

# **Aichi Biodiversity Target 11**

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**Isle of Vilm, Germany, 5 June 2014**

# Overview

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



# Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

By 2020,

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

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

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

... *effectively and equitably managed*,

.... *ecologically representative*,

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

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



# Why Target 11 is important: contributions to implementing all Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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





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

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

# **Global Status: Management Effectiveness**

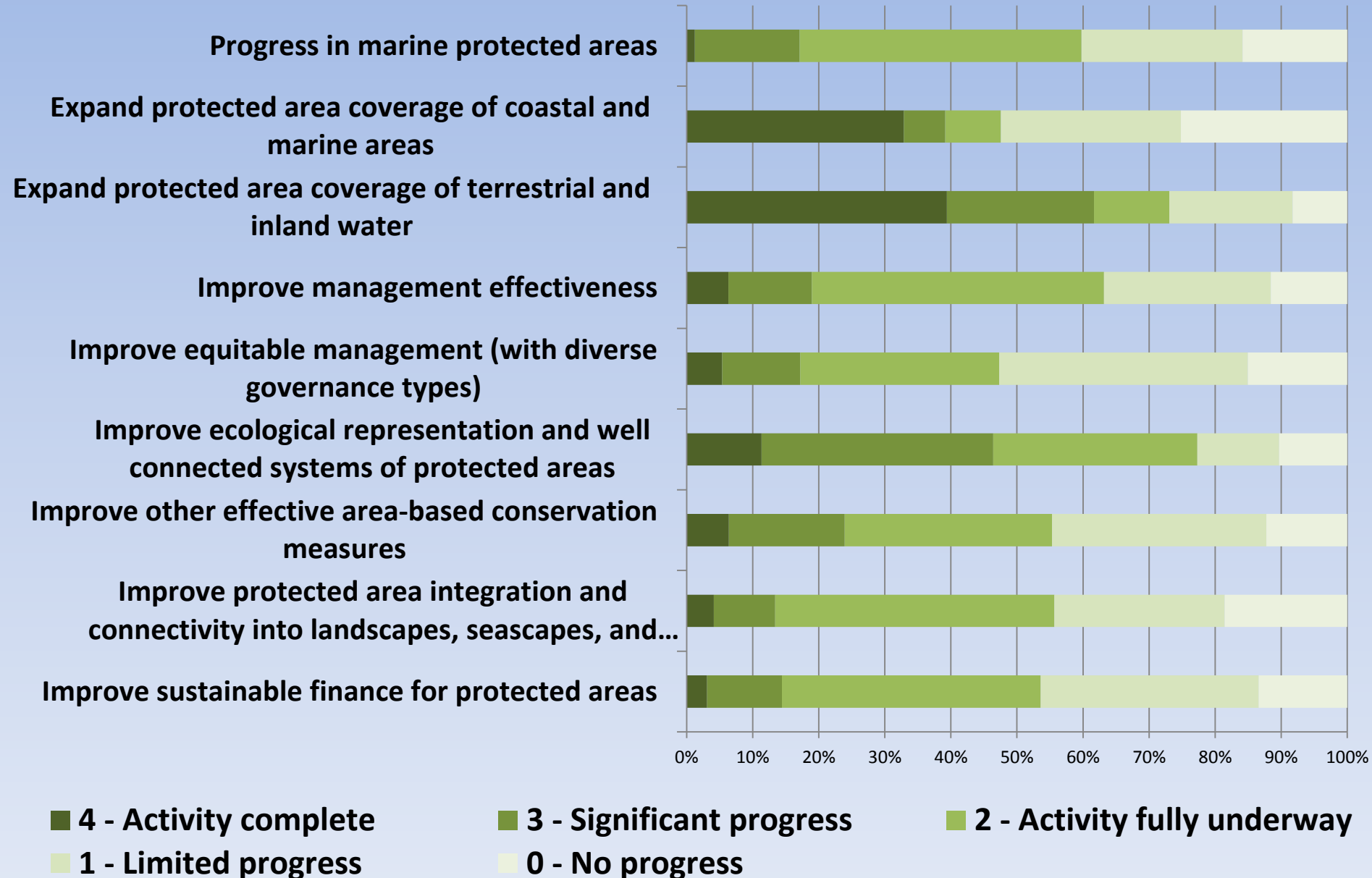
- **less than 30% of the world's protected areas have a management plan.**
- **only 24 % of protected areas of 4,151 assessments undertaken in a 2010 global study have sound management in place.**
- **repeat assessments suggest that management effectiveness scores are generally increasing over time**

# Global Status

- The world community is on track to meet the terrestrial area component of Target 11.
- Need more work on other elements

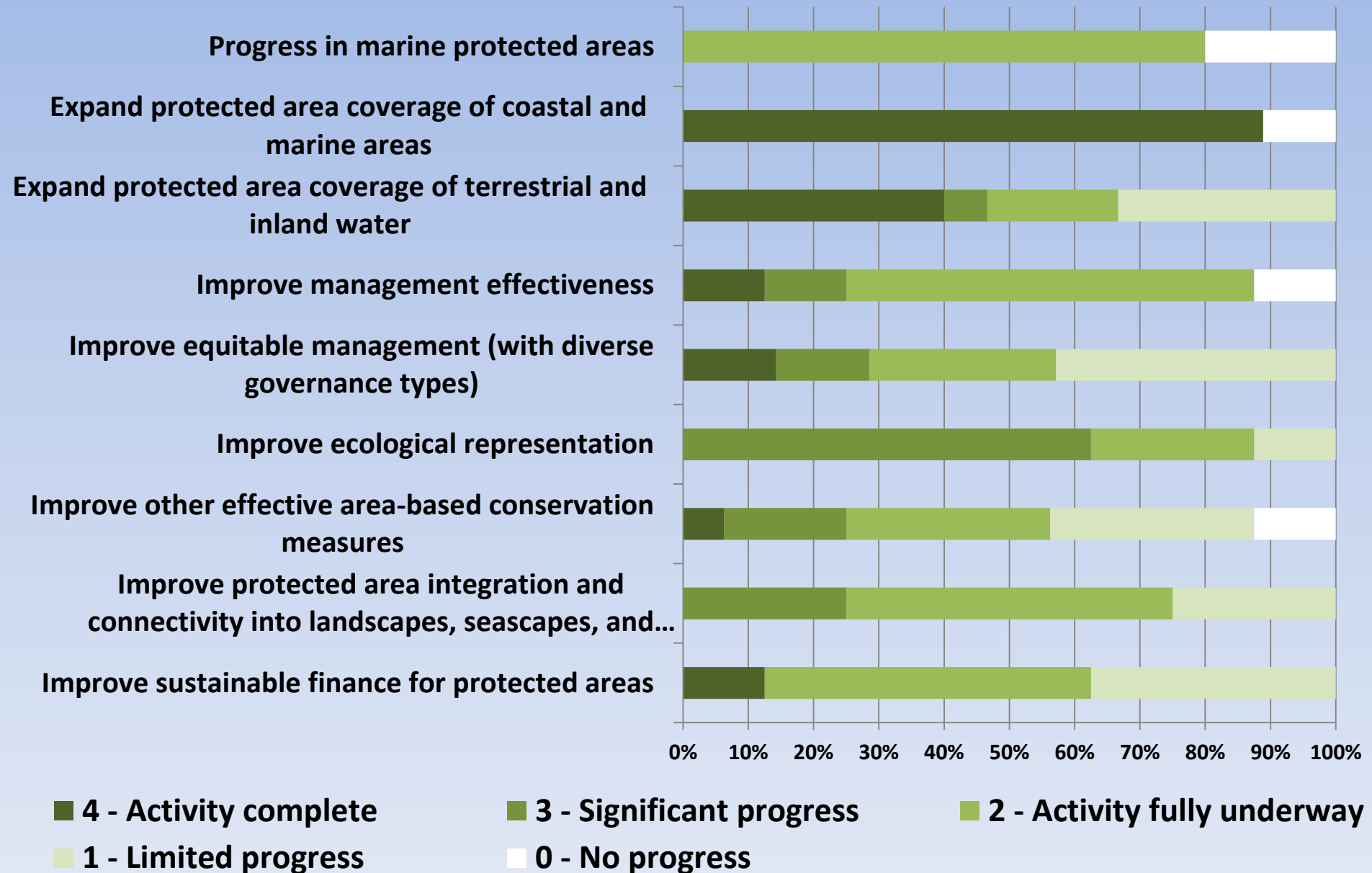


# Global status of implementing elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11





# European Regional Status of Implementing Elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11



# Percentage of National Area Protected

Country	Terrestrial and inland waters area protected		Territorial waters protected (0-12 nautical miles)	
	2000	2012	2000	2012
Belarus	7.15	8.28	landlocked	
Belgium	14.68	23.02	44.13	55.72
Bosnia + Herzegovina	0.58	1.49	99.21	99.21
Bulgaria	4.45	36.61	0.34	15.66
Czech Republic	16.32	22.37	landlocked	
Georgia	3.93	3.93	0.89	0.89
Germany	41.53	48.03	51.60	64.46
Macedonia	6.19	7.27	landlocked	
Moldova	1.94	3.82	landlocked	
Poland	22.55	34.20	4.07	52.77
Russia	10.79	11.33	11.15	11.63
Switzerland	22.26	26.30	landlocked	
Ukraine	3.99	4.05	10.69	10.70
United Kingdom	25.45	27.91	11.74	16.61

# Progress towards implementing elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for the Europe Region

Element of Target 11	Status of activity	Countries
Progress in assessing opportunities for marine protected areas	Activity underway	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Poland, Ukraine
	Limited or no progress	Moldova
Expanding protected area coverage of coastal & marine areas	Significant or more progress	Belgium, Bosnia + Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Germany, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, UK
	Limited or no progress	Georgia
Expanding protected area coverage of terrestrial & inland water	Significant or more progress	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Russia, United Kingdom
	Activity underway	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Macedonia,
	Limited or no progress	Bosnia + Herzegovina, Georgia, Germany, Moldova, Ukraine
Improving management effectiveness	Significant or more progress	Azerbaijan, Moldova
	Activity underway	Belarus, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Poland, Ukraine
	Limited or no progress	Bosnia + Herzegovina

# Progress continued

Element of Target 11	Status of activity	Countries
Improving equitable management	Significant or more prog	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria
	Activity underway	Belarus, Poland
	Limited or no progress	Bosnia+Herz, Macedonia, Moldova
Improving ecological representation	Significant or more progress	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Moldova, Poland, Ukraine
	Activity underway	Belarus, Macedonia
	Limited or no progress	Bosnia + Herzegovina
Improving other effective area-based conservation measures	Significant or more prog	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria
	Activity underway	Belarus, Macedonia, Poland
	Limited or no progress	Bosnia+Herz, Moldova, Ukraine
integration & connectivity into land- and seascapes, & sectors	Significant or more prog	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria
	Underway or more	Belarus, Macedonia, Poland, Ukraine
	Limited or no prog	Bosnia+Herz, Moldova
Improving sustainable finance for protected areas	Significant or more	Azerbaijan
	Activity underway	Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, Ukraine
	Limited or no progress	Bosnia + Herz, Macedonia, Moldova

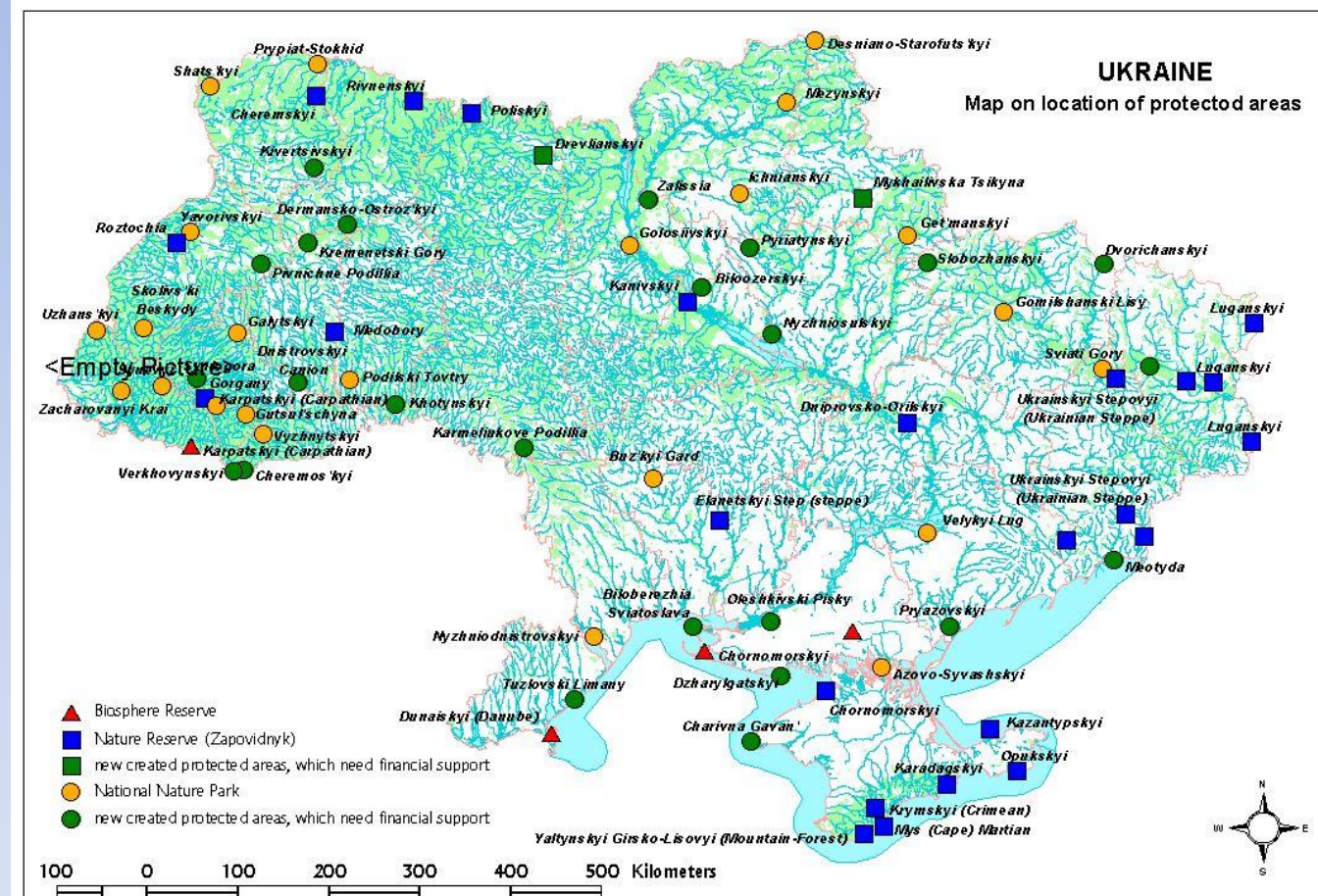
# Ecological Representativeness

## Ecological Gap Assessment: Ukraine

Map of the  
location of  
protected areas  
in Ukraine

Source: Ukraine's Action  
Plan for Implementation  
of the PoWPA:

<http://www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/>





# Ecological Representativeness: Protection status of 90 terrestrial ecoregions for 45 countries of the Europe Region-Sampling

Terrestrial Ecoregion Name	Ecoregion area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected by 2010 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected by 2010 (%)
<b>Altai alpine meadow and tundra</b>	<b>90,361</b>	<b>18,220</b>	<b>20.16</b>
<b>Altai montane forest and forest steppe</b>	<b>142,769</b>	<b>11,617</b>	<b>8.14</b>
<b>Bering tundra</b>	<b>475,340</b>	<b>33,763</b>	<b>7.10</b>
<b>Caledon conifer forests</b>	<b>22,052</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>38.58</b>
<b>Corsican montane broadleaf and mixed forests</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>94.19</b>
<b>Crete Mediterranean forests</b>	<b>8,211</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>11.28</b>
<b>Great Lakes Basin desert steppe</b>	<b>157,570</b>	<b>20,731</b>	<b>13.16</b>
<b>Iberian conifer forests</b>	<b>34,502</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>14.89</b>
<b>Mongolian-Manchurian grassland</b>	<b>889,345</b>	<b>81,568</b>	<b>9.17</b>
<b>North Atlantic moist mixed forests</b>	<b>38,739</b>	<b>8,381</b>	<b>21.63</b>
<b>Northeast Siberian taiga</b>	<b>1,128,415</b>	<b>120,829</b>	<b>10.71</b>
<b>Pyrenees conifer and mixed forests</b>	<b>25,944</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>24.19</b>
<b>Sayan Intermontane steppe</b>	<b>34,012</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>10.47</b>
<b>Selenge-Orkhon forest steppe</b>	<b>228,159</b>	<b>8,983</b>	<b>3.94</b>
<b>Tyrrhenian-Adriatic Sclerophyllous and mixed forests</b>	<b>85,191</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>10.74</b>
<b>Ural montane forests and tundra</b>	<b>174,996</b>	<b>35,450</b>	<b>20.26</b>
<b>Wrangel Island arctic desert</b>	<b>7,548</b>	<b>7,546</b>	<b>99.98</b>
<b>Yamal-Gydan tundra</b>	<b>413,060</b>	<b>27,731</b>	<b>6.71</b>

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

# Ecological Representativeness: Protection status of 28 marine ecoregions (200 nautical miles) for Europe Region

Marine Ecoregion Name	Ecoregion ID	Ecoregion area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected by 2010 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected by 2010 (%)
Aegean Sea	31	314,307	4,793	1.53
Alboran Sea	36	83,827	4,629	5.52
Baltic Sea	24	378,047	19,077	5.05
Black Sea	44	462,160	5,590	1.21
East Siberian Sea	15	923,957	16,075	1.74
<b>Eastern Bering Sea</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>996,617</b>	<b>120,367</b>	<b>12.08</b>
Ionian Sea	34	369,045	1,434	0.39
Kara Sea	17	1,009,975	22,768	2.25
Laptev Sea	16	554,565	24,468	4.41
North & East Barents Sea	18	1,797,767	161,813	9.00
North Sea	25	699,608	23,154	3.31
Saharan Upwelling	28	552,467	4,616	0.84
Sea of Okhotsk	45	1,040,356	4,540	0.44
South and West Iceland	20	376,435	2,804	0.74
Southern Norway	22	253,101	2,381	0.94
Western Mediterranean	35	756,178	73,277	9.69
White Sea	19	87,104	1,450	1.67

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

# Ecological Representativeness:

## Protection status of 6 known Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites in the Europe Region

Country	AZE site name	Estimated % overlap with PA	Level of protection
Armenia	Sevan Lake Watershed	3.4	Partial
Austria	Rofan Mountain	0.0	None
Italy	Madonie Mountains	99.6	Complete
Portugal	Macico Montanhoso Oriental	0.0	None
Portugal	Pico da Vara	0.0	None
Spain	Massis del Montseny Natural Park	100.0	Complete

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

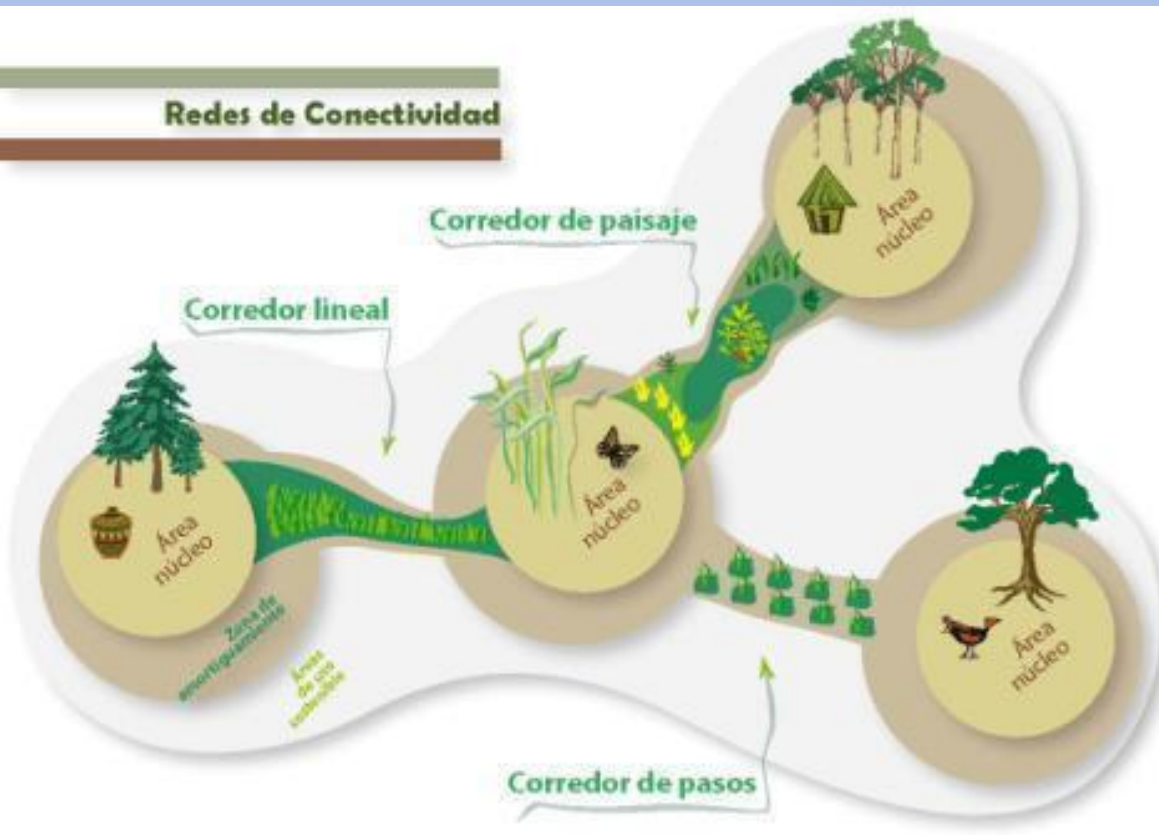
# Management Effectiveness

- Conservation needs equity: a fair sharing of the costs and benefits of preserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in a sustainable way
- Conservation needs respect to human rights: “do not harm”...and have a positive impact on livelihoods wherever possible
- So...what can we do to avoid further loss of habitats, species and natural resources?
- How can we ensure the very base of life, of livelihoods, and development ?

Improving management effectiveness	Significant or more progress	Azerbaijan, Moldova
	Activity underway	Belarus, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Poland, Ukraine
	Limited or no progress	Bosnia + Herzegovina

# Well connected landscapes:

## Connectivity & Resilience



Improving PA integration & connectivity into landscapes, seascapes, & sectors

Significant or more progress

Underway or more progress

Limited or no progress

Azerbaijan, Bulgaria

Belarus, Macedonia, Poland, Ukraine

Bosnia + Herzegovina, Moldova,



# Well connected landscapes:

## Connectivity & Resilience

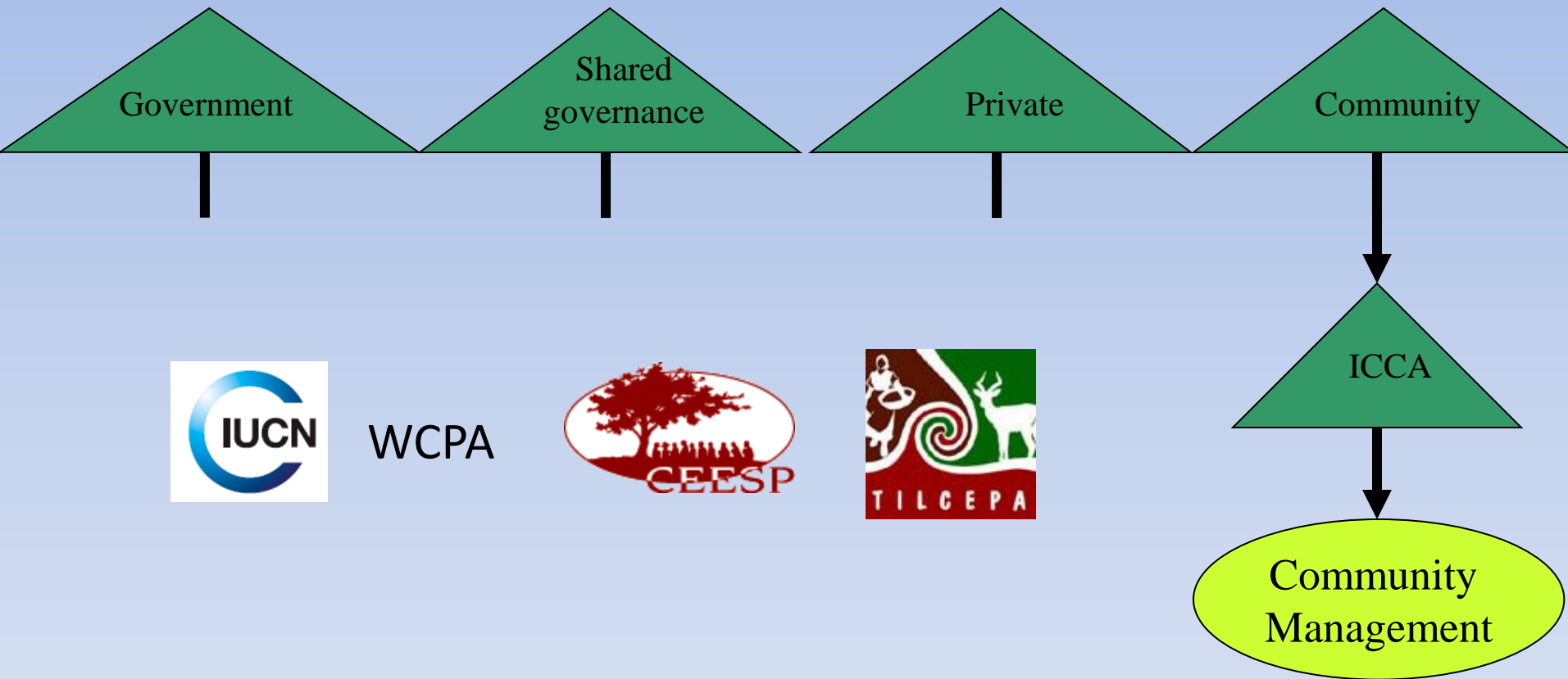


Source:

<http://www.europeangreenbelt.org/>

# Equitable Management

## Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, ICCA



Improving equitable management (with diverse governance types)

Significant or more progress

Azerbaijan, Bulgaria

Activity underway

Belarus, Poland

Limited or no progress

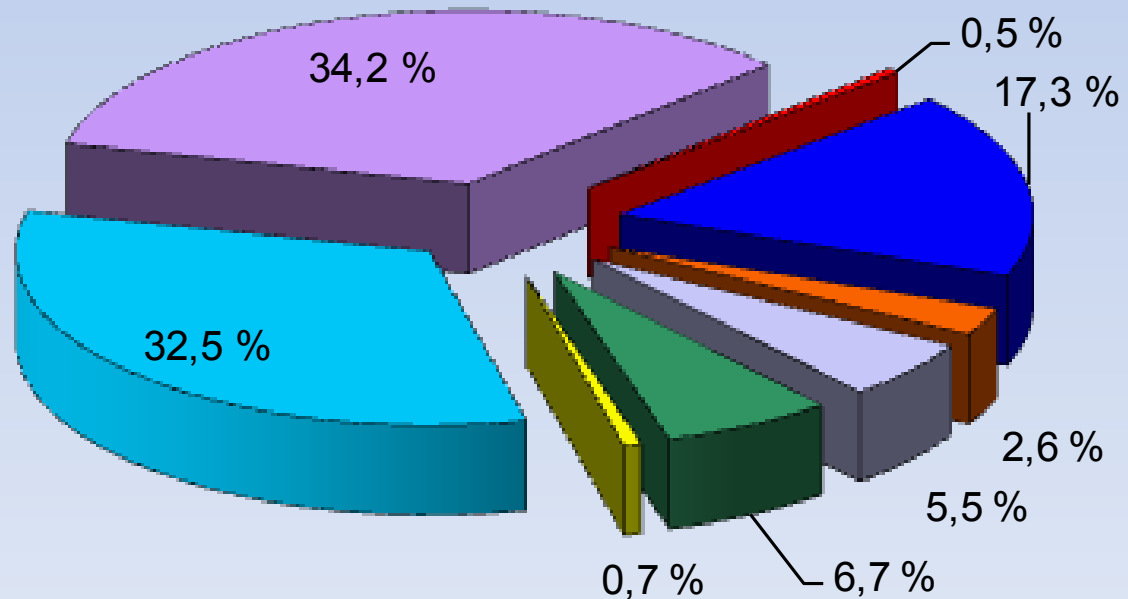
Bosnia + Herzegovina, Macedonia, Moldova

# Equitable Management: Diverse governance types

## Ukraine

Figure of the structure of Ukraine's protected areas system, 2011

- Nature Reserves - 19 units
- Biosphere Reserves - 4 units
- Nature Monuments - 3245 units
- National Nature Parks - 47 units
- Reservations - 2922 units
- Other - 641 units
- Regional landscape parks - 55 units
- Reserve Stows - 803 units



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

[illegible]

# Percentage of Currently Protected Area (2012) and Proposed Target (2020)

Country	Terrestrial area	
	Currently protected (%)	Proposed target (%)
<b>Moldova</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Bosnia + Herzegovina</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>17</b>

Country	Territorial Waters (12 nautical miles)	
	Currently protected (%)	Proposed target (%)
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>2</b>



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

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

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

Examples below

Coverage of coastal & marine areas (%)	Coverage of terrestrial & inland water (%)	Management effectiveness target	Governance target	Ecological representation target	Integration target	Sustainable financing target
10%	17%	By 2018, 50% of protected areas have evaluations and revised site-based plans which are under implementation	By 2014, there will be a legislative frameworks to enable good governance & management. By 2015, there will be legal mechanisms for multiple types of protected areas.	By 2019, 30% coverage targets are reached for all ecoregions	By 2018, all provinces have developed and adopted integration plans and are beginning to implement them	By 2020, 50% of protected areas have site-based sustainable financing plans that are being implemented

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

**Country:**

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

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

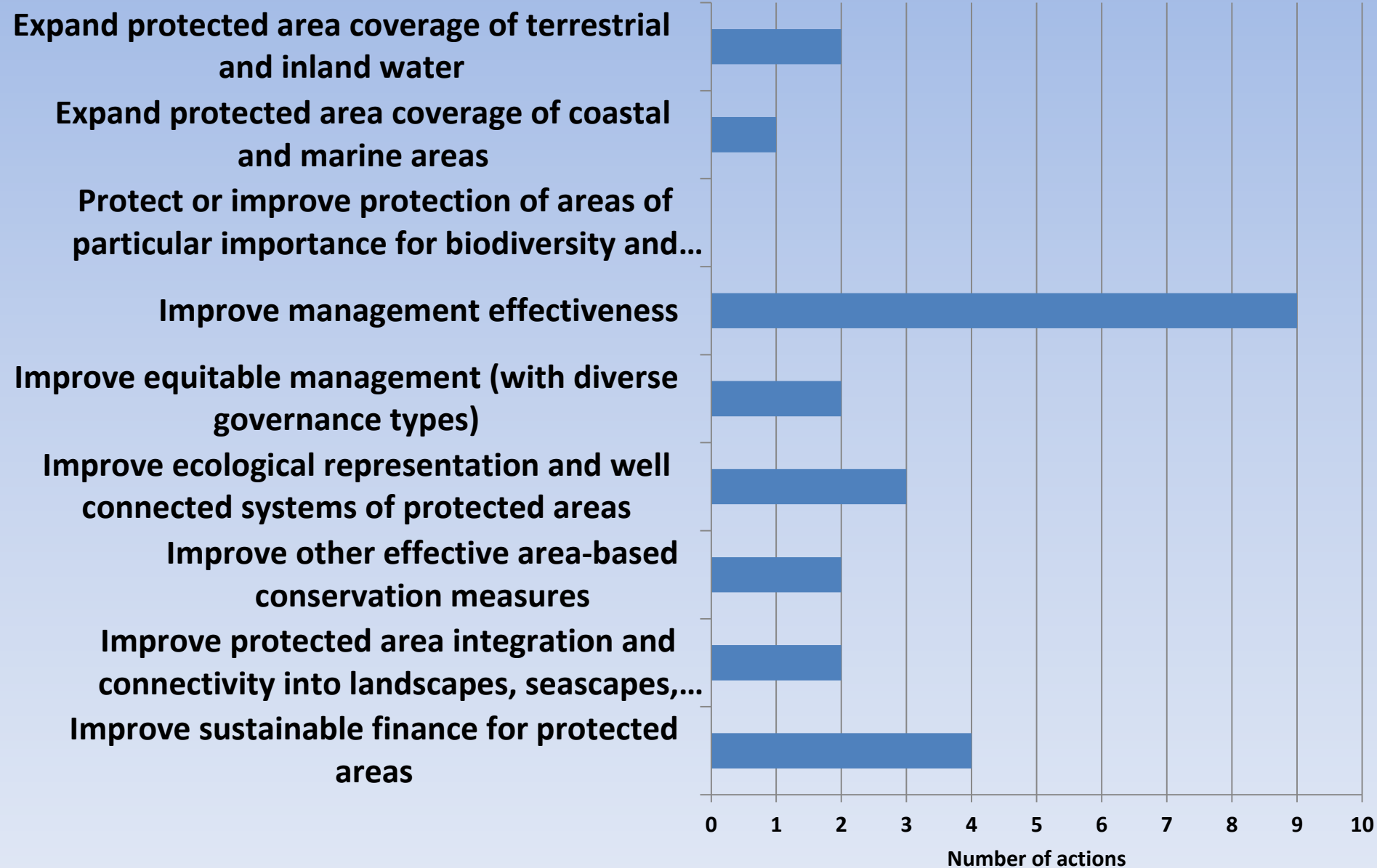
# COP 11 Decision XI/24 National Level

Invites Parties to...

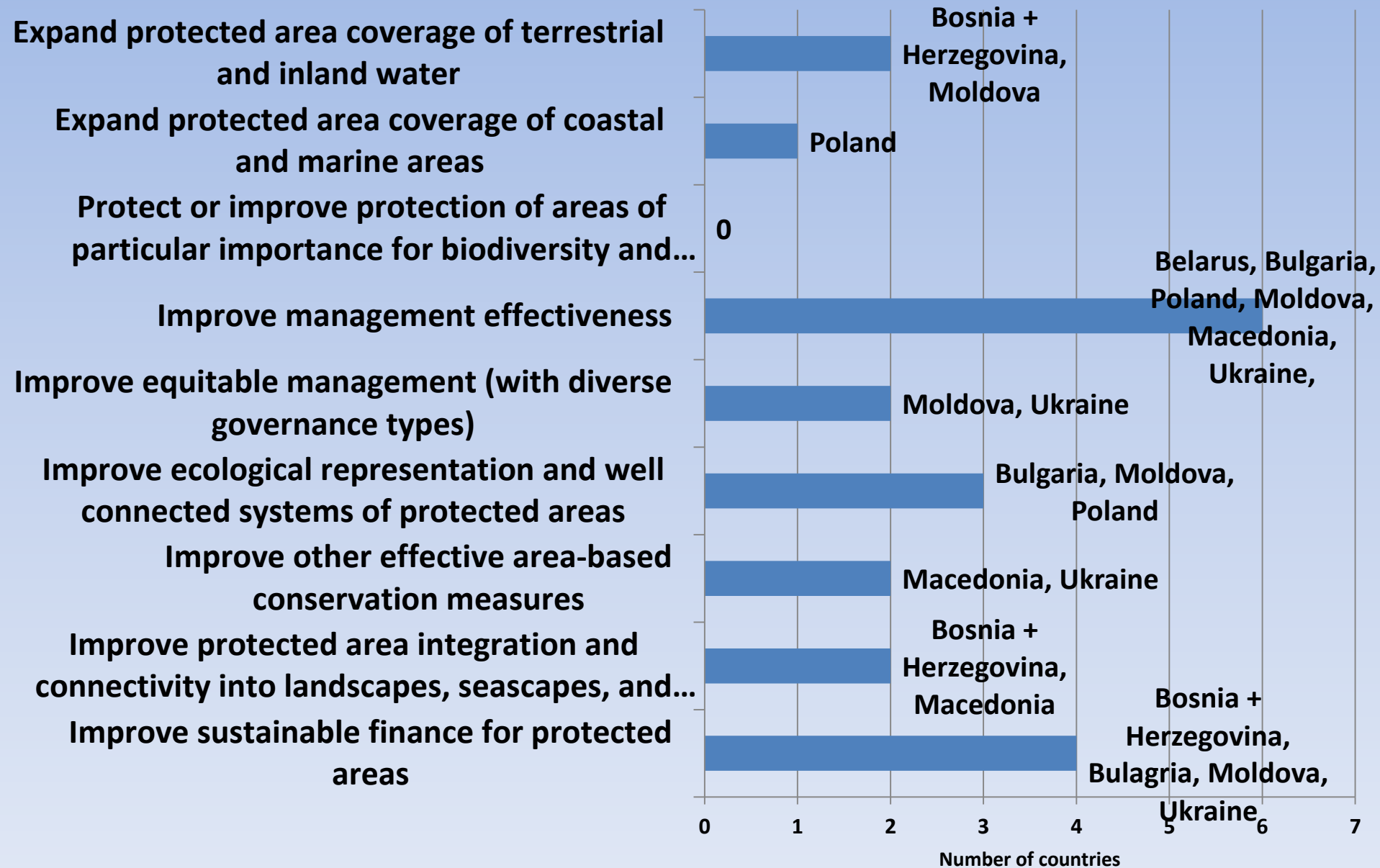
- *Integrate* national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP);
- *Adopt* PoWPA Action Plans/NBSAPs as policy instruments;
- *Use* NBSAPs as the primary framework for implementation; and
- *Use* them as the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



# 25 actions categorized by element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for 8 European countries



# The number of European countries with actions categorized by elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11





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

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

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

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

# GEF 5 Regional & National Projects Categorized by Element of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

Countries	National Project Title	Implementing Agency	Element of Target 11
Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia,	Revision of the NBSAPs , including Fifth National Report	UNEP	Cross-cutting
Azerbaijan , Croatia , Moldova, Montenegro , Serbia,	National BD Planning to Support Imple. of CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	Cross-cutting
Azerbaijan	Increasing Representation of Effectively Managed Marine Ecosystems in the PA System	UNDP	Management effectiveness
Croatia	Strengthening the Institutional & Financial Sustainability of National PA System		
Georgia	Expand & Improve Management Effectiveness of Adjara Region's PAs		

# PART 2 EXERCISE: Roadmap for Implementation

*Given the targets you have set for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, please outline some priority actions to work towards their implementation, keeping in mind projects under development.*  
(Note: this roadmap should be included in revised NBSAPs)

## Suggestion / Example

Element Target of ABT 11	Actions for Implementation	Existing or new projects	Timelines
Management effectiveness: By 2018, 50% of protected areas have evaluations and revised site-based plans which are under implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forming working groups</li> <li>2. Assessing threats</li> <li>3. Assessing management weaknesses</li> <li>4. Assessing policy constraints</li> <li>5. Analyzing and revising management plans</li> <li>6. Implementing results</li> </ol>	GEF projects X, PIF under development	<p>For X, Y and Z protected areas (7% coverage):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jan to Feb 2014</li> <li>2. March to August 2014</li> <li>3. September to December 2014</li> <li>4. January to March 2015</li> <li>5. Analysis: April to July 2015</li> <li>6. Implementation: July 2015 onwards</li> </ol>