



# **Closing the gap for commitments: developing priority actions**

**Capacity-building workshop for South, Central and  
West Asia on achieving  
Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and 12  
New Delhi, India**

**Dr. Sarat Babu Gidda**

**Convention on Biological Diversity**

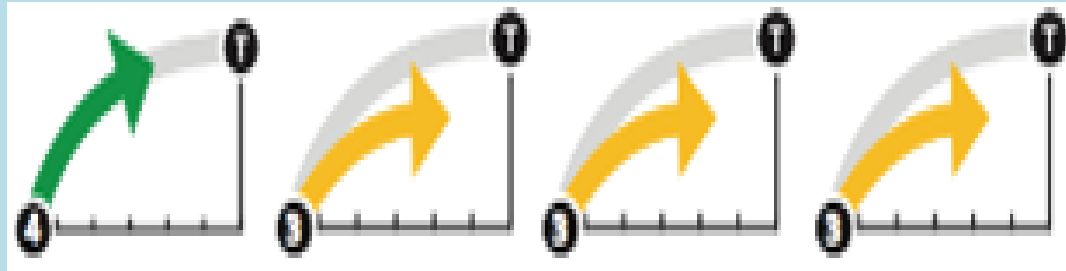
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# What do we want?

Taking into account the remaining time for Target date, is it possible to achieve at least some elements of Target 11 ?





## **If so what we have now?**

- **15.4% terrestrial and 8.4% marine.**
- **Above 600 terrestrial and 150 marine ecological regions have reached 10% protection.**
- **AIBs at least globally available data bases 200 AZEs and 700 IBAs are fully protected**
- **30% of PAs PAME was assessed and only 10% have effective management in place**
- **A number of ICCAs which extend protection to some of the ERs, IBAs , AZEs and other AIBs**





## Then what is needed to achieve at least those elements

- 1.6% of or 2.2 million sq Km of new terrestrial and marine PAs in next five years.
- Those new PAs include remaining 200 terrestrial and 80 marine ERs to reach 10% protection level.
- Those new PAs also include some of partially protected or un protected IBAs and AZEs
- Improve PAME assessment 60% and at least 50% of PAs have adequate management in place





## Then how ?

1. First identify the gaps
2. Then feasibility of filling those gaps realistically
3. Then identify focused priority actions to be undertaken for filling those gaps in next five years.
4. Implement them through GEF 6 and other bilateral funding.
5. That will contribute to achieving the target at national, Regional and local levels.

**Is this deceptively simple?**





# COP 11 Decision XI/24

## National Level

*Invites Parties to...*

- Integrate PoWPA action plans into updated NBSAPs;
- Consistent with national circumstances, **undertake major efforts**, with appropriate support, **to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11**;
- Strengthen recognition of and support for community-based approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Renew efforts to establish multi-sectoral committees that include representatives of indigenous and local communities in support of the PoWPA, and continue to conduct assessments of the governance of protected areas;
- **Align protected area projects in PoWPA action plans with the fourth, fifth and sixth replenishment periods of the GEF**; and
- Report on the implementation of PoWPA action plans, including incorporation of the results of implementing projects funded by the GEF and other donors, in order to track progress towards achieving Aichi Target 11.





# COP 11 Decision XI/24 All Levels

- ***Invites* the GEF and its implementing agencies to facilitate alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects identified in PoWPA action plans.**
- ***Invites* the Ramsar, the Man and the Biosphere Programme of UNESCO, and the World Heritage Convention, along with other relevant partners, regional agencies, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies...to create synergies and partnerships and to consider aligning their activities towards supporting implementation of PoWPA action plans.**
- *Invites* the UNEP-WCMC and its partners, including the World Commission on Protected Areas of the IUCN, to continue to report progress towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 .
- *Invites* regional initiatives, organizations and agencies, and organizations of indigenous and local communities, to coordinate their activities and to foster regional cooperation partnerships and implementation strategies.
- ***Invites* partners to further support implementation of PoWPA action plans and to continue to develop technical guidance to achieve the full scope of Aichi Target 11.**





# Process for Formulation of Actions for Achievement of Aichi Targets 11 and 12

## Overview:

National  
Commitments

Current  
implementation  
assessment

Gaps

National Actions







# Process for Formulation of Actions for Achievement of Aichi Targets 11 and 12

1. What are national commitments to achieving Aichi Targets 11 and 12 based on PoWPA action plans, NBSPAs and other national policies?
2. Which elements of the targets are your country focusing on given your national commitments?
3. Does the data you have compiled correspond to the elements that you are going to work towards for achievement of these targets? Where are the gaps? Who (partner organizations) do you think can help you with fulfilling these gaps in data?
4. Map projects currently being implemented (GEF-5, etc.) with elements of the two targets to assess what overlaps exist and whether there are any gaps in terms of national commitments. Are the national commitments being fully implemented within existing projects?





# GEF-5 PA related Projects – India



Project #	Country	Project Title	Focal Area	Implementing Agency	Full project	GEF grant	Co-financing	Status
<a href="#">3469</a>	India	SLEM/CPP: Sus Land Man in Shifting Cultivation Areas of Nagaland for Ecological & Livelihood Security	Multi Focal Area	UNDP	FP	3,600,000	20,000,000	Under Implementation
<a href="#">2444</a>	India	BD Conservation & Rural Livelihoods Improvement	Biodiversity	World Bank	FP	11,500,000	35,600,000	Under Implementation
<a href="#">3936</a>	India	IND-BD Mainstreaming Coastal & Marine BD Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary in Andhra Pradesh State	Biodiversity	UNDP	FP	6,023,636	17,700,000	Under Implementation
<a href="#">3941</a>	India	IND-BD Mainstreaming Coastal & Marine BD Conservation into Production Sectors in the Malvan Coast, Maharashtra State	Biodiversity	UNDP	FP	3,438,294	10,200,000	Under Implementation
<a href="#">4743</a>	India	Developing an Effective Multiple Use Man Framework for Conserving BD in the Mountain Landscape of the High Ranges, Western Ghats	Biodiversity	UNDP	FP	6,275,000	30,000,000	CEO Endorsed
<a href="#">4942</a>	India	India Ecosystems Service Improvement Project	Multi Focal Area	World Bank	FP	20,500,000	115,000,000	CEO Endorsed



# Protected Areas related projects approved by the German Government through BMZ, BMUB, KfW and IKI –India example

## INDIA

- ■ **Indo-German Biodiversity Project: Incentives for Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)  
 GIZ Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 4.50 million

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- ■ **Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)  
 GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 9.60 million

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- ■ **YSC: Programme for the Restoration of Agrobiodiversity and Natural Resources in Orissa**  
 BMZ terre des hommes Deutschland e.V. (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)  
 Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.36 million 2013: € 0.36m

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- ■ **HEAL: Improvement of the Livelihood of Marginalised Coastal Inhabitants of Kanyakumaris through Improved Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**  
 BMZ terre des hommes Deutschland e.V. (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)  
 Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.38 million 2013: € 0.38m

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- **Socio-economic Strengthening of Tribals and Rural Poor and Natural Resource Management in Tripura**  
 BMZ Ministry of Rural Development  
 GIZ Project term: 2009–2014; Funding volume: 3.00 million

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- **Participatory Management of Natural Resources in Tripura**  
 BMZ Government of Tripura  
 KfW Project begin: 2008; Funding volume: € 12.00 million

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- ■ **Food Security in the Dhule Region**  
 BMZ Karl Kübel-Stiftung (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)  
 Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.44 million 2013: € 0.44m

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- **Sustainable Land-use Planning and Management**  
 BMZ Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Department of Land Resources  
 GIZ Project term: 2014–2016; Funding volume: 3.20 million  
 Commitment 2013: € 3.20 million, of which € 1.20 million for biodiversity 2013: € 1.20m





# GEF-5 PA related projects – Kyrgyzstan



Project #	Country	Project Title	Focal Area	Agency	Project type	GEF grant	Co-financing	Status
<a href="#">4761</a>	Kyrgyz Republic	Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources under Climate Change Conditions	Multi Focal Area	FAO	FP	5,454,545	17,100,000	CEO Endors
<a href="#">4844</a>	Kyrgyz Republic	Improving the Coverage and Management Effectiveness of PAs in the Central Tian Shan Mountains	Biodiversity	UNDP	MSP	950,000	4,200,000	CEO Approve
<a href="#">6958</a>	Kyrgyz Republic	Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity and Association Land and Forest Resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain Ecosystems and Support to Sustainable Livelihoods	Multi Focal Area	UNDP	FP	3,988,575	16,500,000	Council Approved
<a href="#">9037</a>	Kyrgyz Republic	Sustainable Forest and Land Management	Multi Focal Area	World Bank	FP	4,109,589	15,000,000	CEO Endors
<a href="#">2377</a>	Regional	Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains - and Integrated and Transboundary Initiative in Central Asia Phase I	Land Degradation	UNEP	FP	3,000,000	6,000,000	Under Implementation



# Examples of tracking – Kyrgyzstan

<b>Aichi Target; 11 &amp; 12 Elements;</b>	<b>Benefits accrue from the implementation of project* Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of PAs in Central Tian Shan mountains;-4844- CEO approved</b>
Quantitative aspects	Establishment of a new national park covering 187,000 hectares in Khan Tengri region
Improving ecological representation	representation of habitats of threatened species of Central Tian Shan in the national PA system by 2016: - National PA coverage up from current 6.3% to c.7% -
Areas Important for Biodiversity	Representation of endangered snow leopard habitat and that of other vulnerable, threatened, and endangered species in the PA system in Central Tian Shan up from c. 20% to 48%
Equity	<p>at Khan Tengri PA (new PA) through creation of a Local Management Board and joint ranger groups to enforce anti poaching, fire prevention, resource use regulations, control over species and habitat management activities.</p> <p>Amendments to the Law on Protected Areas to legally define the procedures for the establishment, operation and enforcement of PA buffer zones and wildlife corridors taking into account local community needs and land use rights.</p> <p>Increase in incomes of local communities from biodiversity-compatible activities (c. 10-15% rise in income compared to baseline; this is average increase reported by households under past and current UNDP poverty reduction programs, measured before and after UNDP interventions through socio-economic studies.)</p>
Management effectiveness .	<p>Improvement in the capacities of PA staff and in overall management effectiveness of Khan Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Ertash National Reserve (METT score increase by 25%)</p> <p>METT introduced as a tool to monitor PA effectiveness and linked with improved biodiversity monitoring program at PAs in Central Tian Shan. Management effectiveness of newly established PA at least 45% by the end of the project (up from 0 at the start of the project).</p> <p>A 30% reduction in poaching and illegal logging at targeted PAs</p>
Connectivity and corridors	Reconciliation of economic activities with conservation in sensitive buffer areas and corridors ensuring safe passage of snow leopard and ungulates over c. 200,000 hectares
Threatened species conservation	<p>Reduced threats and disturbance at nesting/ breeding and foraging sites for snow leopard, ungulates and threatened birds-of-prey</p> <p>Better protection of globally threatened species listed in IUCN Red Data List - Snow leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>), Argali (<i>Ovis ammon</i>), Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) <i>Chalepoxenus-leonomyrma</i> (<i>Leptothorax longipilosus</i>) Better protection of species listed in national Red Data Book – Barbary Falcon (<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>), vulnerable endemic invertebrates such as Merzbacher's Apollo Butterfly (<i>Parnassius Apollo merzbacher</i>), Eurasian lynx (<i>Lynx lynx</i>), Pallas cat (<i>Otocolobus manul</i>), Brown Bear (<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>), Beech marten (<i>Martes martes foina</i>), Ibisbill (<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>), Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>), Himalayan griffon (<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>), Eurasian Griffon (<i>Gyps fulvus</i>), Cinereous Vulture (<i>Aegypius monachus</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), Great Spotted Woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopos major</i>), Demoiselle Crane (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>), as well as CITES species such as Steppe Eagle (<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>), Eastern imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca Savigny</i>), and Short-toed Eagle (<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>).</p>



# Examples of Priority Actions at national level for Achievement of Aichi Targets 11 and 12

Examples of focused priority actions to be undertaken in the next five years...

- **Quantitative**: national terrestrial protected areas will be expanded to xx% and marine protected areas by xx% or simply give area in sq km or ha
- **Ecological Representation**: 10% protection coverage will be reached for the following terrestrial / marine ecoregions.
- **Areas Important for BD**: xx IBAs, xx AZEs , xx other areas of importance for biodiversity will be protected .
- **Management Effectiveness**: Assessment will be undertaken in another 30% both area and number of PAs and implement the result so that at least 20% of total number of protected areas are assessed as having adequate management.





# Examples of Priority Actions at national level for Achievement of Aichi Targets 11 and 12

- **Equity & Governance**: legal mechanisms put in place to recognize for multiple types of protected area governance and implement good governance & management at the system level.
- **Integration and connectivity**: Three new corridors will be developed to develop spatial connectivity including community conserved areas as stepping stones.
- **Sectoral Integration**: Mainstreaming of Protected areas into agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, mining and infrastructure sectors undertaken
- **Other effective area based conservation measures**: OECMs are listed and recognized
- **Threatened species** status assessments are completed at least for all plants, mammals xxx etc
- **Conservation plans** developed for xxx CR endemic species.







## Priority Actions at national level for Achievement of Aichi Targets 11 and 12

Taking into account NBSAPs, PoWPA action Plans, GEF PIFs etc. **work on indentifying your priority actions**, where possible indentify quantify outputs, whose implementation in next 5 years contribute to the change in existing status of various elements of Targets 11 and 12 at national, regional and global level.







## **Regional Roadmap of Actions for Achievement of Aichi Targets 11 and 12**

**Collate and aggregate the national actions and arrive on sub-regional road maps of actions to be implemented in next five years.**

**For example, percentages and numbers can be added;**





# GEF 6 Allocations

If GEF 6 prioritization has not yet been done, invite attention of GEF and CBD FPs to the COP 11 decision and relevance of GEF 6 programmes for posing new projects.

To help you in this regard we have already requested UNDP to help through their national offices.

Repeat this with other bilateral funding opportunities.

