup Nui Ba PA, and Xuan Thuy PA. In which, 4/5 protected areas have management plans (except Cat Ba PA). Particularly, Bidoup Nui Ba PA had its management plan and business plan developed by the PA project fund and Xuan Thuy PA has a management plan developed and is being good implemented.	- Number of PAs under Protected Area Management Evaluation (PAME) have not been verified due to insufficient reporting from local authorities. - There are protected areas which have not conducted a management evaluation.	- Support for the protected area management evaluation nationwide - Strengthen technical and financial support for protected areas
Equitable management	Governance by government: Protected areas governed by MONRE/MARD/Provincial People's Committees, in which, MONRE/MARD is in charge of management of protected areas belongs to 2 provinces or over, and Provincial People's Committees is in charge of management of protected areas within its province.	Gaps between conservation targets and community's livelihood	- Strengthen the involvement of community in biodiversity management, highlighting the involvement of and benefits to the communities living in the buffer zones; - Develop long-term plans for investment in the buffer zones of protected areas and implement a sustainable economic development model for households in these zones.
Connectivity and corridors	21 Biodiversity Corridors are identified under Decision No.45/QD-TTg	Not enough legal framework	4 Biodiversity Corridors are planned to be established and managed by 2020
Integration into wider land and seascapes	9 Biosphere Reserves identified and recognized	5 Biosphere Reserves indentified	- 5 Biosphere Reserves proposed to be recognized - Strengthening the management of biosphere reserves
Other effective area based conservation measures	Set up corridors	Not enough legal framework	- Strengthen legal framework to manage biodiversity corridors
Status of assessment of threatened	Viet Nam issued a list of endangered precious, rare species prioritized for	New Red Book not published yet	- Update National Red Book

Target Element	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
species	protection under Decision No.160/2013/ND-CP		
Improvement of conservation status	- There are conservation plans for tiger and elephant which were approved by the Prime Minister. That are "National elephant conservation programme period 2013-2020" (*Decision No.763/QD-TTg* issued in 2013), "Elephant conservation urgent action plan by 2020" (*Decision No. 940/QD-TTg issued on 2012)*, "National tiger conservation programme period 2014-2022" (*Decision No. 539/QD-TTg issued in 2014*). - In addition, there are conservation programmes/projects by national and international NGOs, such as Bear Conservation Project in Tam Dao NP (AFF), programmes for conservation of turtles, small carnivores, pangolin, and primates in Cuc Phuong NP, primate conservation projects (FFI), and so on.	Insufficient resources to implement conservation program	- Strengthen the conservation of endangered, precious and rare species, focusing on strengthening policy and legal framework and capacity building, building a national database and improving infrastructure. - Actively participation to international cooperation Partnerships, such as Partnership for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

Annex IV

POTENTIAL TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IDENTIFIED IN EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

1. Japan
   - migratory birds conservation through EAAFP, Japan is a major contributor
   - Regional collaboration through APAP (Asia Protected Areas Partnership)
   - Japan hosts CEARAC and contributes to monitoring and assessing harmful algal blooms and developing new monitoring tools using remote sensing.

2. China
   - DIPA project with Mongolia and Russia ongoing
   - Cooperation with Mongolia on monitoring and tracking endangered migratory birds (cranes, Swan Goose)
   - Cooperative programme with Russia on Xingkai Lake
   - Global Tiger Initiative with Russia
   - Tumen River Initiative, UNDP Programme based in China has an environmental component, focused on Russia-Democratic People's Republic of Korea-China transboundary
   - China has an intergovernmental Working Group to strengthen cooperation, information sharing and taking joint action for PAs, includes cooperation among 5 Chinese and 5 Russian PAs
   - Current focus on transboundary for SW China, e.g. with Laos and Myanmar, focusing on Asian elephant, and Viet Nam for karst landscapes and endangered species, such as Cao Vit gibbon

3. Republic of Korea
   - Republic of Korea hosts EAAFP and plays major role, including developing sister sites through Flyway
   - Under UN-ESCAP, NEASPEC transboundary biodiversity conservation initiative focusing on six endangered species (3 mammals, 3 birds) among 6 NE Asia countries (China, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Russia and Japan)
   - Also NEAPAM for MPAs in same region
   - Republic of Korea also hosts YSLME project
   - Tripartite Environmental Ministers Meeting (TEMM) for Republic of Korea, Japan and China, which includes PA issues

4. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
   - Ongoing cooperation with China and other countries on migratory waterbirds through EAAFP (monitoring, surveys, e.g. Yalu Jiang transboundary, Tumen River transboundary Sonbong-Hunchun-Russia)
   - Potential cooperation with Republic of Korea on endemic bird species to Korean peninsula – Tristram's Woodpecker
   - On Democratic People's Republic of Korea West Coast, cooperation on migratory fish species ("sweet fish") – need to characterize habitats and develop joint strategy with China to reverse decline

Annex V

IDENTIFIED DRAFT NATIONAL ACTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS 11 AND 12 IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

1. Cambodia

Minimum 5 realistic activities for the next 5 years:

1. Conduct clear zoning and demarcation for PAs and develop the management plans.
2. Establish the botanical garden and herbarium as the Ex situ conservation
3. Conduct research on fauna and flora species and compile a list of its threatened species, assess their status and trends, and describe their ecological and socioeconomic importance; identify and describe their direct and underlying threats at national level and develop conservation plan.
4. Conduct research on natural and economic values of PA system and biodiversity and feasibility assessment on potential ecosystem services and its payment, PA ecotourism development and NTFPs for effective PAs management
5. A plan to establish the MPA (Not sure if we can achieve it on time)
6. Implement the Nagoya protocol on ABS (Ensure fair and equity of benefit sharing from genetic resource utilization and TK with special attention to the most vulnerable groups especially indigenous and local community)

2. China

Action	**Description**
1, to implement National Plan for Nature Reserve Development	The National Plan for Nature Reserve Development is under development and will be submitted to the State Council for approval. Main tasks of this plan include optimizing layouts of NRs, regulating the establishment of NRs, improving management effectiveness, etc.
2, to establish National Parks	China has conducted several pilot projects. A system of National Parks with coordinated management will be established to improve the management effectiveness and achieve the ecosystem-based management.
3, to implement Major Projects on Biodiversity Conservation	The State Council approved the initiation of Major Projects on Biodiversity Conservation in January 2015. The projects will focus on biodiversity priority areas and involve biodiversity assessments, building biodiversity monitoring networks, strengthening in situ and ex situ conservation, undertaking demonstration in restoration, conservation and poverty reduction, strengthening capacities for management and supervision, with a view to enhancing systematic and science-based conservation.
4, to establish red lines for ecological conservation	The establishment of red lines for ecological conservation is clearly proposed in CPC Decision on Several Major Issues Related to Comprehensively Deepening Reforms. New Environmental Protection Law (2014) provides that the State will establish red lines in national key ecological function zones, ecologically sensitive and vulnerable areas, and provide strict protection in these areas and zones. Red line for ecological conservation is another life line proposed at national level, following the establishment of red lines for arable land. The Ministry of Environmental Protection has done pilot works at local level and issued the Technical Guidelines for setting red lines for ecological conservation.
5, to strengthen MPAs	The specific actions to strengthen MPAs have been listed in the National Plan for Nature Reserve Development (draft), including improving the number, area and percentage of marine and coastal NRs, strengthening the conservation of mangroves, coral reefs and other ecosystems.

3. Indonesia

Aichi Target 11 Element	
Quantitative aspects	• Establish guidance for the restoration/recovery • Target area of restoration/recovery on the degraded protected area (terrestrial) are 100,000 ha • Develop capacity building for the restoration implementation • Establish new MPAs (encourage marine conservation local area)
Improving ecological representation	• Establish essential ecosystem area
Areas Important for Biodiversity	Improve the protection on habitat of the prioritized species on the 5 partially protected/have yet not protected KBAs
Management effectiveness and equity	• Increase METT index minimum 70% for 260 protected areas. • 150 document of management plans of protected areas are developed and endorsed. • Improved the METT guidance • Develop capacity building • Extent of implementation of RBM (Resort-based Management) • the number of village that assisted in buffer zone of protected areas increase 77 villages • The total area of conservation forest in traditional zone which managed through community partnership are 100,000 ha
Connectivity	Develop integrated watershed management in 180 prioritized watersheds
Other area based conservation measures	• Improve the management of Biodiversity garden • Establish new Forest City and Biodiversity Garden in the remaining province Identified the high conservation value area
Status of assessment of threatened species	• Establish the site monitoring for 25 prioritized for monitoring the population. • Support the establishment of 50 sanctuary on 25 prioritized species • Ensured breeding of 10 species of endangered wildlife (according to IUCN Red list) in conservation institution. • In marine and fisheries sector, maintain the population on 15 prioritized species.

4. Japan

Element of Target 11	**Priority actions**
Quantitative aspects	About 8.3% of the coastal areas and marine areas are being conserved and managed as protected areas, whereas the Aichi Target 11 requires covering 10% of the coastal and ocean areas with protected areas by 2020. In order to achieve the target, it will be necessary to move forward with identifying and managing regions as well as data collection for the ongoing conservation of important regions based upon the thinking behind ecological networks and the selection of important marine areas.
Ecological representation	Japanese national parks are established by targeting places of excellent scenic beauty and important ecosystems, worthy of designation as national scenic sites or outstanding ecosystem sites in Japan. As well, quasi-national parks are established by selecting places of natural scenic beauty almost equal to that of the national parks. Here, scenic beauty refers to categories based on ecosystems such as topographies (e.g., volcanos, non-volcanos, lakes, wetlands, coral reefs), natural forests and rivers. In 2010, Japanese Ministry of the Environment identified candidate areas for new establishment or expansion of national or quasi-national parks for the next decade (18 sites) by conducting gap/overlap analysis between important areas in terms of biodiversity and geological/geographical features vs. pre-existing national or quasi-national parks. So far, three of the 18 sites were fully covered by

	additional designations (including expansion of existing PA), whereas two of the 18 sites were partly covered by additional designations (including expansion of existing PA). By next spring, the Ministry will conduct additional designations (including expansion of existing PA) for another 2 sites of the 18 sites, and it will also continue the same work for other sites until 2020.
Management Effectiveness assessment	There has been no comprehensive study or survey on effectiveness of various types of protected areas in Japan. In particular, little is known about effectiveness of marine protected areas in terms of biodiversity conservation. Thus, promoting research on this issue is needed.
Improvement	Collaborative management is more crucial than before, and the Ministry of the Environment addressed this issue by holding ad-hoc meetings about collaborative management of national parks since 2011. The meetings then concluded that effective and collaborative management should be undertaken by sharing visions, management policies and plans of the parks among related parties through an "General-type" Council (group meeting) in each park.
Equity	Collaborative management is more crucial than before, and the Ministry of the Environment addressed this issue by holding ad-hoc meetings about collaborative management of national parks since 2011. The meetings then concluded that effective and collaborative management should be undertaken by sharing management policies and plans of the parks among related parties through an "General-type" Council (group meeting) in each park.
Connectivity and Corridors	Pre-existing initiatives will continue to be promoted and examining policies for and the formation of ecological networks at the wide-area level will be promoted.

5. Republic of Korea

□ Expanding protected areas

To achieve Target 11, Korea has been making endeavours to increase the number of protected areas. In addition, the government of Korea would identify potential protected areas to be included in conservation programmes. Korea is also striving to expand per capita size of national park from 132m2 to 153m2, to increase the number of Marine Protected Areas to 12, and to expand Forest Genetic Resources Reserve to 1500 km^2.

□ Designation and management of protected areas

Different types of protected areas are managed by 4 ministries in accordance with 10 laws. It is necessary to build a comprehensive network at the national level for ecosystem conservation and take a systematic approach in developing a linkage among ministries.

For this, the Korean government has been making efforts to establish National Master Plan for Protected Areas based on analysis about the definition of national protected areas and their characteristics, current status of national protected areas under the law and other potential protected areas, and research about how to build a comprehensive network for national protected areas.

Also, Korea would promote a number of conservation activities to strengthen three major eco-belts including Baekdudaegan Mountain Range, DMZ and islands-coastal area. Specifically, the government is working to restore over 60% of 175,000 km^2 damaged areas in national parks for Baekdudaegan Mountain Range, promote DMZ as to be included in the UNESCO biosphere conservation area, and expand marine protected areas and Ramsar sites in islands-coastal area.

□ Promoting effective management of protected areas

As concerns grow around the paper park globally, consensus is being built for the need to promote qualitative improvement rather than simple quantitative increase of protected areas through an effective management of designated protected areas.

Therefore, Korea is going to have more protected areas to be evaluated for their management effectiveness. 70% of terrestrial protected areas and 70% of marine protected areas will be evaluated, up from the current 42% and 20% respectively.

In addition, the Korean government would expand the special protection zone from 3.5% to 5%, where the entry of the general public is banned for a certain period of time to protect key natural resources, legally protected species and their habitat. This is based on the understanding that risk factors should be prevented in a pre-emptive manner to maintain the health of ecosystem and increase biodiversity.

6. Timor-Leste

Aichi Target 11 element	**Benefits to accrue from implementation of a project**
Quantitative aspects	3000 square kilometres (about 20%) of Timor-Leste's terrestrial area is considered as PA There are 4 designated MPAs.
Improving ecological representation	Currently 52 PAs are designated by the government. From 52 PAs, 22 new PAs designated after developing the NBSAP (2011)
Areas important for biodiversity	16 Important Bird Area (IBAs) have been identified and confirmed in Timor-Leste: 14 on the mainland and 2 on islands.
Management effectiveness and equity	Raising awareness at the national and local level on biodiversity conservation and protection are the main programme priorities from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. All of the country's sub-districts and some villages in the country have been visited to conduct seminars and workshops on biodiversity conservation and protection.
Connectivity	PA and Biodiversity Decree Law is drafted (final). Environmental Basic Law, Environmental Licensing Decree, Fisheries Laws and other regulations are in place.
Other area based conservation measures	Approximately more than 200 km^2 of traditional land recognized as a protected area. This initiative is implemented through traditional knowledge called "Tara Bandu" or bans on environmental destruction such as illegal logging and so on.

7. Viet Nam

1. Conservation of natural ecosystems

a) Consolidate and complete the system of natural protected areas:

- Identify critical ecosystems and prepare plans for expanding the system of protected areas; ***Continue to implement the plan to establish marine and wetland protected areas; Establish biodiversity corridors connecting natural habitats of endangered, rare, and precious species prioritized for protection***;

- Conduct a comprehensive review of biodiversity–related provisions in the current legal documents, and make proposals for amendments, revision, and adjustments to ensure consistency; Conduct research on institutional structures to propose a model for one single management authority for protected areas, highlighting the involvement of and benefits to the communities living in the buffer zones;

- Improve the management system for protected areas, ensuring they are all established with a Management Board; Review and improve the functions, tasks, and organizational activities and take measures to enhance capacity of the Management Boards; Implement policies creating incentives for

staffs working at protected areas; Upgrade necessary infrastructure to support managerial activities; Provide field equipment for all protected areas, including biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems;

- Develop and improve regulations on the decentralization, ranking and classification of protected areas, and the procedure for establishing new protected areas; Prepare and implement management and financial plans, monitoring and regulations for the management of natural protected areas;

- Conduct investigations and assess the values and ecosystem services of natural protected areas;

- ***Develop long-term plans for investment in the buffer zones of protected areas and implement a sustainable economic development model for households in these zones.***

b) Conservation of ecosystems of national and international significance:

- Investigate, review and map ecological regions, identifying areas of high biodiversity value, degraded areas, and sensitive areas;

- Conduct research, collect statistical data to assess the situation, and develop a data bank and maps of natural wetlands, seagrass beds, coral reefs and other typical natural ecosystems;

- Strengthen protection activities in primary forests, and take measures to prevent deforestation and illegal logging in natural forests, special-use forests, and protection forests;

- Continue to implement forest regeneration and afforestation programmes, take measures to enrich forests with native plants, and promote the active prevention of forest fires and increase fire response capacity for all forest levels;

- Continue to implement the targets and tasks in the mangrove forest restoration programme under Decision 405/TTg-KTN dated 16 March 2009;

- Prepare and implement the national plan for conservation and sustainable use of wetlands with priority given to critical river basins;

- Implement measures to protect and restore coral reefs and sea grass ecosystems of appropriate scale and scope;

- Prepare and implement a plan to nominate protected areas for international awards, including wetlands of international importance, biosphere reserves, and ASEAN heritage parks. Develop and issue guidelines for the management of internationally recognized protected areas; and implement policies to support capacity building for effective management of these areas.

2. Conservation of wild and domestic endangered, rare and precious species of plants and animals

a) Prevent the decline of threatened wildlife species, particularly endangered, rare and precious species prioritized for protection:

- Continue to effectively implement the targets and tasks of the programme to protect rare and precious aquatic species at risk of extinction until 2015, with a vision to 2020, attached to Decision 485/QD-TTg dated 2 May 2008 of the Prime Minister;

- Investigate, monitor, periodically update and publish the list of endangered, rare and precious species prioritized for protection;

- ***Implement conservation programmes for endangered, rare and precious wild species prioritized for protection, with special priority given to endangered large mammals: elephants, tigers, saola and primates;***

- Investigate and assess the status of endangered, rare and precious fauna and flora; periodically update, compile, and publish the Vietnam Red Book.

b) Conservation of rare and precious species of native agricultural crops, livestock, and their wild relatives

- Take measures to conserve agricultural crop varieties, livestock and their wild relatives; increase the number of samples of crop varieties that are stored and preserved in gene banks;

- Review, assess, and improve the effectiveness of the programme for on-farm conservation of rare and precious crop varieties and livestock breeds;

- Continue to implement the national ex situ and in situ gene bank conservation programme, for in situ and ex situ conservation of rare and precious plant varieties, livestock and microorganisms.

c) Develop, consolidate and enhance the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation units:

- Assess the current status of ex situ conservation facilities (zoos, botanic gardens, wildlife captive breeding centres, medicinal plant gardens, gene banks, animal rescue centres); take measures to improve the effectiveness of ex situ conservation;

- Accelerate the construction of the Viet Nam Natural Museum in accordance with the Decision 86/QD-TTg dated 20 April 2006 of the Prime Minister;

- Establish a network of rescue centres across the country to ensure the needs of rescued wildlife species by region and category; prioritize investment in upgrading established rescue centres;

- Upgrade the Center of Plant Genetic Resources to become a National Plant Gene Bank that meets international standards.

Annex VI

DRAFT ELEMENTS FOR A PRACTICAL COP 13 DECISION

Heading	Comments
Contributions to other targets	- Encourage regional agreement e.g. ASEAN as active platform for transboundary conservation issues - Capacity building on assessment of equitable governance and its implementation - Greater recognition between action plans and projects as they link or relate to the multiple targets - Recognition of the expansion of protected areas as contributions to other issues, such as water resource management, electricity, food security, fishing, nature-based tourism, etc.
Enabling activities	- Increase support for replicating successful management experiences for protected areas management - Clear mechanisms or platform for supporting fast resolutions of issues on transboundary biodiversity - Support for advocacy work for legislative action that will facilitate implementation of biodiversity - Support for policy development and its passing into legislation - Development of indicators on connectivity, integration into land and seascapes, equity, OECMs for PP report, GBO-5, etc.
Research	- Combining research on endemic species with ABS - Closing gap between academic research and practical conservation for policy makers attending SBSTTA and COP - Increase local technical capacity for species research and conservation - Consideration of the complexity of protected area governance at the different levels (national and subnational) and layers of government and their pros or cons as well as best practices and lessons learned
Financial resources	- Financial mechanism to support natural regeneration in private areas around protected areas as a means of development (for example, children who inherit land from parents and cannot afford to maintain it) - Increase funding for more comprehensive approaches, such as the ridge-to-reef approach - Evaluation mechanisms for self-financing and assessment of the progress - Development of an incentive system based on performance of Aichi Targets - More financial support for national assessments on ecological services
Guidance	- Guidance on how projects can prioritize achievement of the targets at national and regional levels - Best practices for species vulnerability assessments - More easy and practical mechanisms and procedures for allocating and approving projects under GEF or any bilateral funding - Development of guidelines (management effectiveness) for OECM - Recognize and accelerate the assessment of OECM (such as high value conservation areas and essential ecosystem areas) - Improve and strengthen capacity for spatial assessment, interpretation and planning - Encourage parties to conduct national assessments of protected area governance systems their quality and vitality
Capacity development	- Capacity development for park rangers and protected area managers - Capacity development and guidance on increasing multi-focal project, to reduce overlapping projects and increase projects that integrate multiple Aichi Targets - Improve data building and research skills

Effectiveness	- Establish an international standard for protected area performance - Develop global guidance for national assessments of protected area governance systems, with agreed criteria
Contributions to SGDs	- Development of national and regional projects on ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction - Improving community based protected areas models to better include ecotourism, etc.
Connectivity	- Increase transboundary conservation efforts - Better regional collaboration for achieving the targets are they related to transboundary issues - Increase support by UN and IUCN, etc. to countries to formulate and strengthen transboundary conservation initiatives - Improve transboundary agreement between Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea - Increase planning networks for national protected area system so they can better meet international agreements - Set up new biodiversity corridors

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