



# **Sub-regional Analysis of the Status of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12**

**Capacity-building workshop for Africa on achieving  
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12  
Entebbe, Uganda**

**Dr. Sarat Babu Gidda**

**Convention on Biological Diversity**

**21 March 2016**





# Explanation of the Elements of 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***



# Status of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

**17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water are protected**



**Protected areas are well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape**



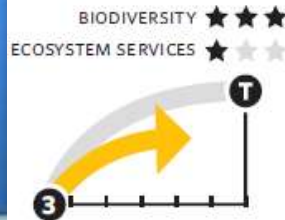
**10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are protected**



**Protected areas are effectively and equitably managed**



**Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are protected**



**Protected areas are ecologically representative**





# Development of Country Data Dossiers

## Target 11: 184 country dossiers

**Information available from BirdLife International, the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas, and the World Database of Protected Areas.**

- **Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions**
- **Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas**
- **Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites**
- **Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and AZEs and candidate ER for further protection**
- **Actions identified in their PoWPA Action Plan, Fifth National Report, or NBSAP**
- **Protected areas are ecologically representative**
- **Allocation and utilization of their Fifth and Sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

## Target 12: 126 country dossiers

**Information available from BirdLife International, the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas, and the IUCN Red List.**

- **Threatened Species identified by the IUCN Red List for various taxonomic groups**
- **Threatened Bird Species**
- **Critically Endangered Endemic Species**

**Dossiers have helped to compile the regional, sub-regional and global-level status of the target**



# Target 11- quantitative aspects

17% terrestrial and 10 % of coastal and marine areas ?



# Percentage of global areas protected in 2004 (red) and 2014 (blue)

## Territorial Seas (0-12 nautical miles)



## Areas within national jurisdiction (0-200 nautical miles)



## Land



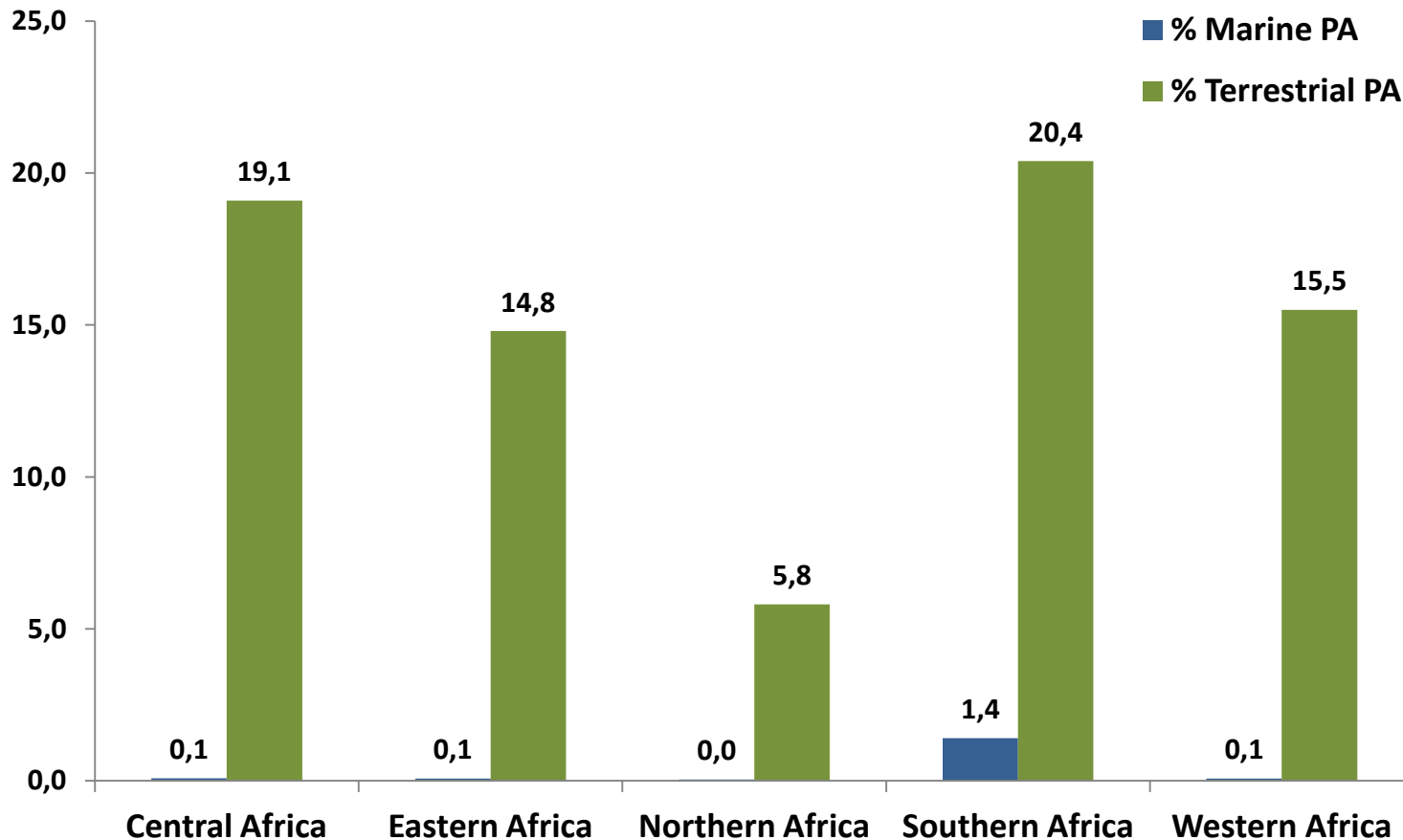
0,00% 2,00% 4,00% 6,00% 8,00% 10,00% 12,00% 14,00% 16,00%



# Percentage of Protected Areas in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa

**By 2020, (globally)**

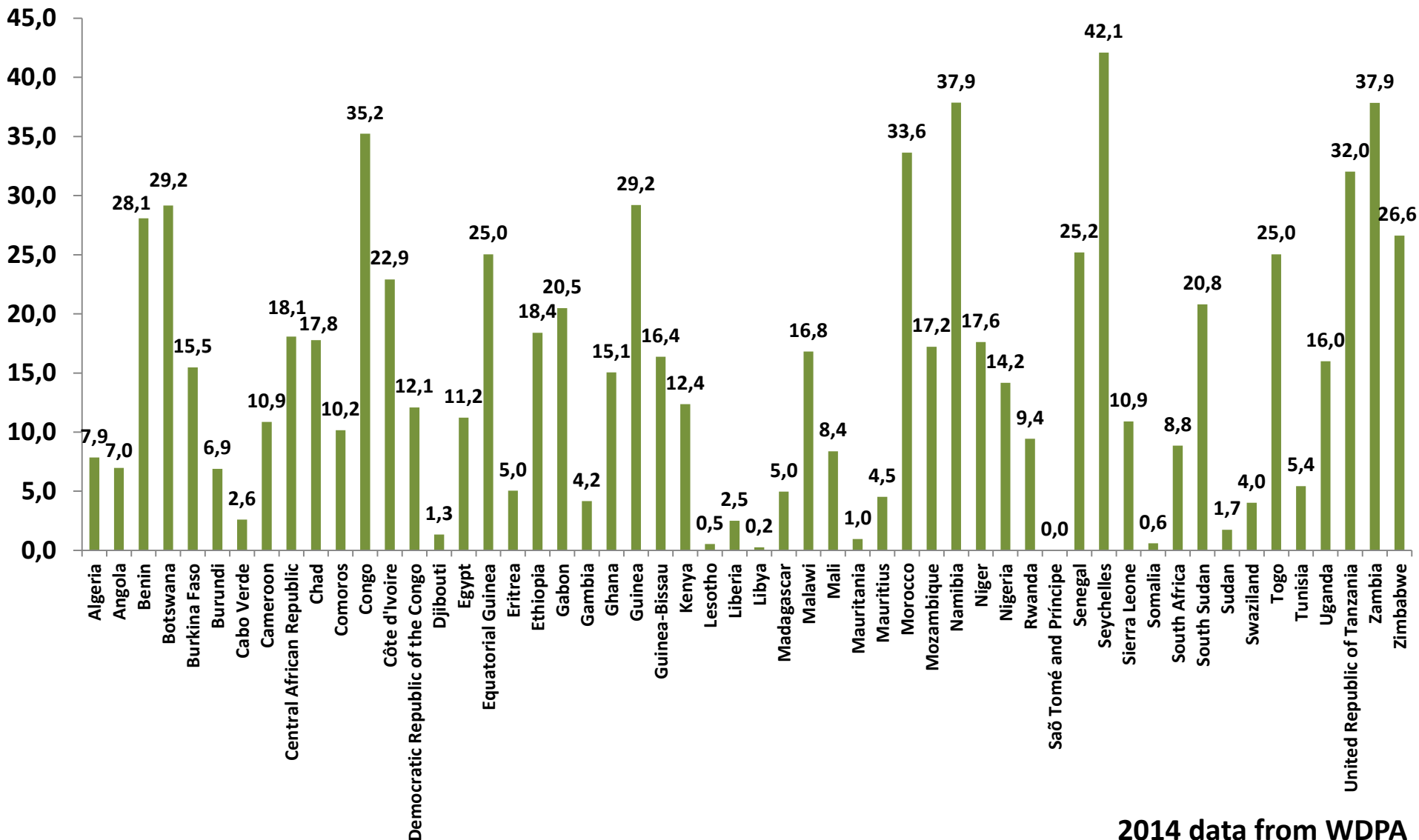
**at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through protected areas**



***National targets should be accumulative to reach global target***



# Percentage of terrestrial protected areas in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa

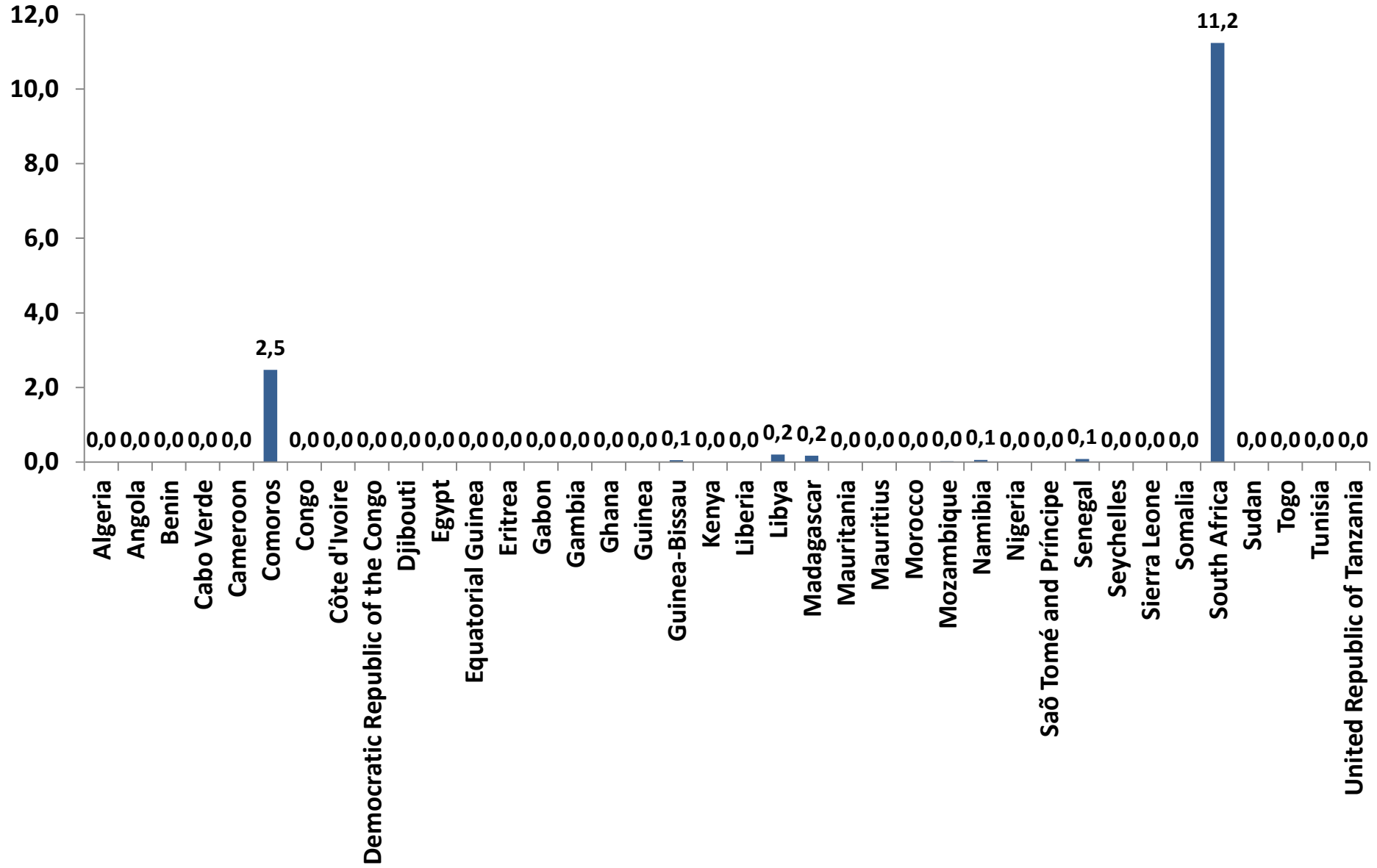


2014 data from WDPA





# Percentage of marine protected areas in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa EEZ up to 200 nautical miles





# Explanation of the Elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

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***... ecologically representative,***

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

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# Areas of particular importance for biodiversity

*What are areas of particular importance for biodiversity?*

## Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

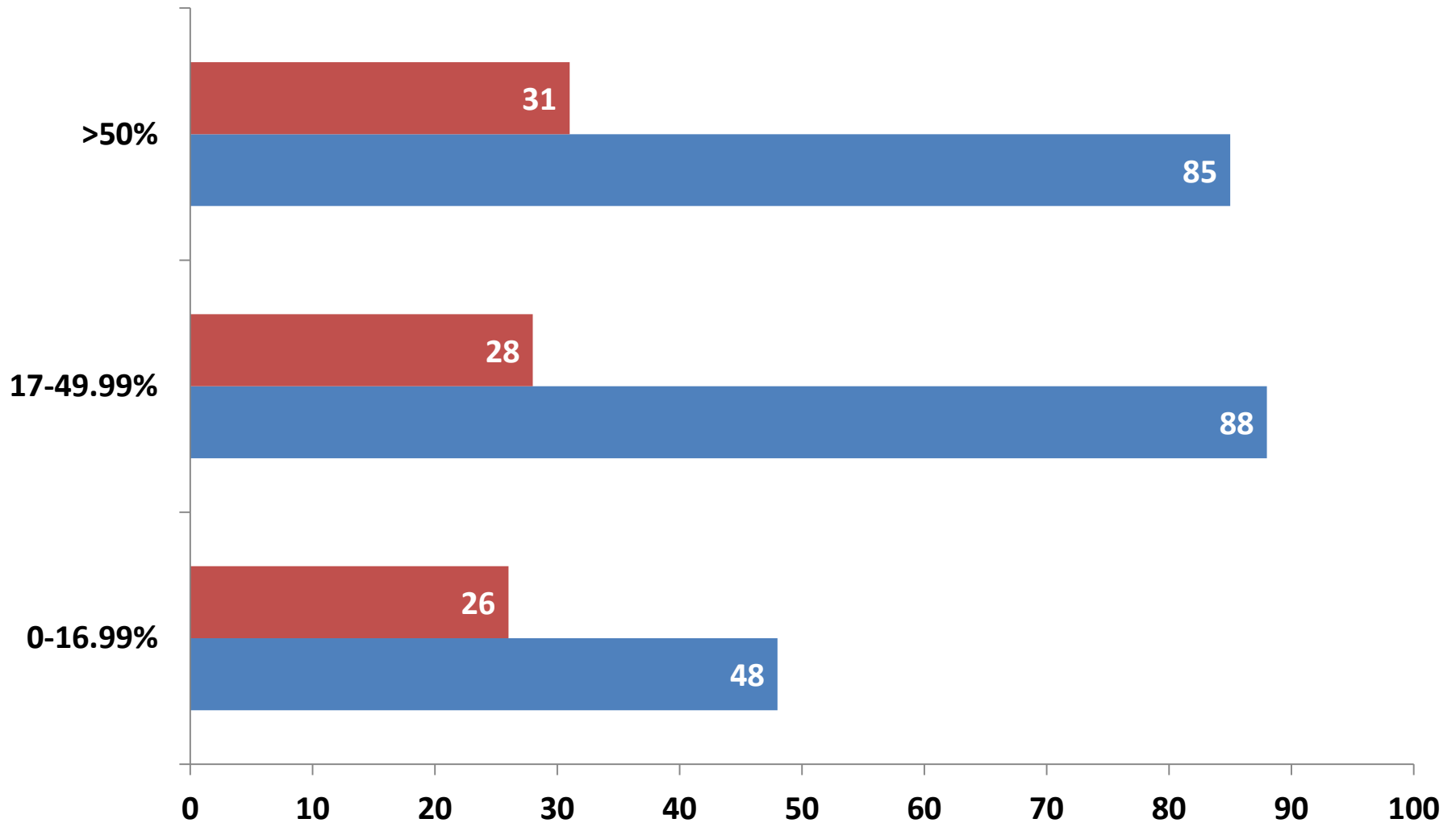
- Important Bird Areas
  - Important Plant Areas
    - Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
    - Areas rich in wild relatives of crops



## Vulnerability and Irreplaceability



# Number of countries with different levels of protected area coverage for Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (red) and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (blue)

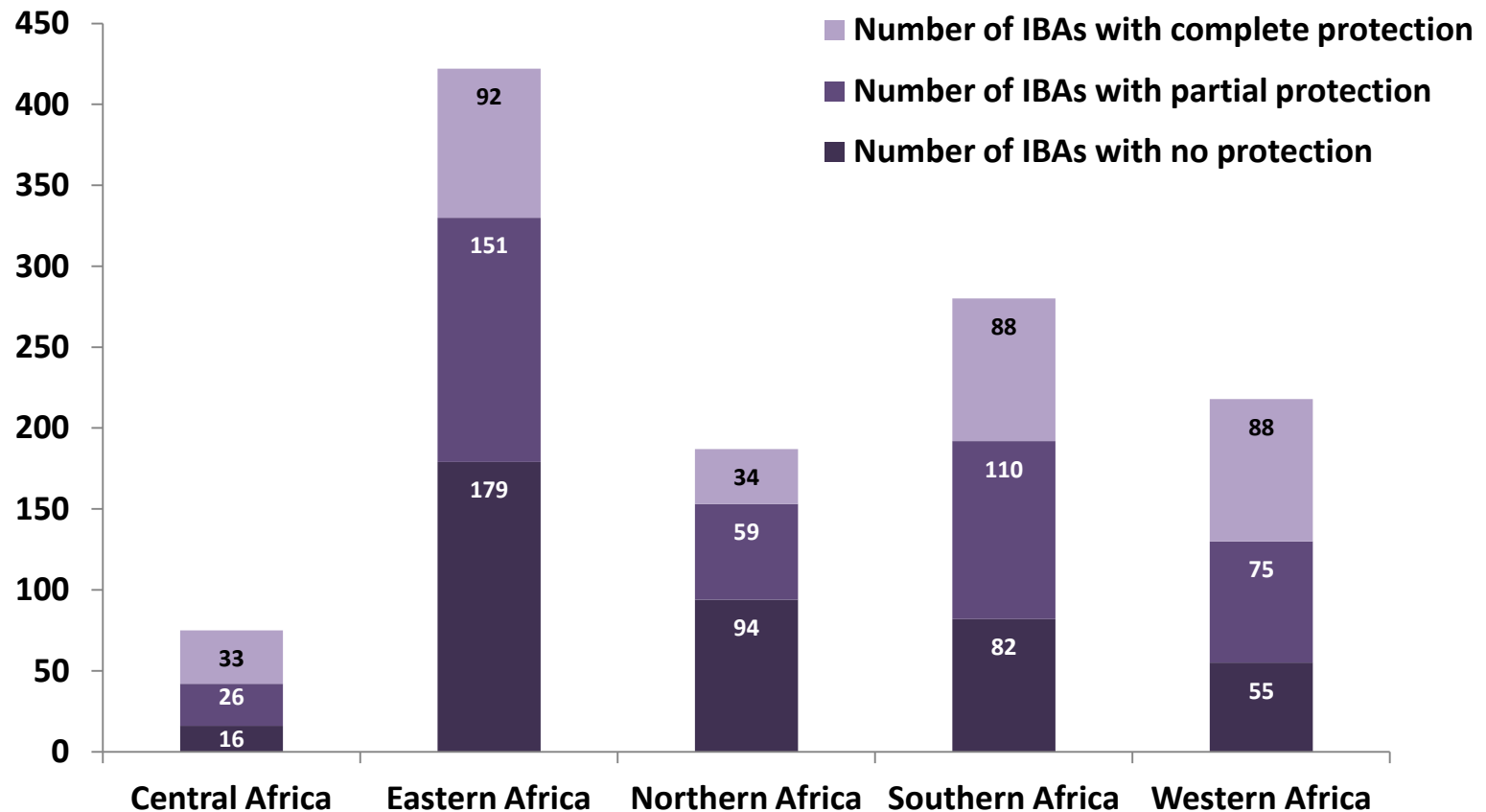




# Protection Status of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa

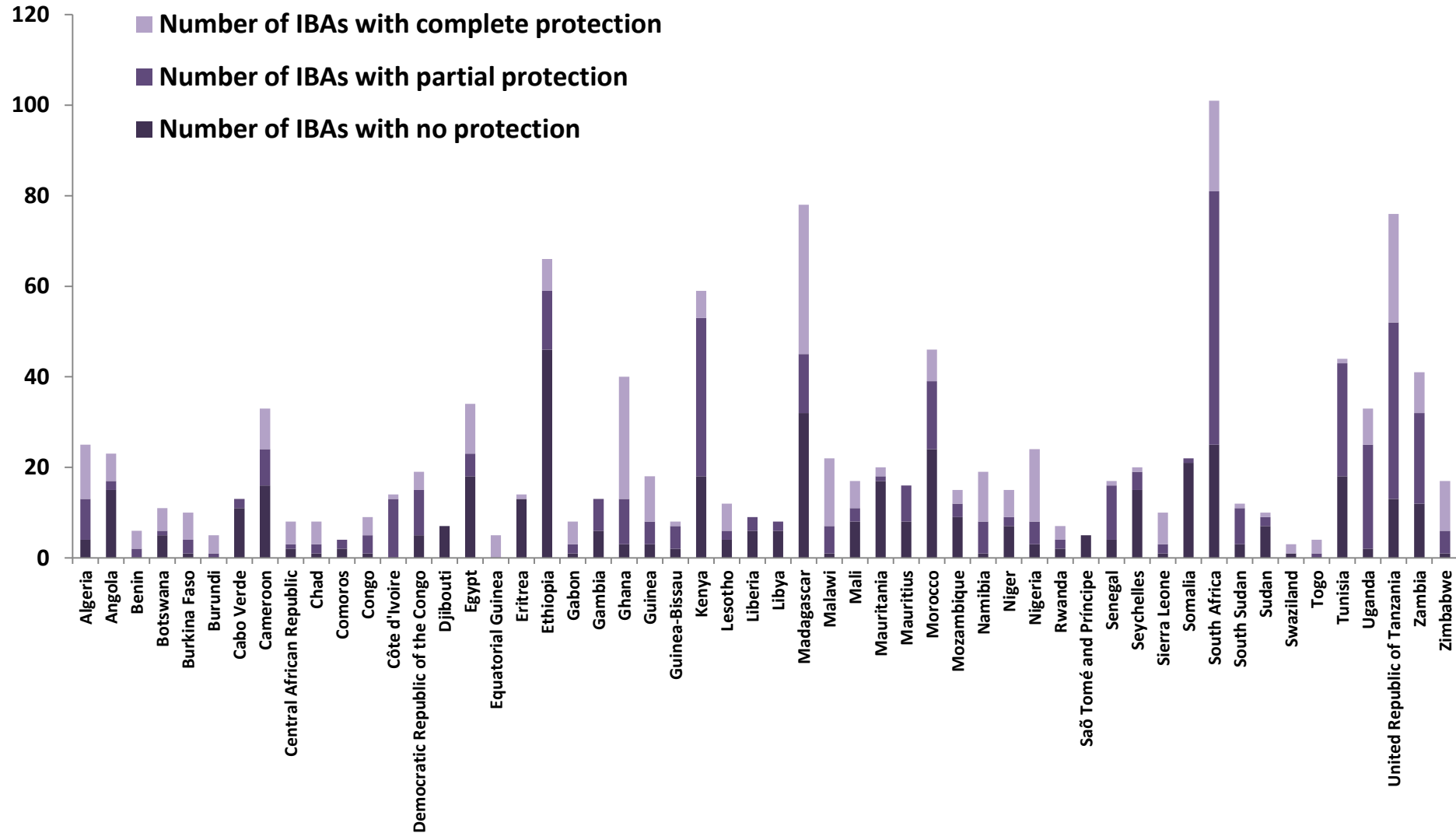
By 2020,

areas of *particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services*, are conserved



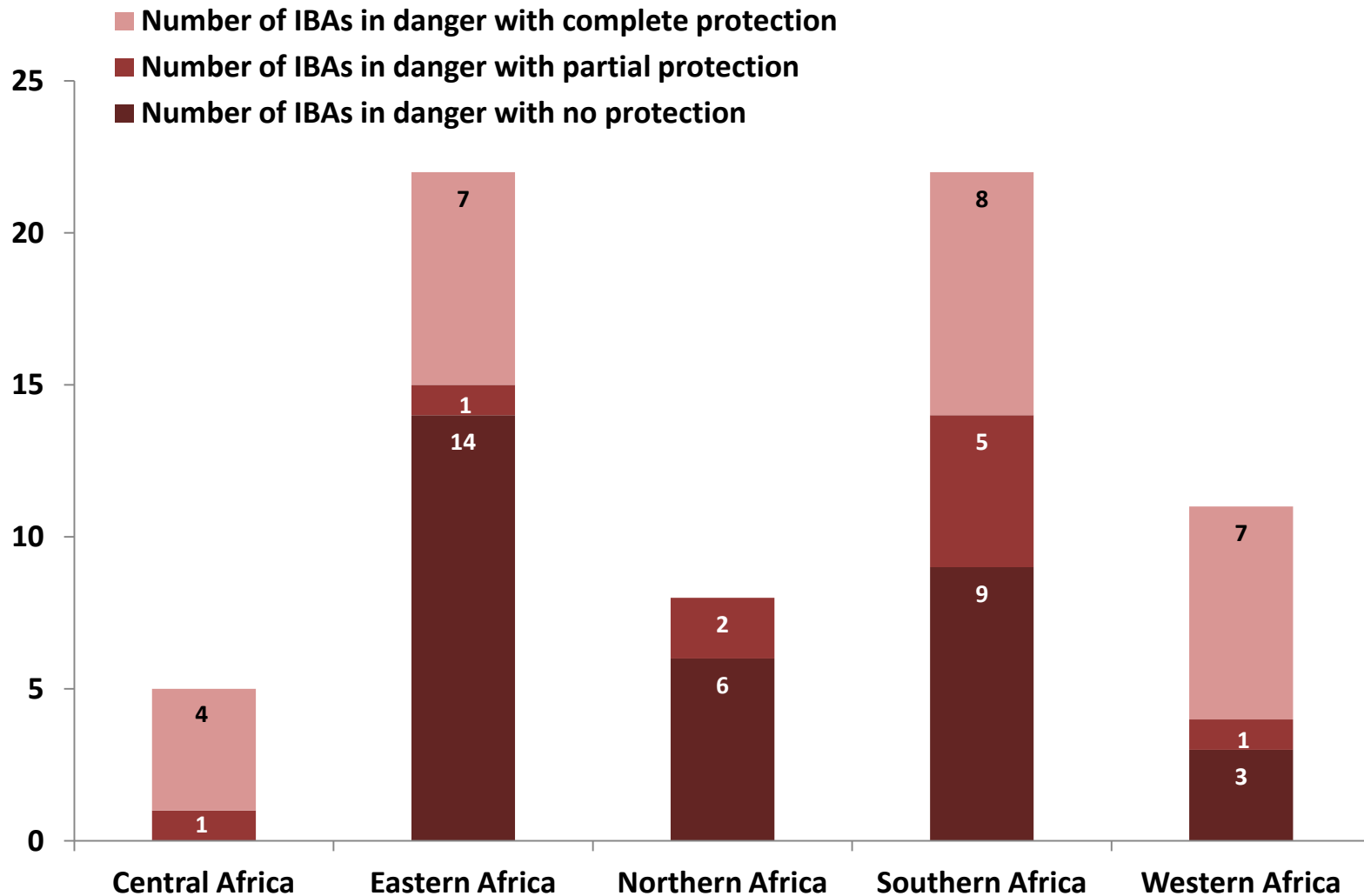


# Protection Status of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa



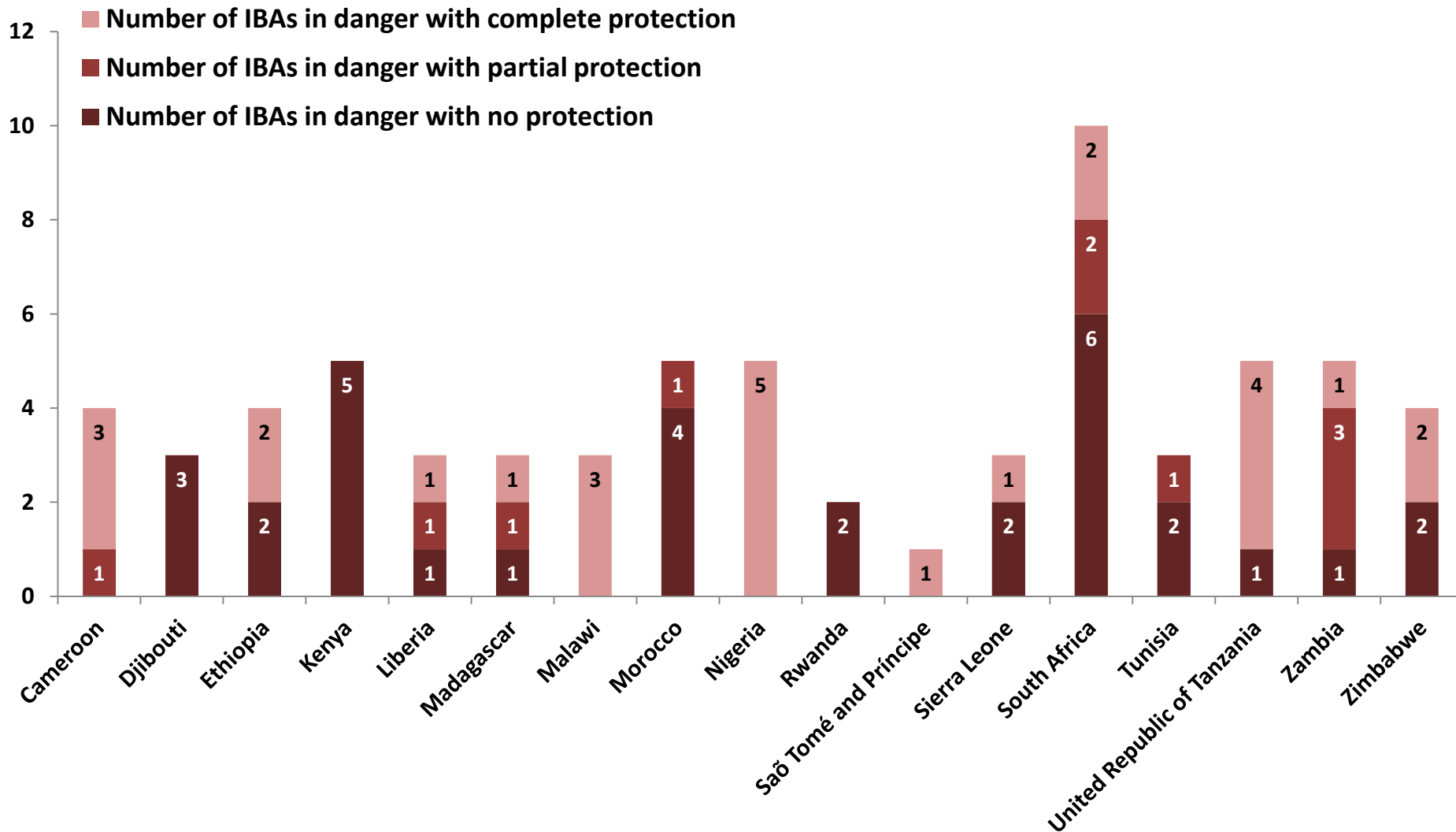


# Protection Status of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in danger Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





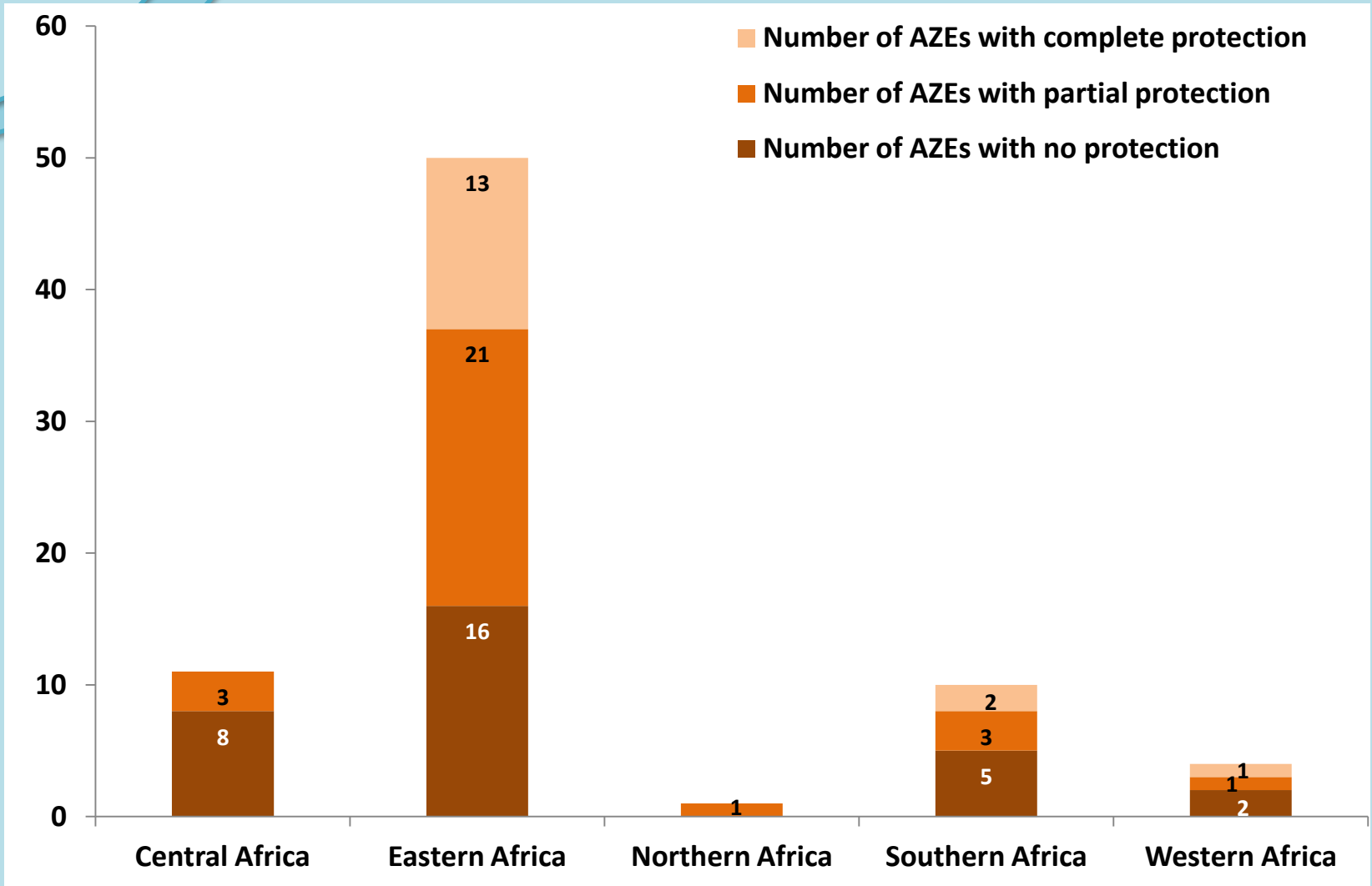
# Protection Status of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in danger in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





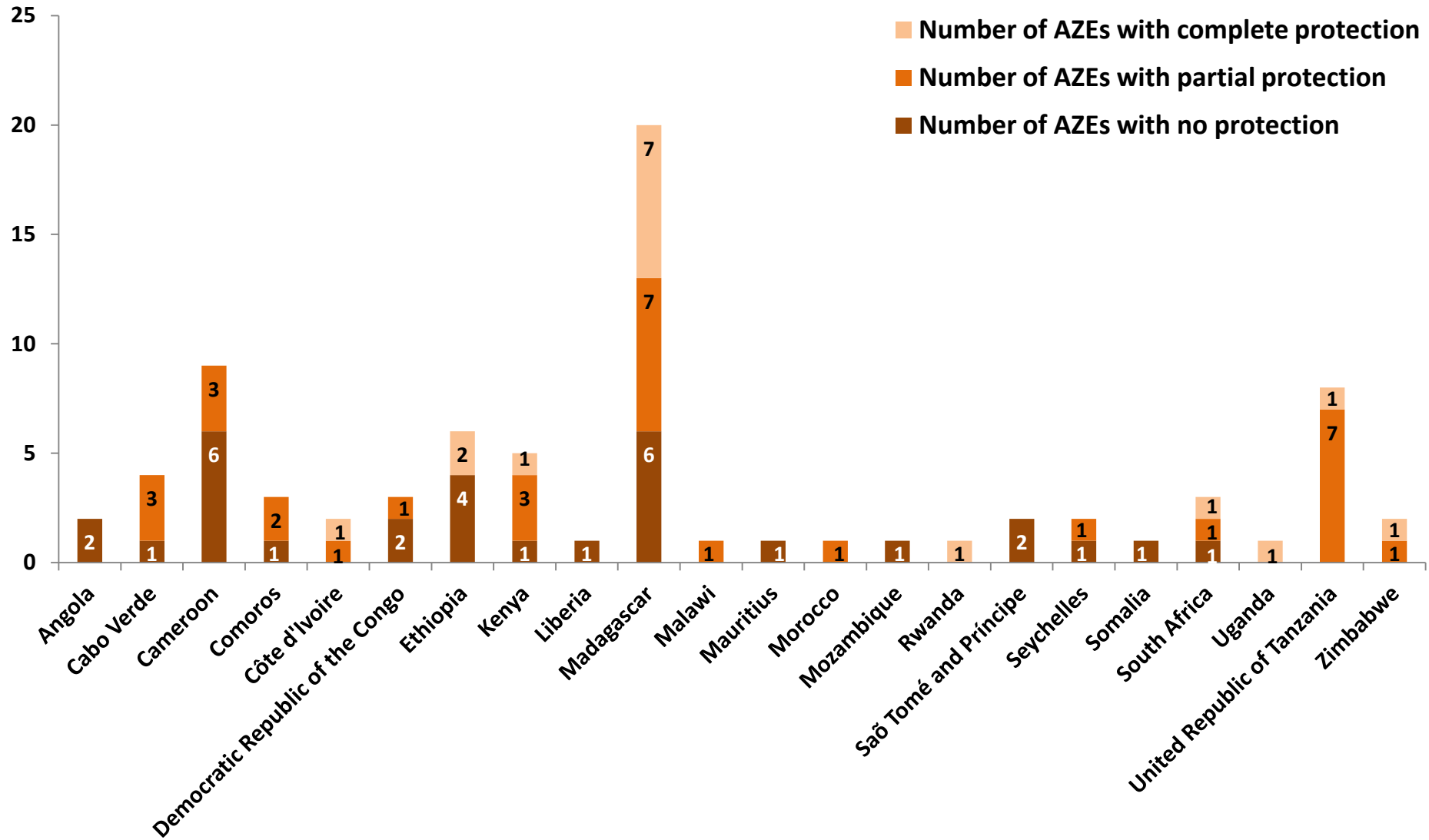


# Protection Status of Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs) in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





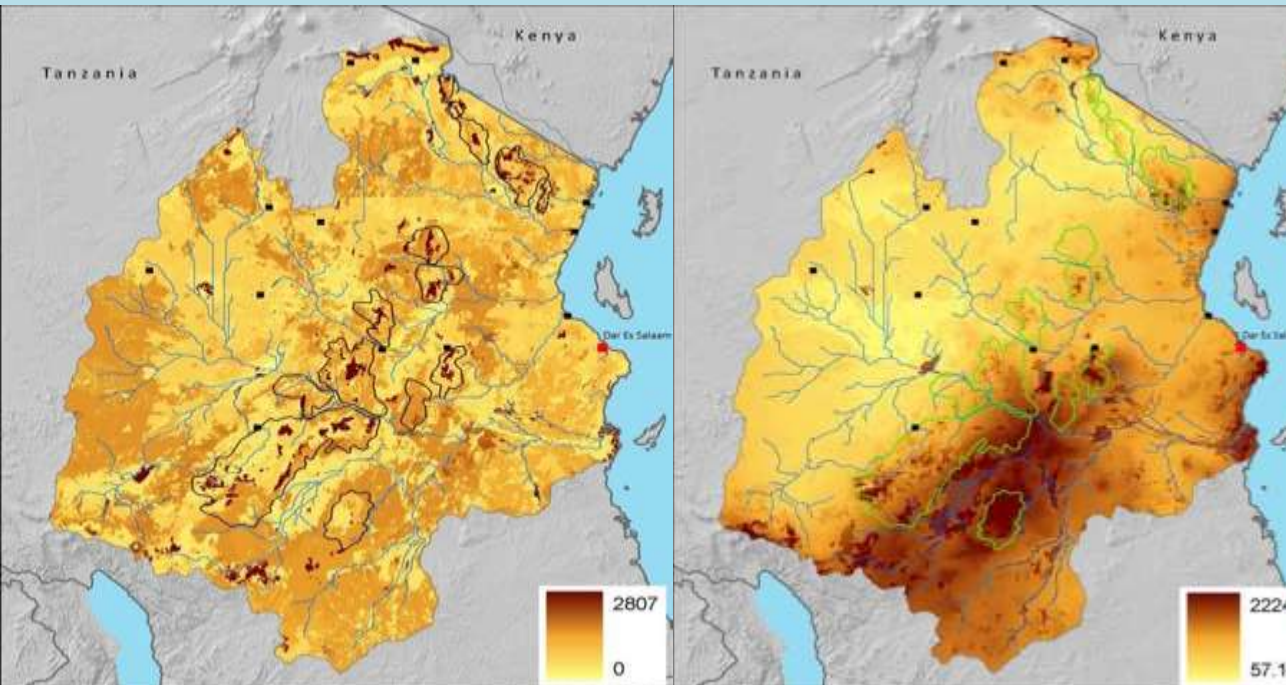
# Protection Status of Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs) in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





# Ecosystem services of Protected Areas

- Water security
  - Food and health security
    - subsistence, livelihoods
      - CC adaptation & mitigation





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***... ecologically representative,***

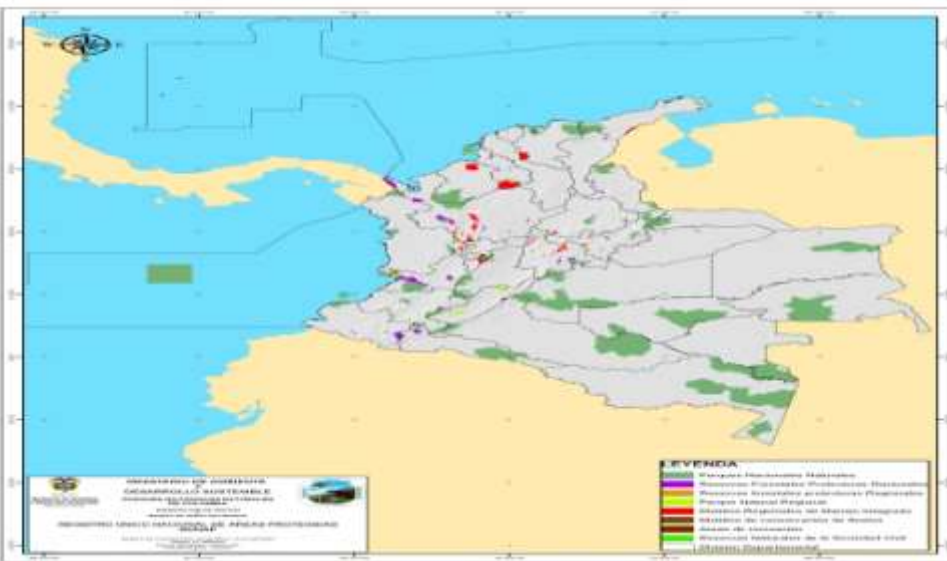
***... well connected systems, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes,***

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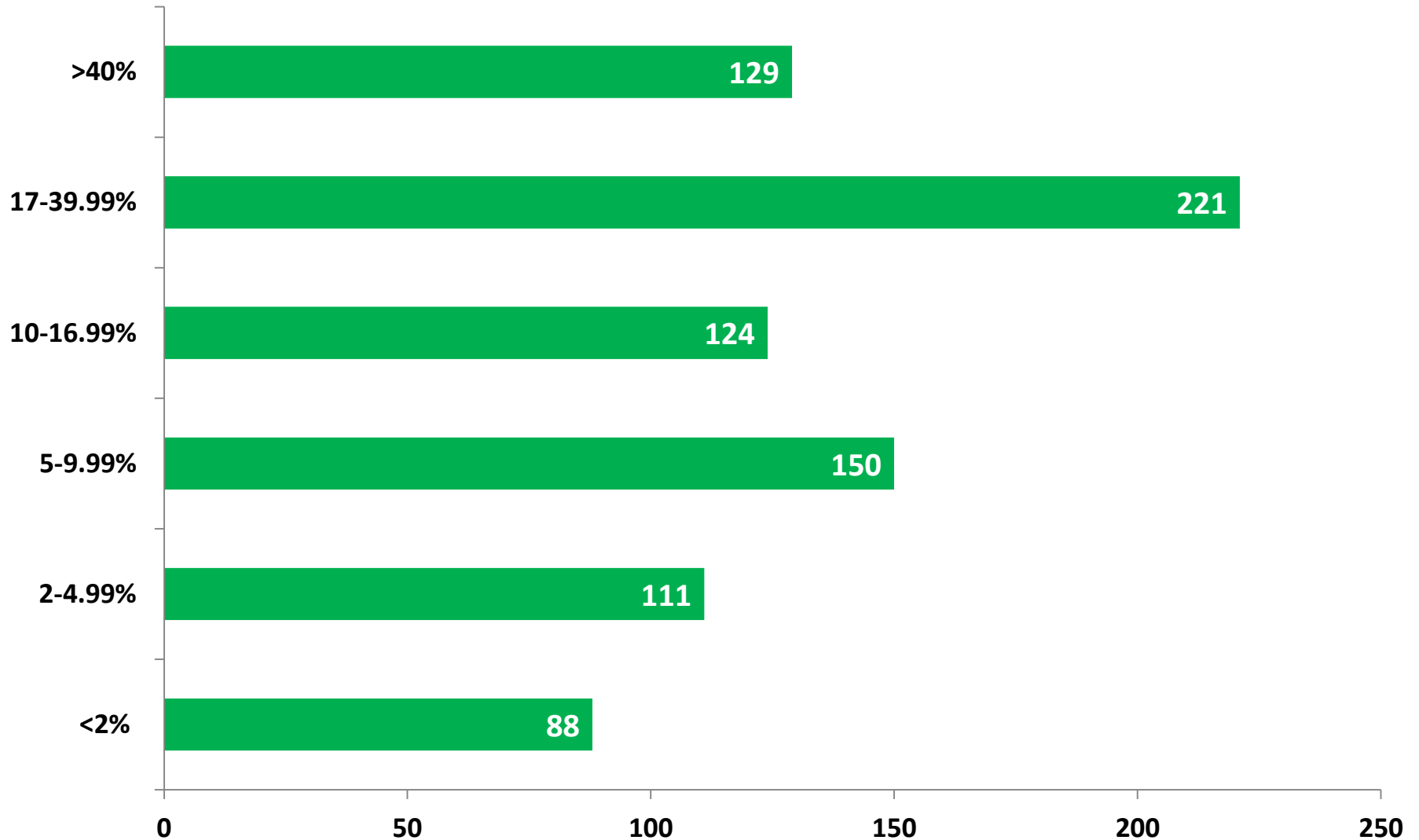
# Ecologically Representative



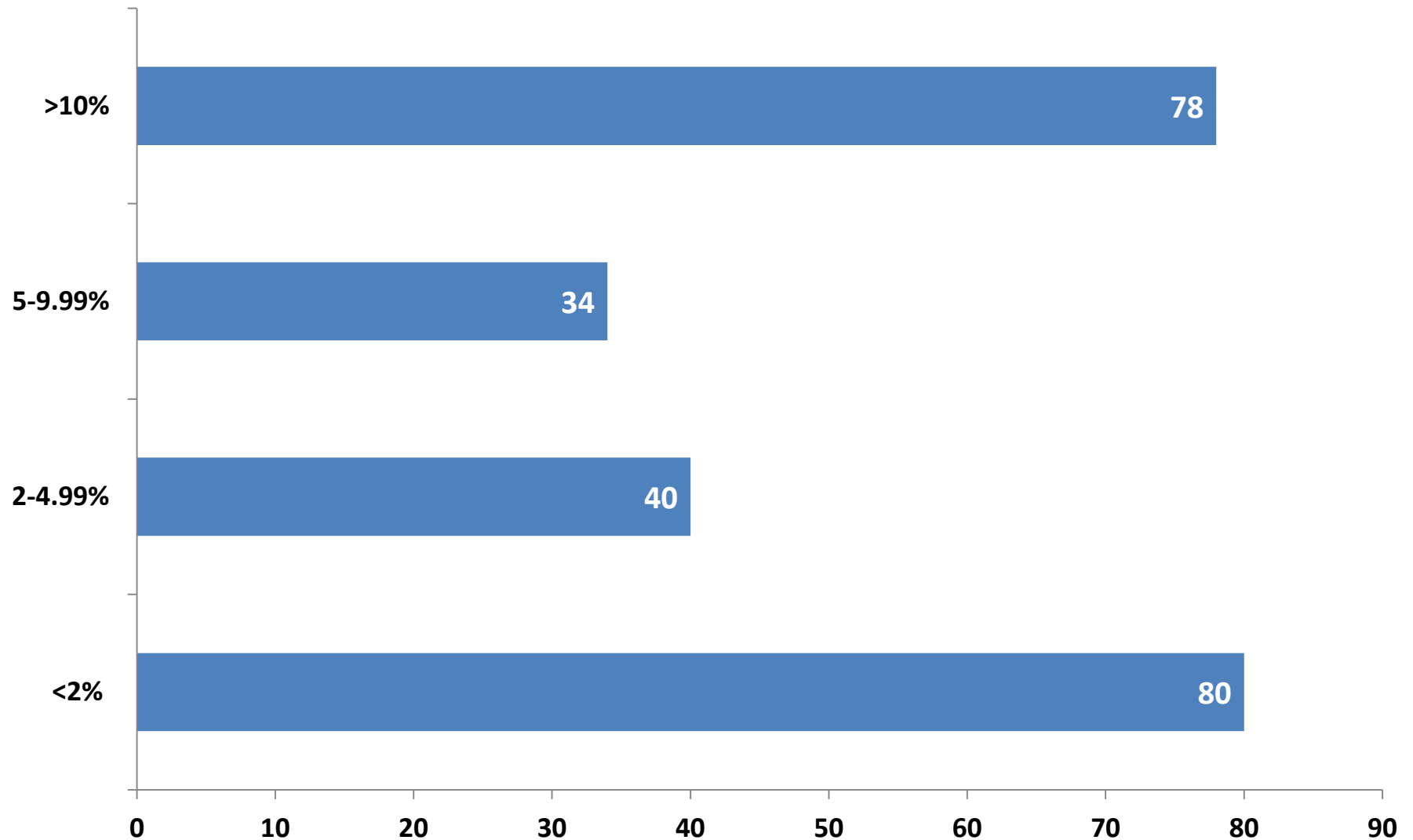
# Ecological Gap Assessment



# Number of terrestrial ecoregions at different levels of protection (2014)



# Number of marine ecoregions at different levels of protection (2014)

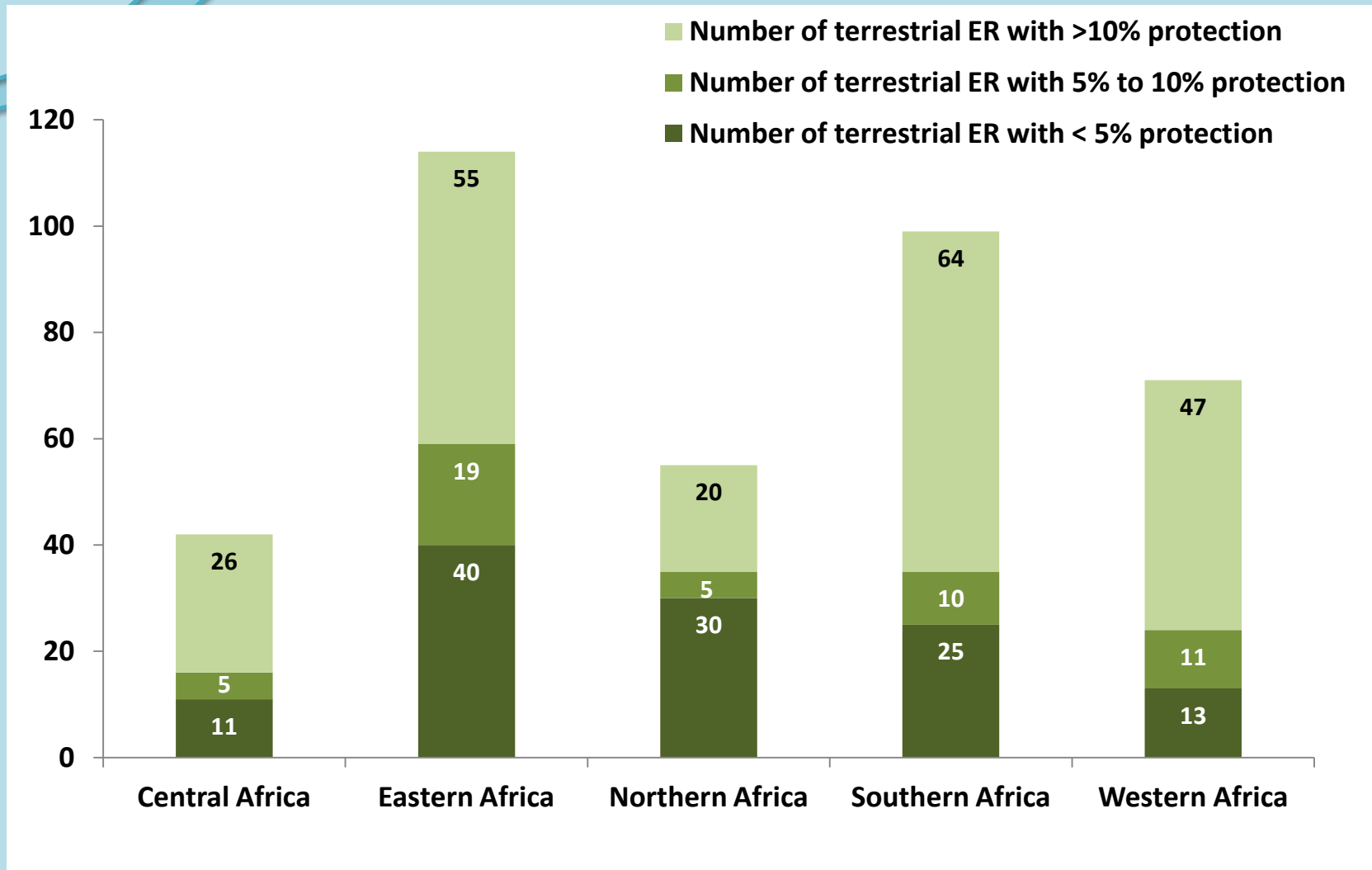






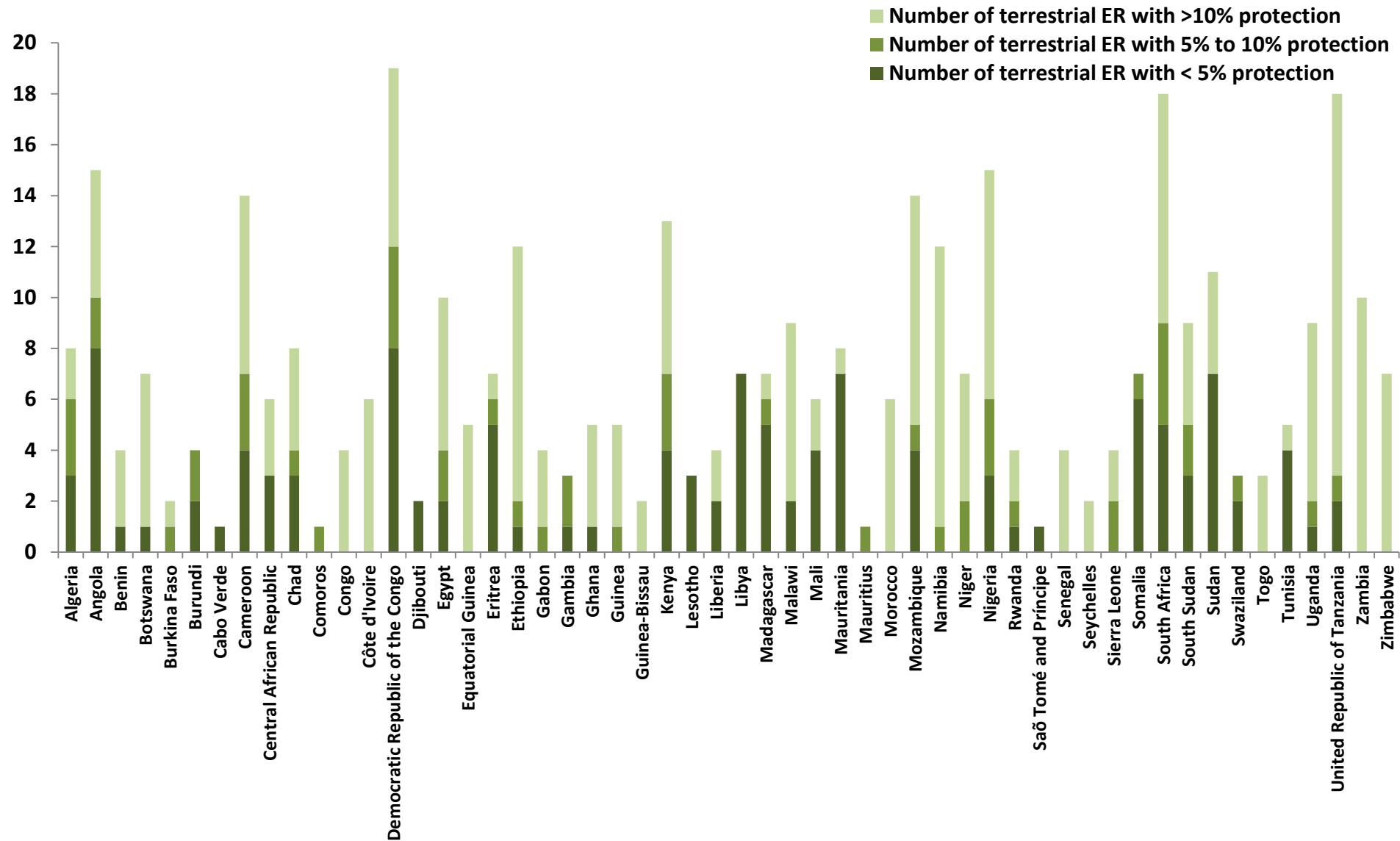
# Ecological Representativeness in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa

Number of terrestrial ecological regions (ER) and level of protection in the country





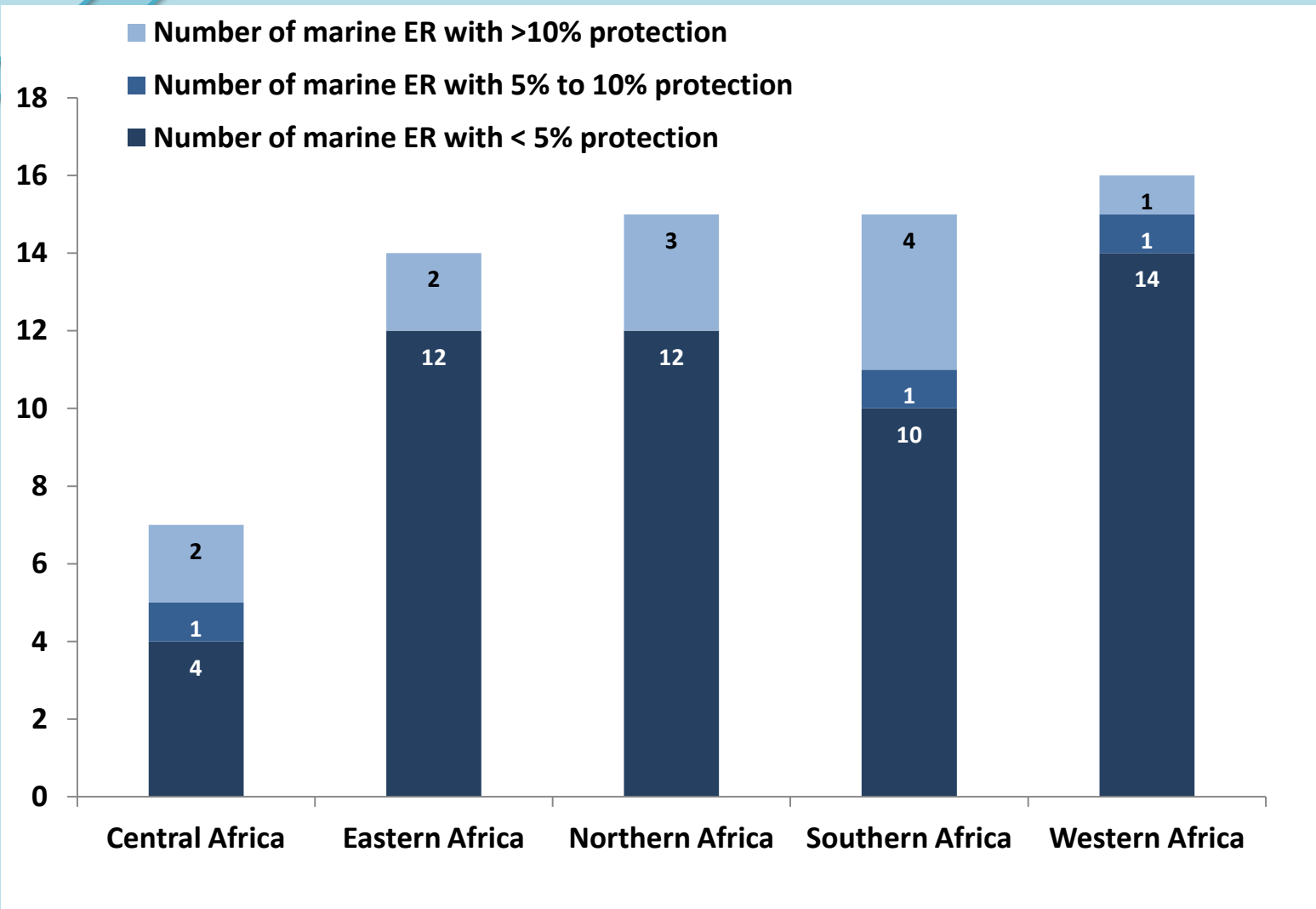
# Ecological Representativeness in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





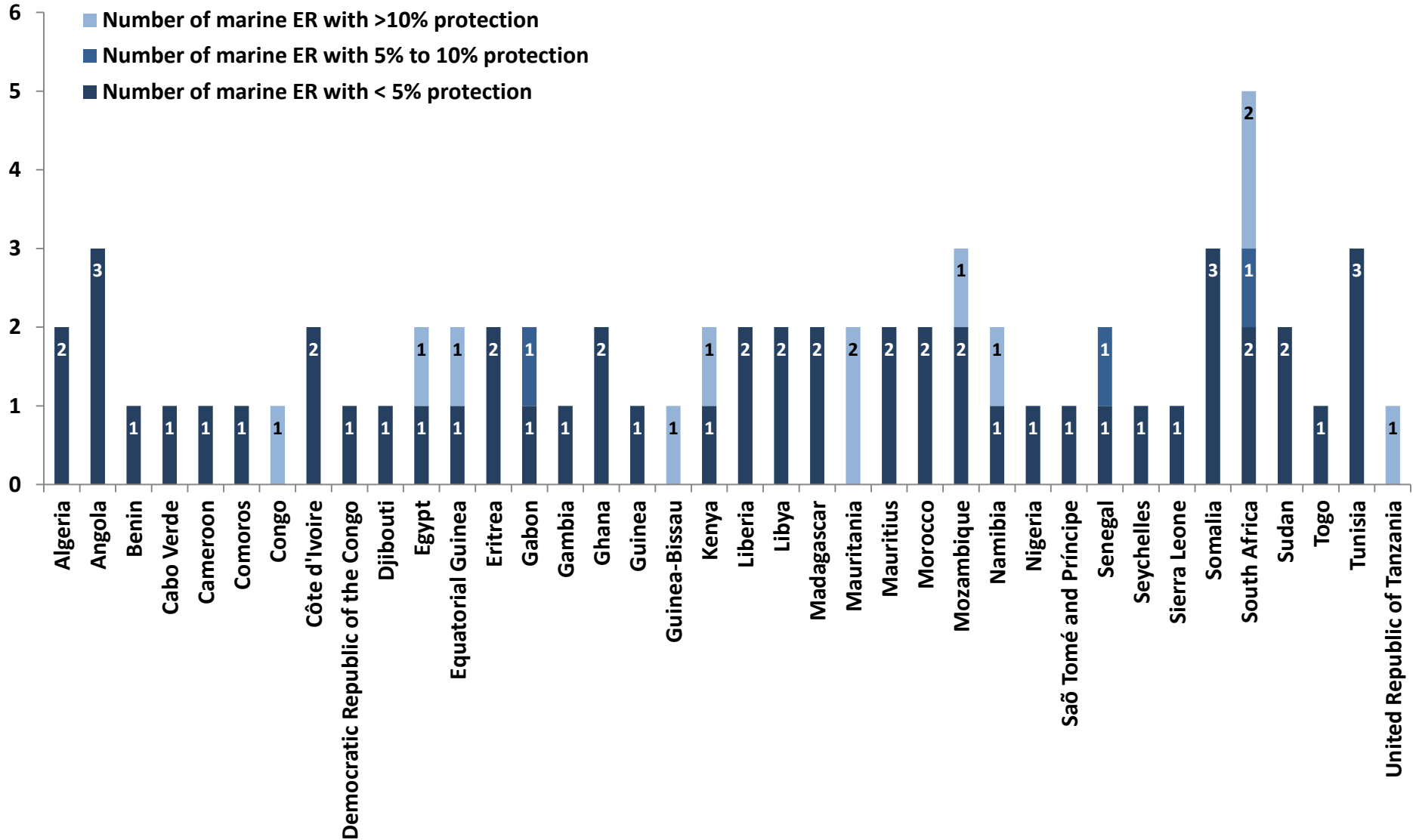
# Ecological Representativeness Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa

Number of marine ecological regions (ER) and level of protection in the country





# Ecological Representativeness in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





# Overlaps between candidate ecoregions and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas – An example

## Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection

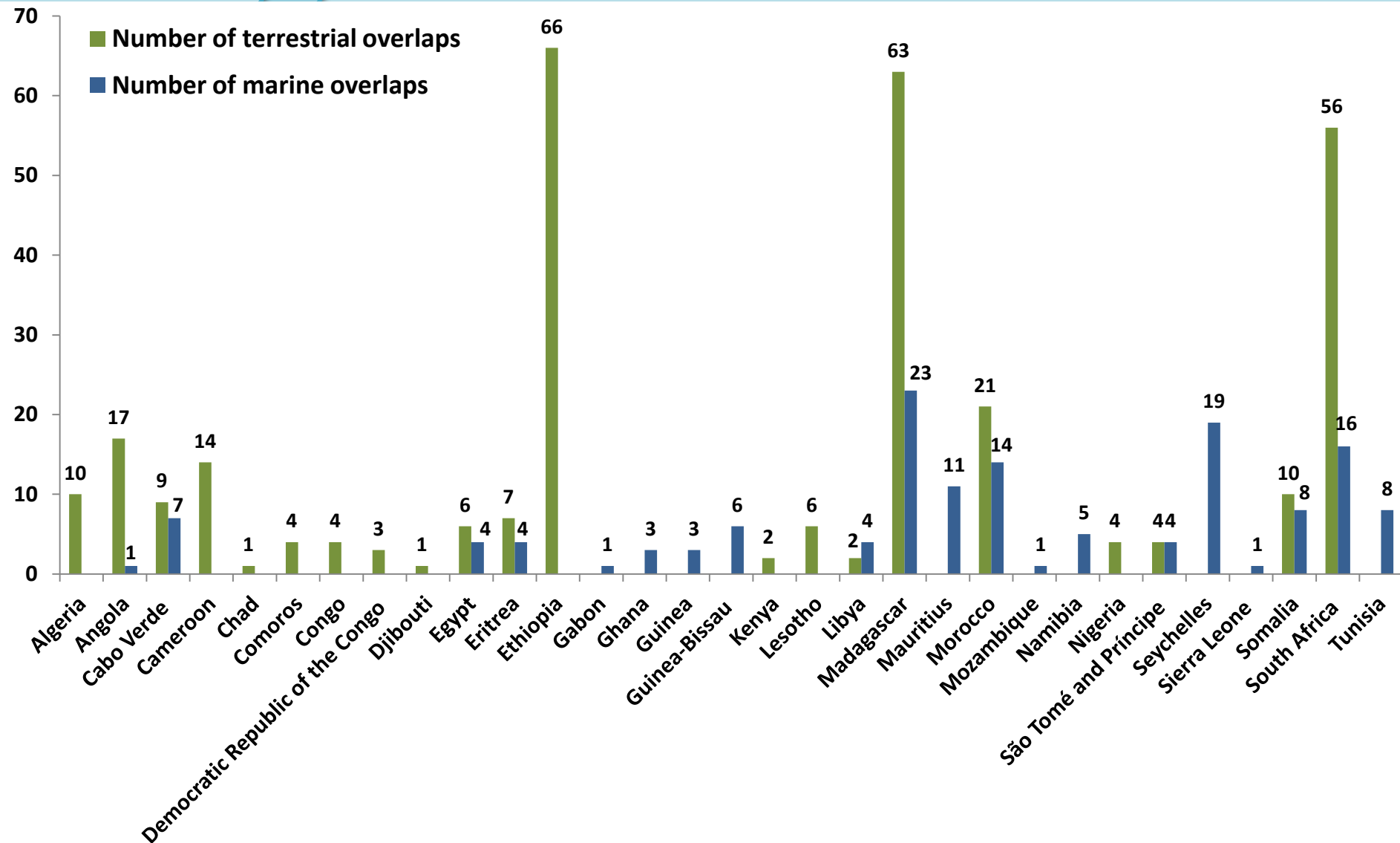
Out of 14 terrestrial overlaps:

- If protection is extended to **12** IBAs which are not protected hitherto in Cameroon, those actions also improve protection status of terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10% and a significant occurrence in Cameroon (20-80% in the country).
- If protection is extended to **2** IBAs which are partially protected in Cameroon, those actions also improve protection status of terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10% and a significant occurrence in Cameroon (20-80% in the country).

Site Number	Site Name	Total area (ha)	Ecoregion Number	T/M	Ecoregion Name	% in country	Overlap (ha)	Overlap (%)
6108	Mayo-Louti Forest Reserve	2,631.1	30710	T	Mandara Plateau mosaic	78.12	2,631.1	100.0
6112	Tchabal-Mbabo	314,384.6	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	256,472.7	81.6
6114	Njinsing - Tabenken	392.6	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	392.6	100.0
6115	Mount Oku	16,460.9	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	16,460.9	100.0
6116	Mbi Crater Faunal Reserve - Mbingo forest	3,254.8	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	3,254.8	100.0
6117	Mount Mbam	13,308.2	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	12,755.2	95.8
6119	Bali-Ngamba Forest Reserve	904.6	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	904.6	100.0
6123	Mont Bana	159.6	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	56.9	35.6
6124	Mont Manengouba	8,797.8	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	8,797.8	100.0
6125	Bakossi mountains	76,082.8	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	76,082.8	100.0
6126	Mont Nlonako	64,550.4	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	64,501.5	99.9
6127	Mount Rata and Rumpi Hills Forest Reserve	45,500.0	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	26,018.4	57.2
6128	Mount Kupe	430.7	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	430.7	100.0
6129	Yabassi	266,629.8	30103	T	Cameroonian Highlands forests	76.54	226.1	0.1

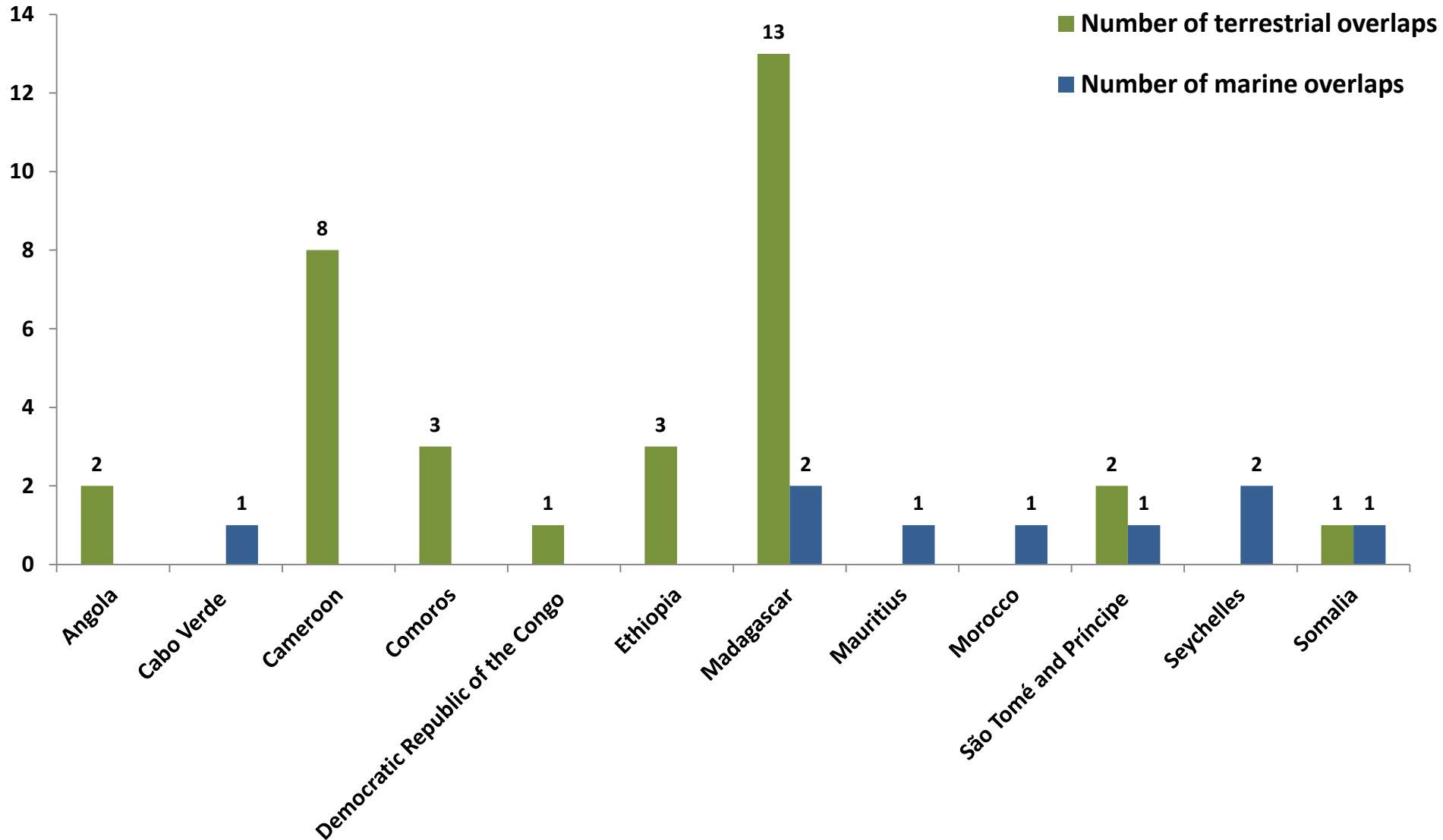


# Overlaps between candidate ecoregions and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





# Overlaps between candidate ecoregions and Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs) in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





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

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





# Management Effectiveness

**What is effectively managed ?**

**It is the degree to which protected area management protects biological and cultural resources, and achieves the goals and objectives for which the protected area was established.**



**Protected areas only work as conservation tools and provide ecosystem services if they are managed effectively to maintain their values in perpetuity.**

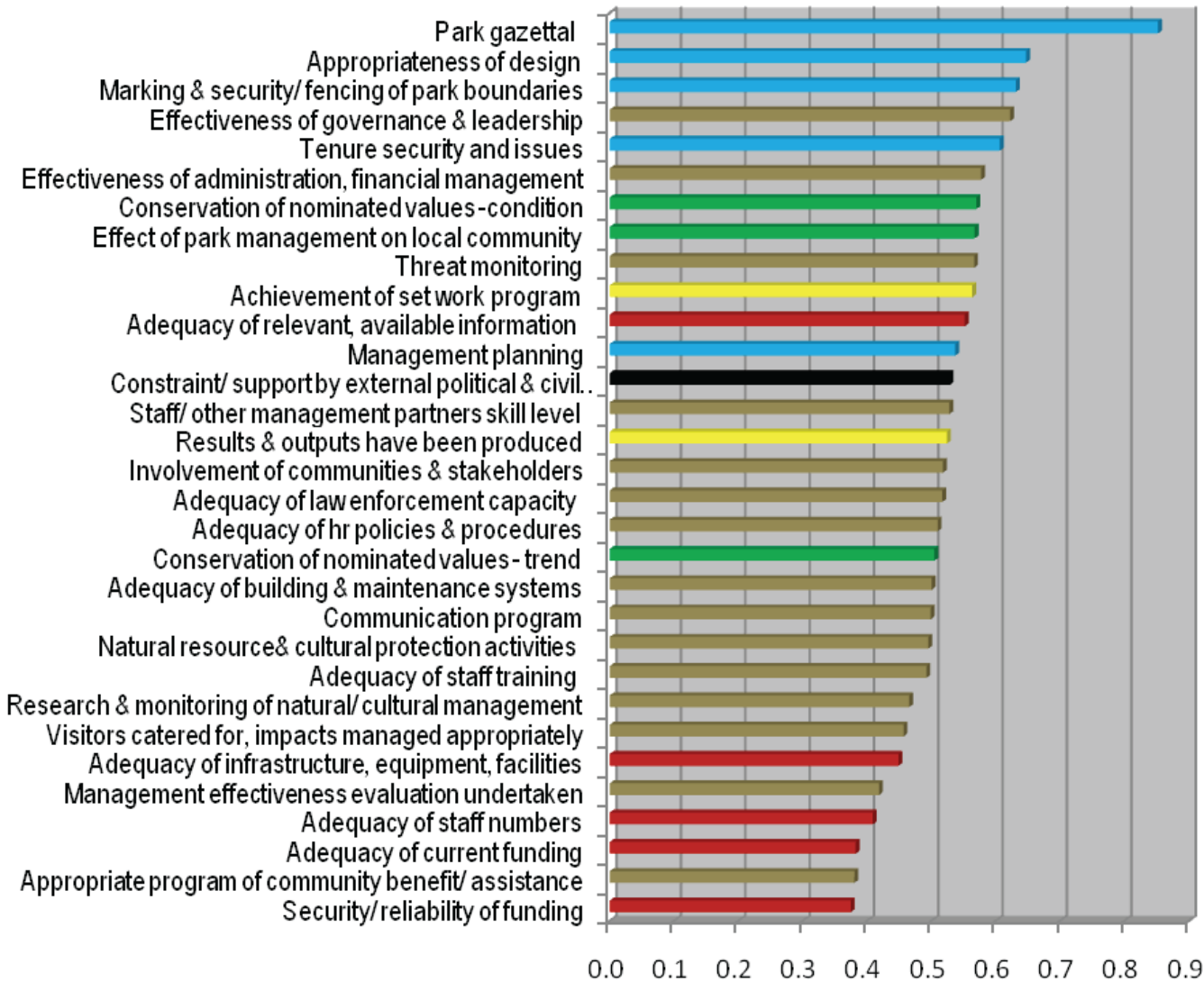


# **Global Study on Management Effectiveness Evaluation in Protected areas**

- **The Global Study developed a ‘common reporting format’, defining headline indicators which represent the major themes and elements of the thousands of indicators used in the various assessment systems.**
- **Data was then ‘translated’ into the common reporting format, combined into one database and analyzed.**
- **The average score of 2,488 ‘most recent’ assessments with available data was calculated at 0.53 on a zero to one scale**
- **It was considered that overall scores of less than 0.33 indicate clearly inadequate management, while average scores above 0.66 represent sound management.**
- **Only 14% were in the clearly inadequate range while *22% were in the sound management range*. Most protected areas were therefore clustered in the middle third (basic management), with 27% of the total in this range but below 0.5.**
- **Of the five management aspects assessed as strongest overall (scoring over 0.6) four are from the ‘planning’ element of the IUCN-WCPA Framework: gazettal and legal status, marking of protected area boundaries, tenure issues, and design of protected areas. The ‘process’ indicator relating to governance and leadership also scores highly.**



# Management Effectiveness Global Study – Headline Indicators



## IUCN-WCPA

### Framework:

- Black indicates 'context' factors,
- Aqua 'planning' ,
- Red 'inputs',
- Brown 'process' ,
- Yellow ' outputs',
- Green 'outcome'

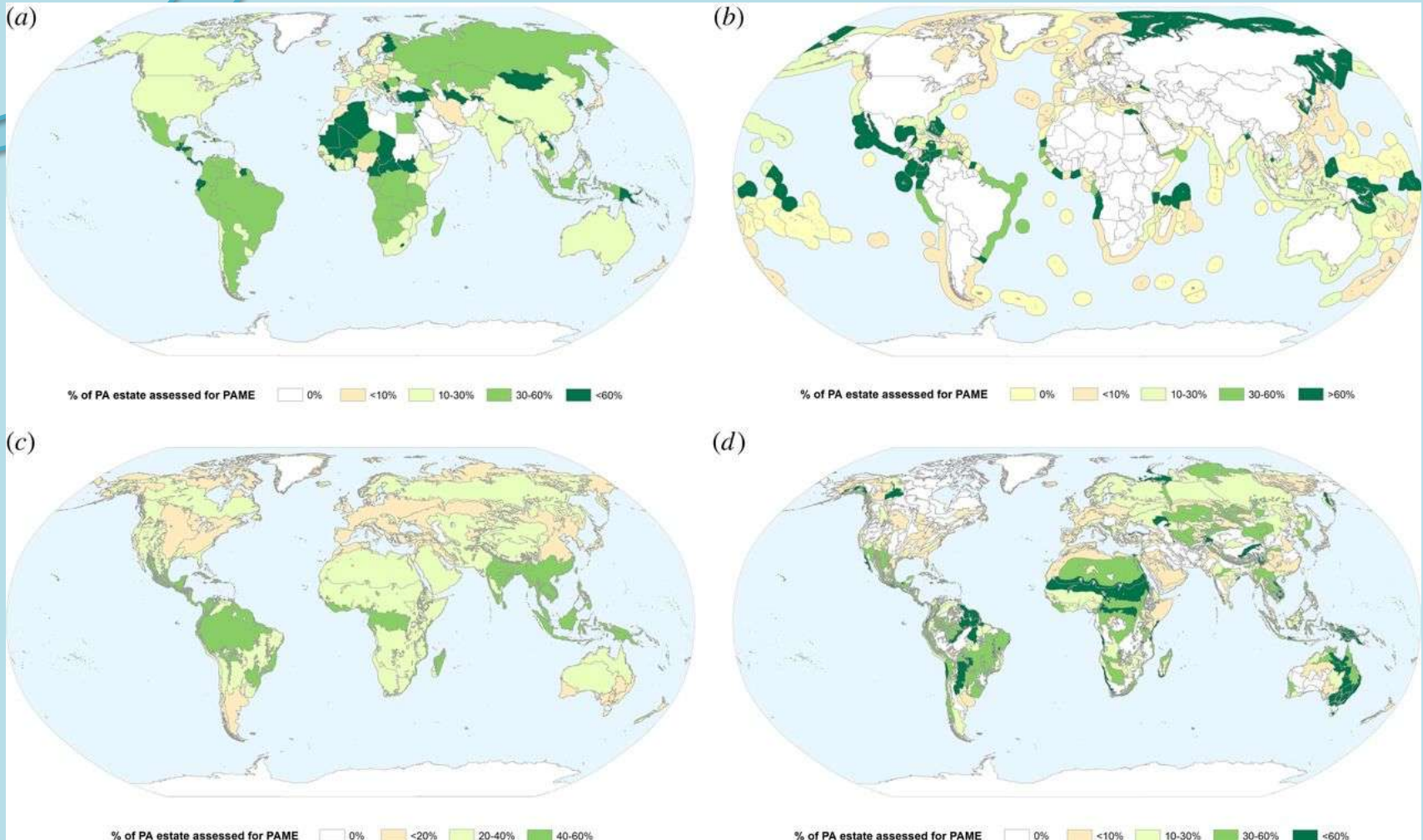


# **Management Effectiveness – Dimensions of Management and Fields**

- **Natural Integrity**
  - **Biodiversity**
  - **Ecosystem function**
  - **Landscape and geology**
  - **Climate change resilience**
- **Cultural and Spiritual**
  - **Material culture**
  - **Cultural (other)**
  - **Spiritual**
  - **Aesthetic/ scenic**
- **Socio-economic, Community Engagement and Recreation**
  - **Recreation**
  - **Sustainable resource use**
  - **Economic**
  - **Science and educational use**
  - **Community**
  - **Human health and wellbeing**



# Progress towards the 60% PAME assessment target of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, by (a) terrestrial territory of countries, (b) marine territory of countries, (c) WWF biomes and (d) WWF terrestrial ecoregions.



Lauren Coad et al. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B*  
2015;370:20140281



# Management Effectiveness

**By 2020, areas are conserved through effective management...**

- **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 ?**

**By 2020, is it possible to have management effectiveness evaluations conducted for 100% of protected areas and ensure that 40% are under sound management?**

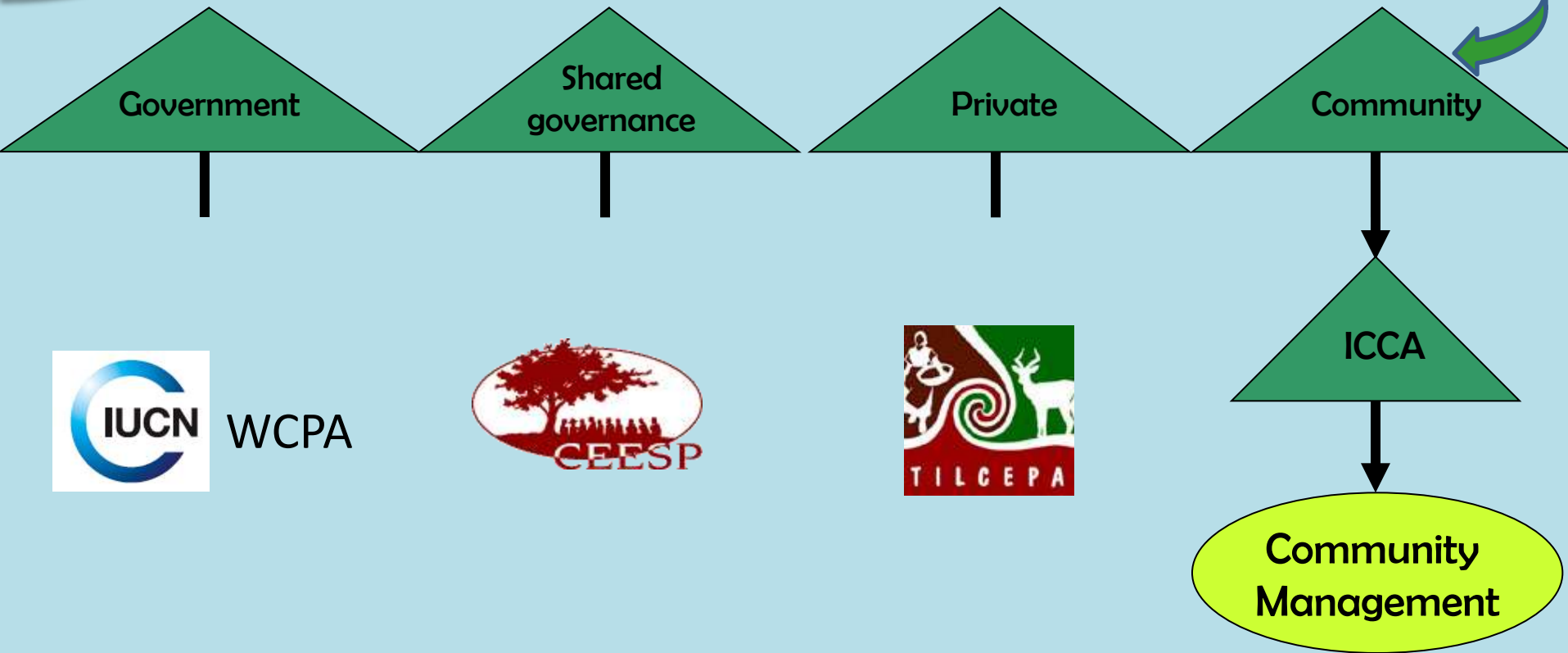




# Equitable Management

**By 2020, areas are conserved through equitably managed...**

**i.e. Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, ICCA**







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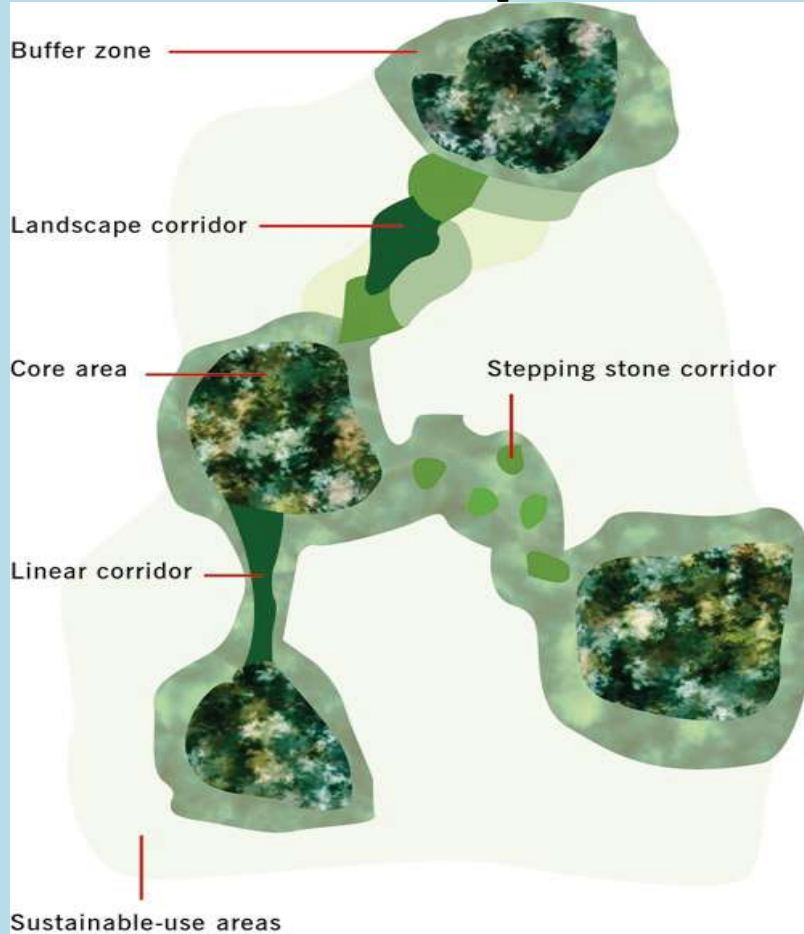
***... well connected systems, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes,***

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# Integration and Connectivity

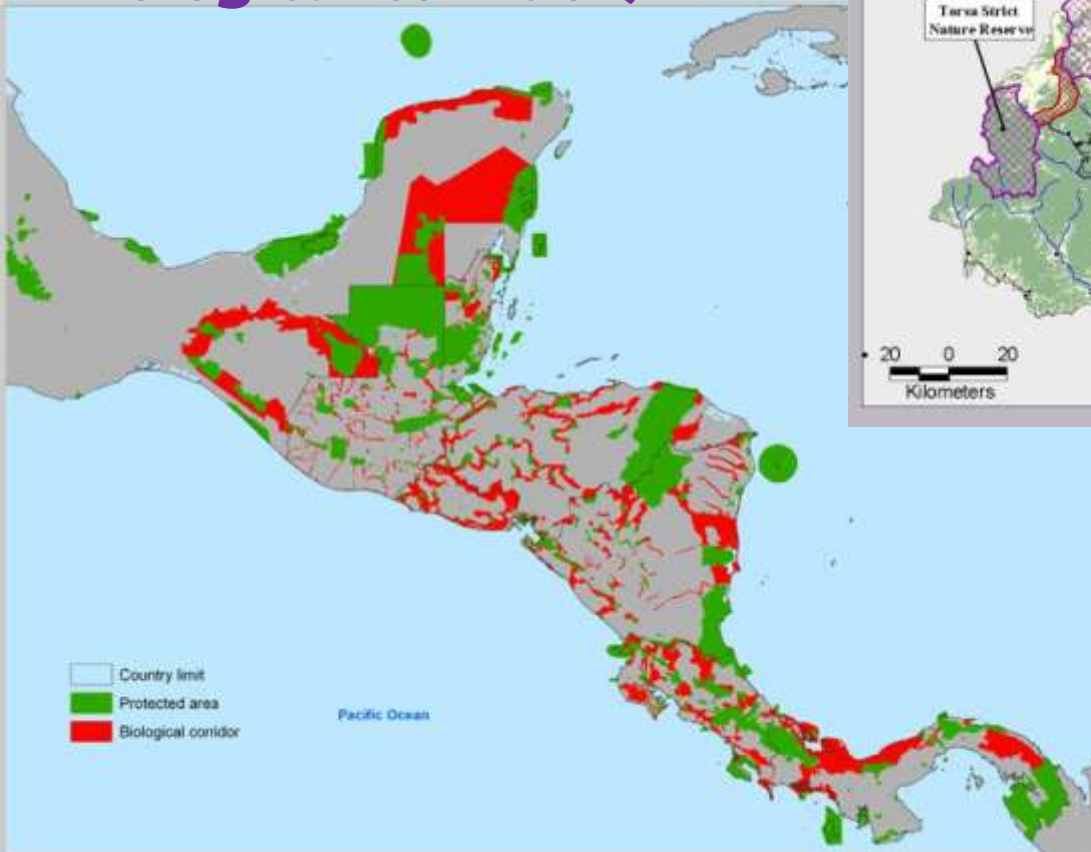
**By 2020, areas are conserved through well connected systems, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes**



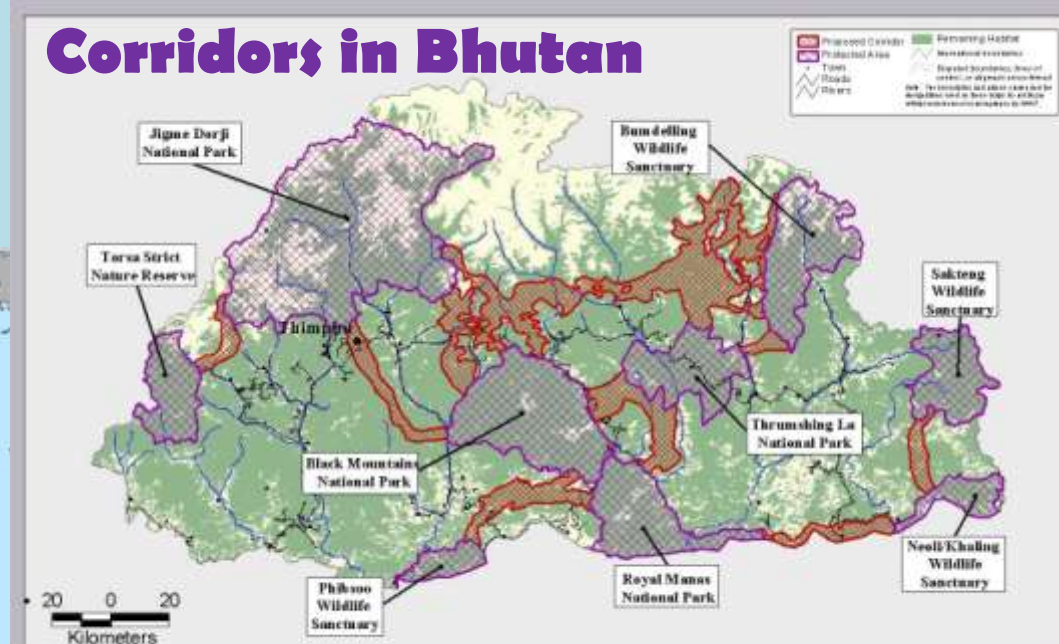


# Integration and Connectivity

## Mesoamerican biological corridors



## Corridors in Bhutan





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# Other effective area-based conservation measures

*What are other effective area-based conservation measures?*

- *ICCAs including LMMAs*
- *Private PAs*

## TASK FORCE ON OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES

Some core traits may include:

- 1) They should be well-defined geographically;
- 2) They should have objectives for biodiversity conservation, achieved through conservation of biodiversity as a whole;
- 3) Their conservation objectives must receive first priority when in conflict with other objectives;
- 4) The mechanisms by which the areas are established must have the comprehensive ability to exclude, control, and manage all activities likely to have impacts on biodiversity, and must compel the prohibition of incompatible activities;
- 5) They should be in place for the long term;
- 6) The mechanisms by which they are established must be difficult to reverse; and
- 7) They should be in effect year-round.





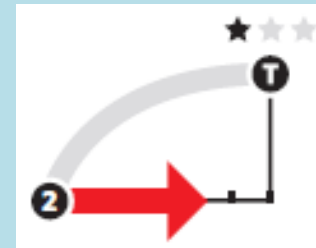
# Explanation of the Elements and Status of Aichi Biodiversity Target 12

**By 2020,**

**...the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and...**

**...their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.**

**Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented**



**The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained**





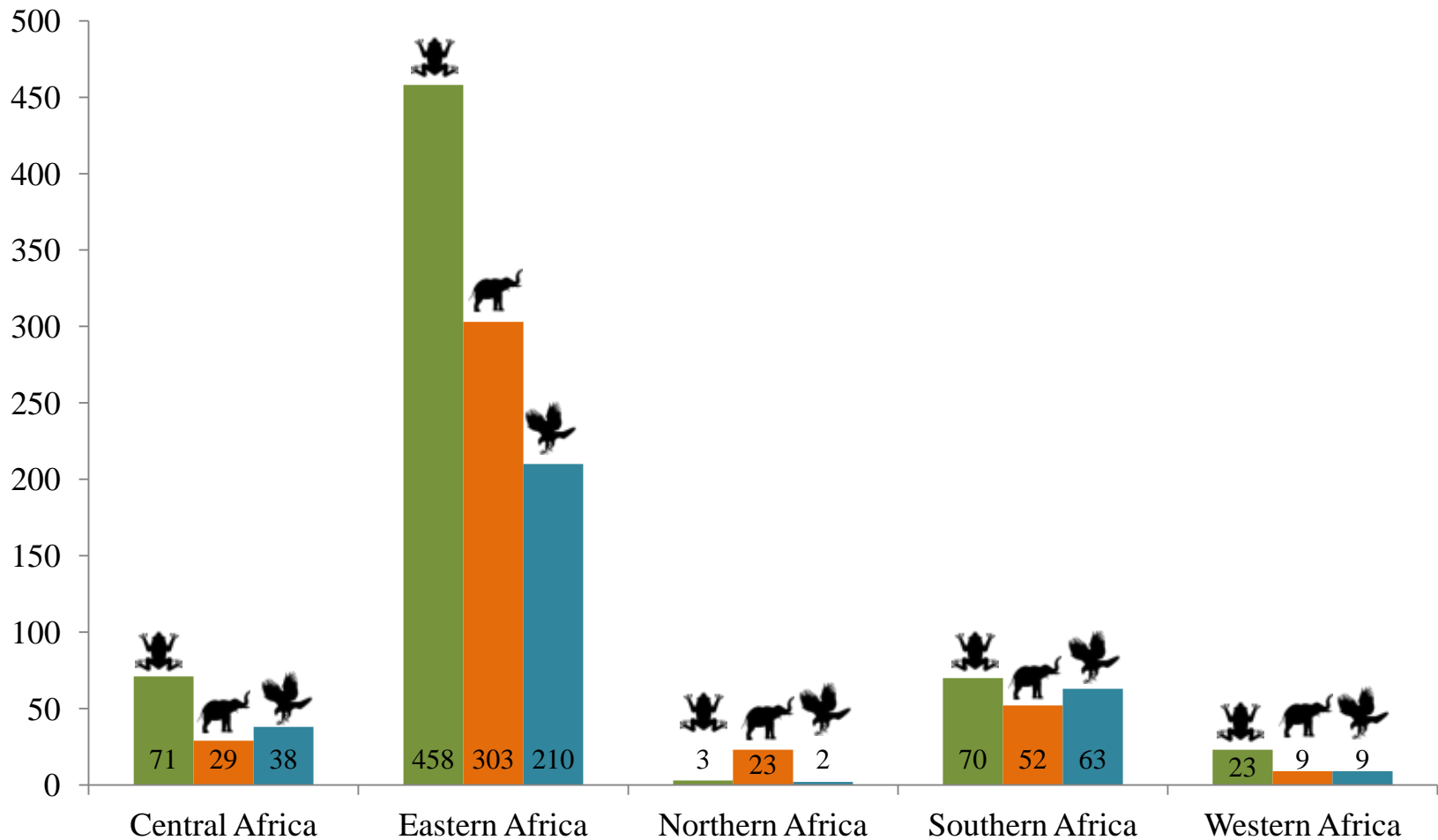
# Assessment of Conservation Status by the IUCN

## Red List of Threatened Species

	Estimated number of described species	Percent of species evaluated by the 2015 IUCN Red List version 2015-4
<b>VERTEBRATES</b>		
Mammals	5,515	99.8
Birds	10,424	100.0
Reptiles	10,272	45.0
Amphibians	7,448	87.0
Fishes	33,200	44.0
Subtotal	66,859	62.0
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>		
Insects	1,000,000	0.6
Molluscs	85,000	8.0
Crustaceans	47,000	7.0
Corals	2,175	40.0
Arachnids	102,248	0.2
Velvet Worms	165	7.0
Horseshoe Crabs	4	100.0
Others	68,658	0.7
Subtotal	1,305,250	1.0
<b>PLANTS</b>		
Mosses	16,236	0.6
Ferns and Allies	12,000	3.0
Gymnosperms	1,052	96.0
Flowering Plants	268,000	7.0
Green Algae	6,050	0.2
Red Algae	7,104	0.8
Subtotal	310,442	7.0
<b>FUNGI AND PROTISTS</b>		
Lichens	17,000	0.1
Mushrooms	31,496	0.1
Brown Algae	3,784	0.4
Subtotal	52,280	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,734,831</b>	<b>5.0</b>



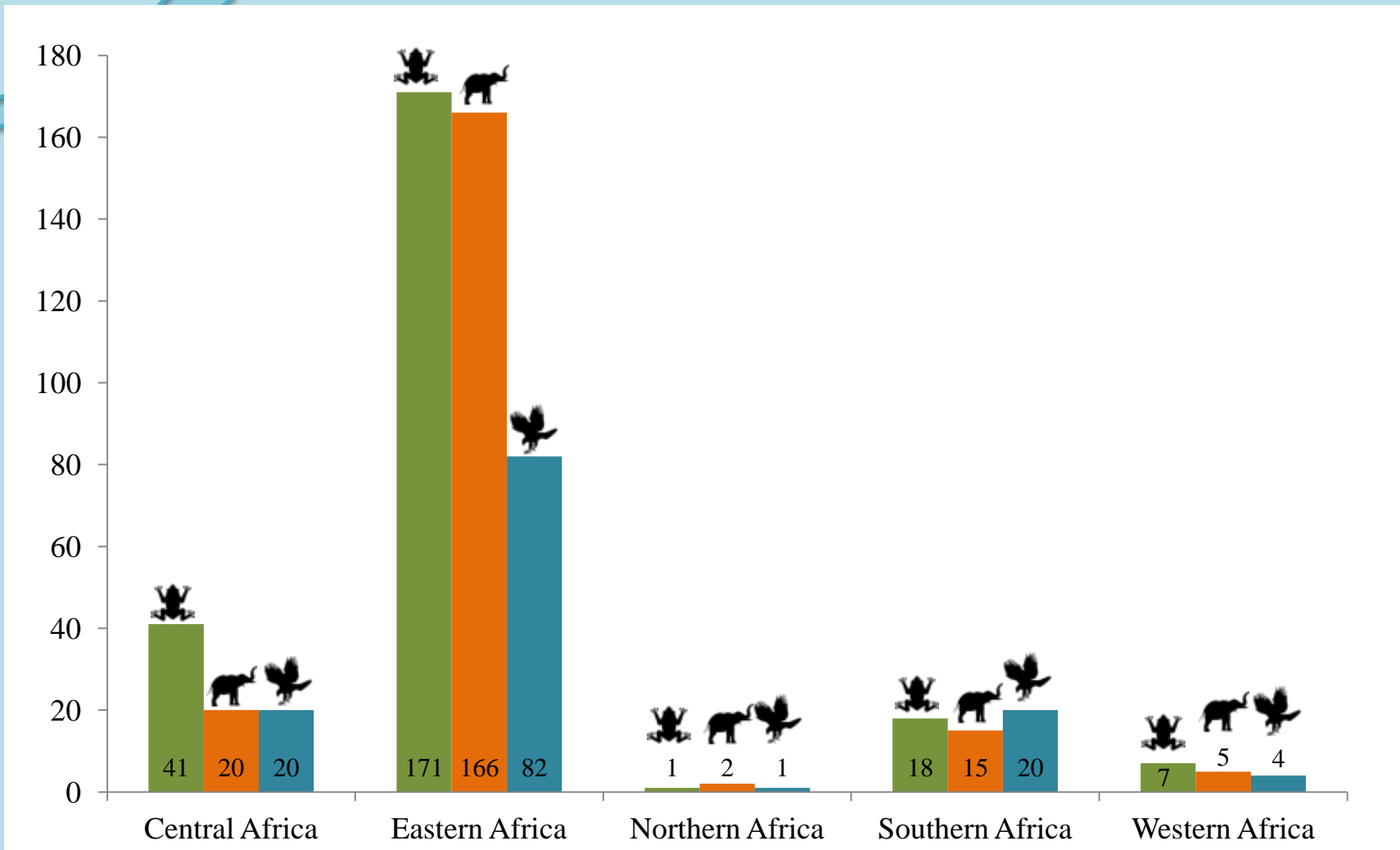
# Number of endemic amphibian, mammal, and bird species in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa





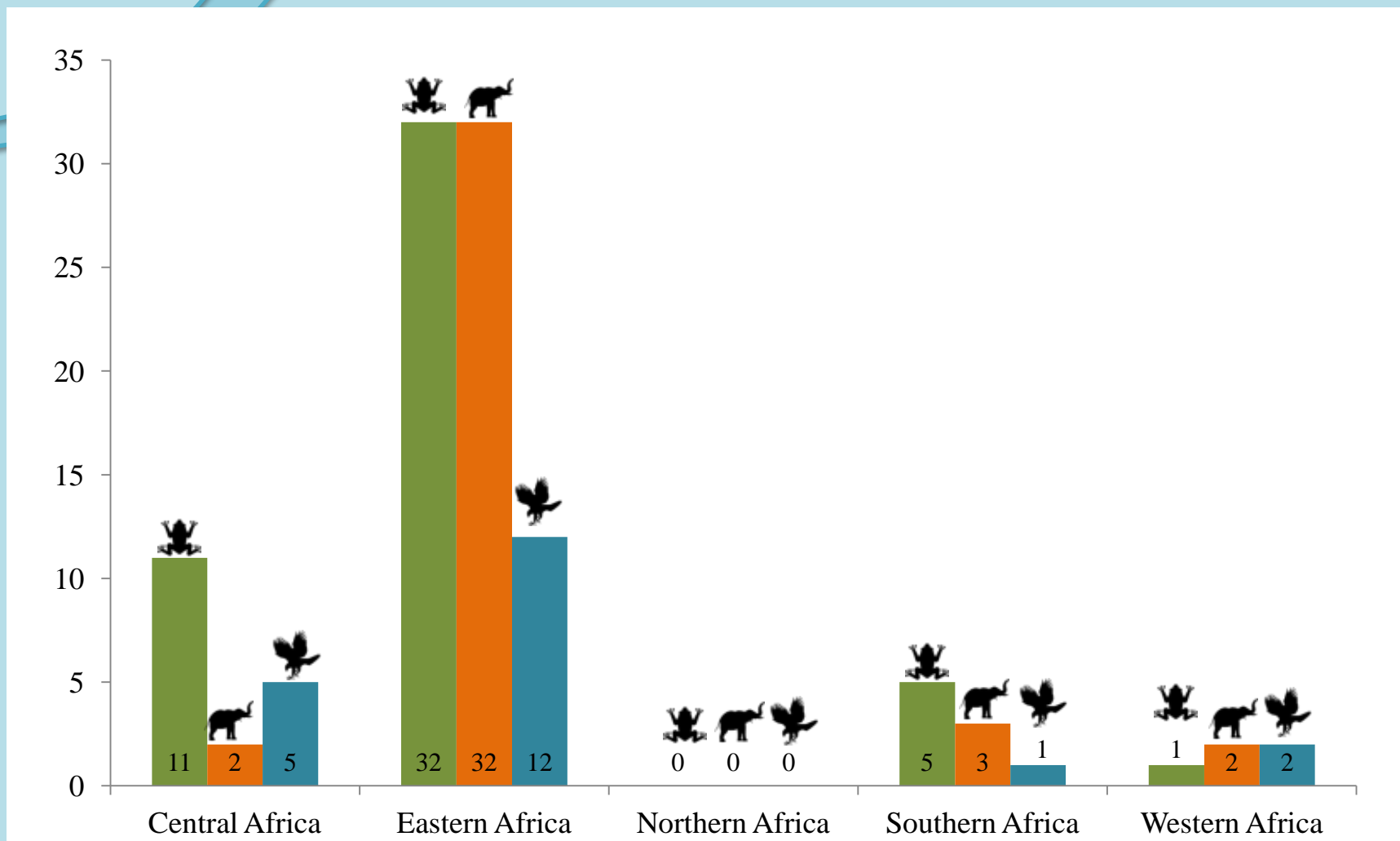


# Number of threatened endemic amphibian, mammal, and bird species in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa



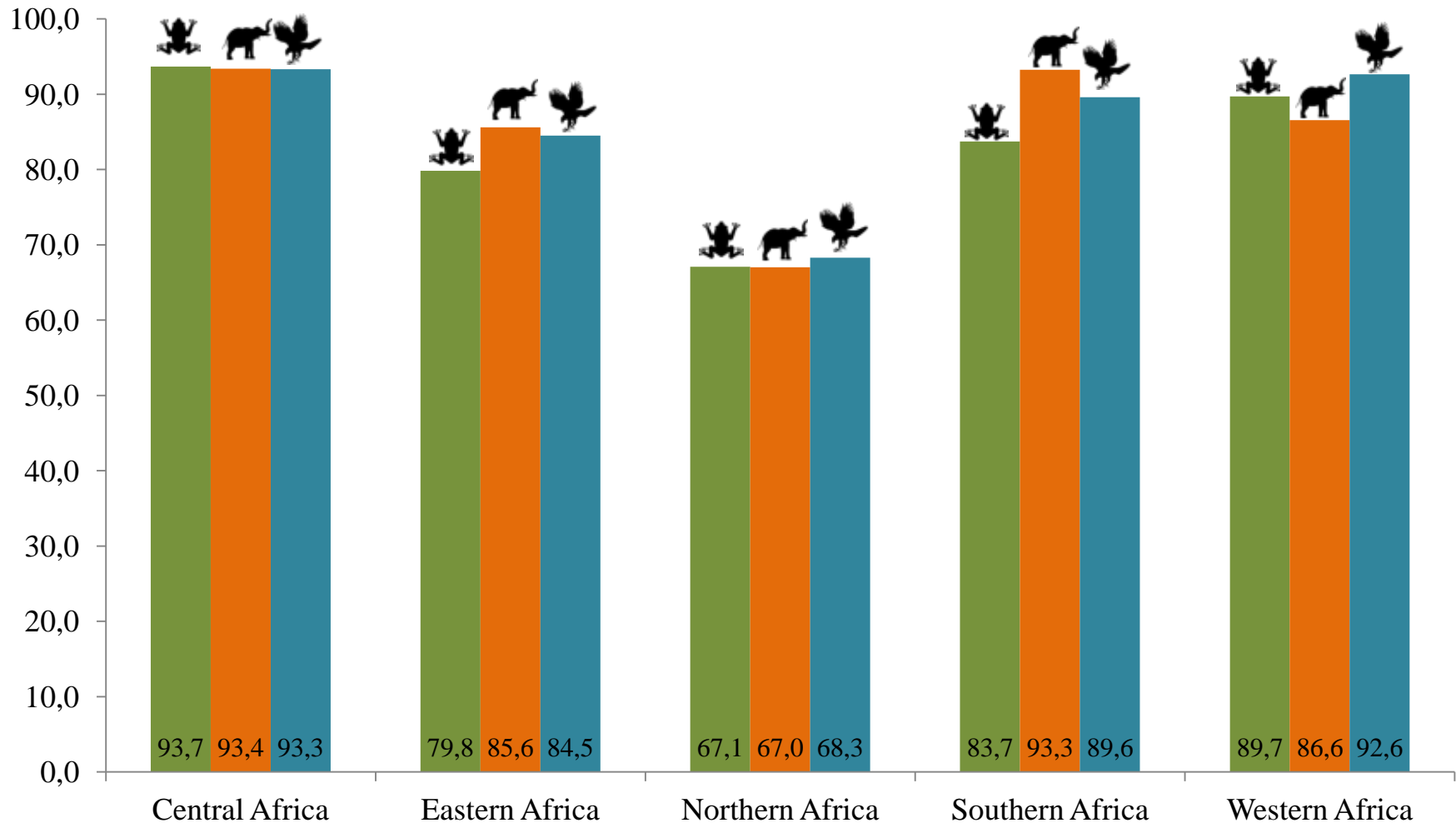


# Number of critically endangered endemic amphibian, mammal, and bird species in Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Africa



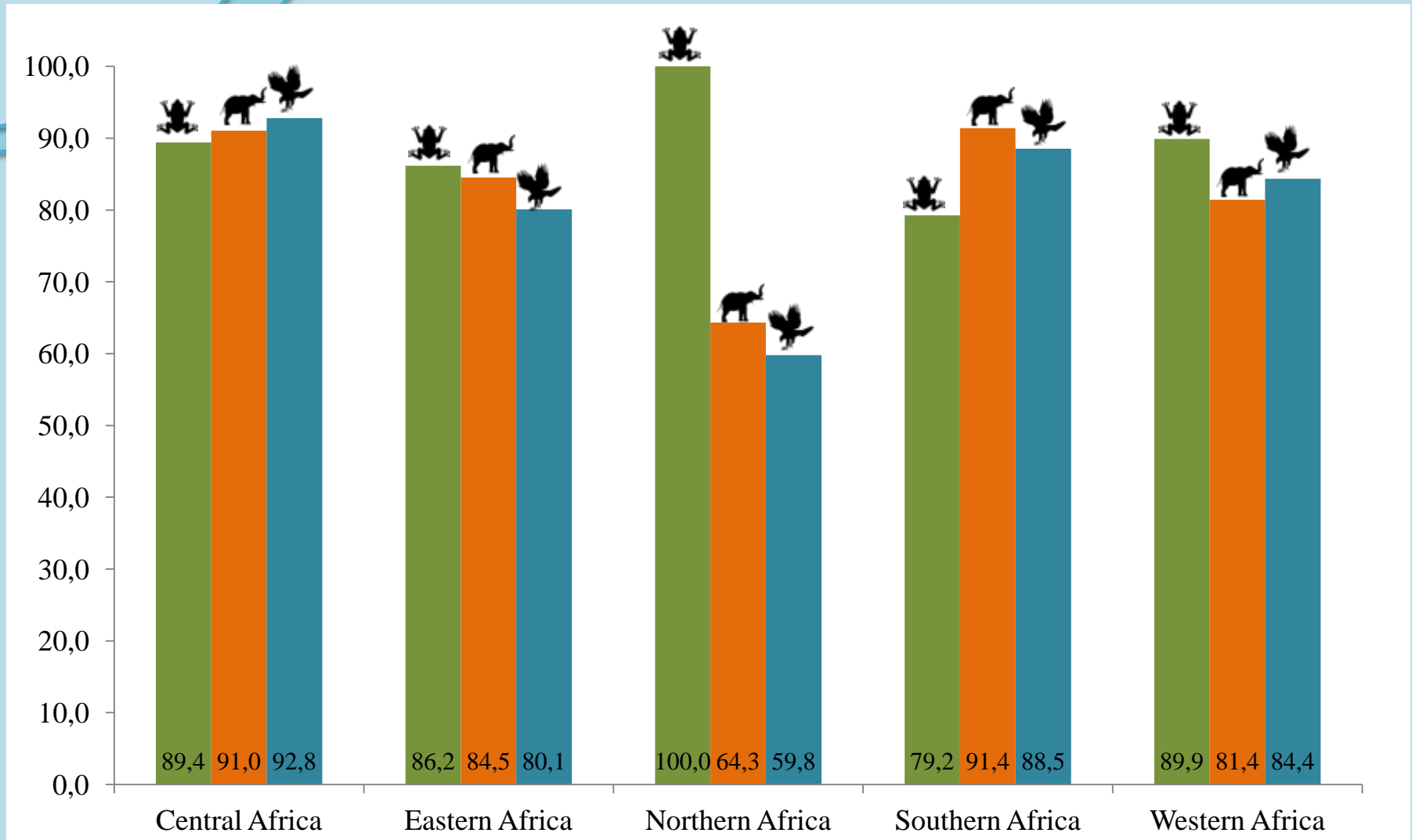


# Percentage of amphibian, mammal, and bird species with some of their range (>0% to 100%) overlapping with protected areas in Africa



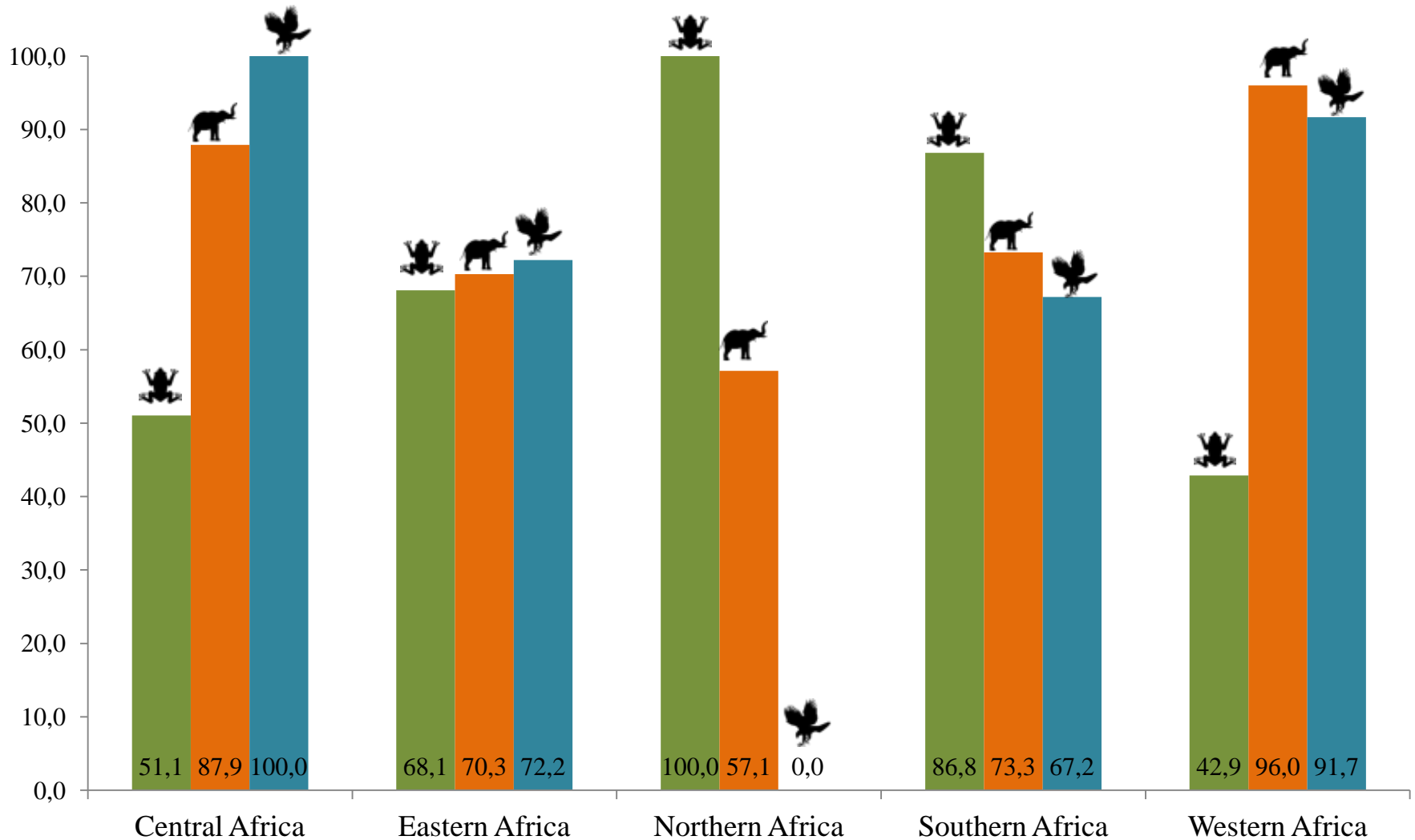


# Percentage of threatened amphibian, mammal, and bird species with some of their range (>0% to 100%) overlapping with protected areas in Africa



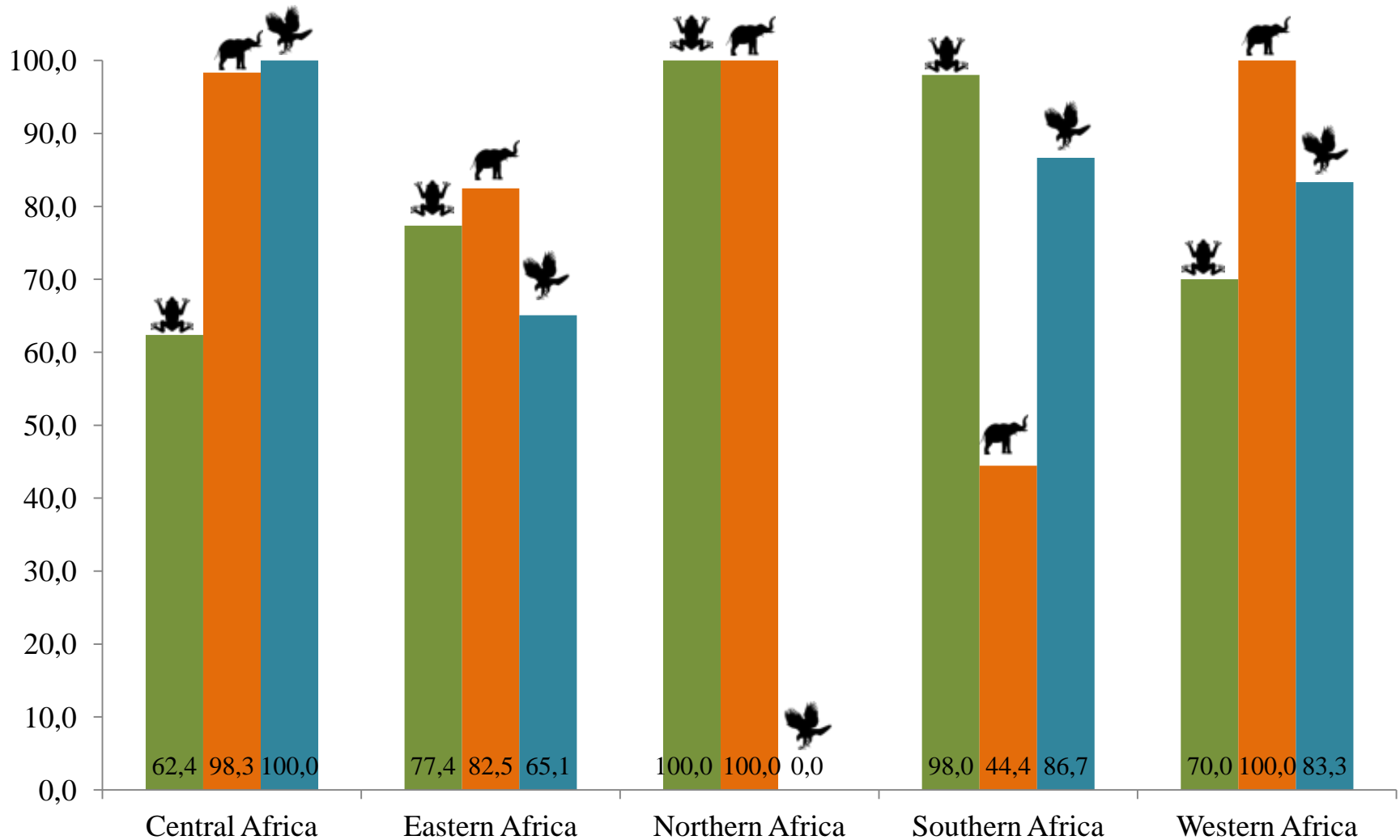


# Percentage of endemic amphibian, mammal, and bird species with some of their range (>0% to 100%) overlapping with protected areas in Africa





# Percentage of threatened endemic amphibian, mammal, and bird species with some of their range (>0% to 100%) overlapping with protected areas in Africa





# Number of Critically Endangered (CR) and Critically Endangered Endemic (CRE) Species in Central Africa

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Cameroon	10	10	5	0	4	1	87	58	1	0
Central African Republic	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Chad	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	3	1
Gabon	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0



# Number of Critically Endangered (CR) and Critically Endangered Endemic (CRE) Species in Eastern Africa

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Burundi	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Comoros	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	1	0
DRC Congo	1	1	3	0	3	2	9	9	3	0
Djibouti	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ethiopia	3	3	8	0	4	2	3	3	0	0
Kenya	2	1	6	2	4	1	16	12	1	0
Madagascar	9	7	2	2	22	22	164	121	24	23
Rwanda	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	2	2	1	1	1	1	17	17	1	0
Somalia	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	3	1	0
South Sudan	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	18	18	6	1	5	3	55	50	5	3
Uganda	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	5	0	0





# Number of Critically Endangered (CR) and Critically Endangered Endemic (CRE) Species in Northern Africa

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Algeria	0	0	4	1	1	0	6	3	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	3	1	1
Sudan	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Tunisia	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	1	1



# Number of Critically Endangered (CR) and Critically Endangered Endemic (CRE) Species in Southern Africa

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Angola	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Mauritius	0	0	2	2	1	1	64	57	2	0
Mozambique	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	4	3	2
Namibia	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	2	0	0
South Africa	5	5	5	0	3	2	25	22	1	0
Swaziland	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Zimbabwe	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0



# Number of Critically Endangered (CR) and Critically Endangered Endemic (CRE) Species in Western Africa

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Benin	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	0
Gambia	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	2	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
Guinea	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Liberia	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mali	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Niger	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	4	0	4	0	16	6	2	2
Senegal	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
Togo	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



# Number of species specific conservation action plans per conservation status and sub-region as reported from 5<sup>th</sup> National Reports

	Vulnerable (VU)		Endangered (EN)		Critically Endangered (CR)		Threatened	
	Non-endemic	Endemic	Non-endemic	Endemic	Non-endemic	Endemic	Non-endemic	Endemic
Central Africa	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Eastern Africa	8	0	3	1	3	8	14	9
Northern Africa	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Southern Africa	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Western Africa	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>

# Group Work

Element of Aichi Target 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	i.e. % of total protected areas for terrestrial and marine	i.e. % to reach national target	i.e. % gap between current status + implementation and national target
Improving ecological representation	i.e. % of ecoregions protected to national target	i.e. % of ecoregions needing protection to reach national target i.e. tools and partnerships needed to develop ecological gaps assessment	i.e. 20% of 5 endemic ecoregions will be protected i.e. partnership with X for national training on ecological mapping
....			



Summarize quantitative information collected from the questionnaire in one or two points.

What is needed to complete conservation gap?  
Points made can be:  
- tangible/ quantitative  
- in-tangible/ qualitative

What specific elements are feasible?  
Points made can be:  
- tangible/ quantitative  
- in-tangible/ qualitative

# Working Groups – Number, Facilitator, & Country

## 1 – Marine, Alice

Burundi

Cameroon

Central African  
Republic

Chad

Comoros

Congo

Democratic Republic  
of the Congo

Gabon

Madagascar

Tunisia

## 2 – Olivia, Phil

Cabo Verde

Egypt

Equatorial Guinea

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Gambia

Kenya

Liberia

Somalia

Sudan

Uganda

United Republic of  
Tanzania

## 3 – Issa, Brian

Algeria

Burkina Faso

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Mali

Mauritania

Morocco

Niger

Senegal

Togo

## 4 – Trevor, Barbara

Botswana

Lesotho

Malawi

Mauritius

Mozambique

Namibia

Nigeria

São Tomé and  
Príncipe

Sierra Leone

South Africa

Swaziland

Zambia

Zimbabwe