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SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
  TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
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Item 10 of the provisional agenda**

REPORT OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH, CENTRAL AND WEST 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 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 India, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the PoWPA Friends Consortium (UNEP-WCMC, BirdLife International, and WWF), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), and with the generous financial contributions of Japan through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, organized a subregional workshop for South, Central and West Asia in New Delhi, India, from 7 to 10 December 2015.

4.   This workshop was organized against the above background and in follow-up to 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 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 all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 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-2015-03. 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. In addition to the representatives from Parties, ICIMOD, WWF–India, and Bombay Natural History Society also participated in the workshop and provided inputs and expertise. The following is a summary of the proceeding of the workshop.

ITEM 1.   OPENING OF THE MEETING

6.   A representative of the Government of India, Mr. Hem Pande, along with Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) opened the workshop at 9 a.m. on Monday, 7 December 2015.

7.   Mr. Hem Pande, based on proposals from the floor, was elected chair of the meeting, with Ms. Sujata Arora as backup when needed. The plenary then adopted the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/PAWS/2015/3/1), with no amendments. Participants considered the proposed organization of work, as contained in annex II, and adopted it with no amendments. The opening session was then rounded off by two introductory presentations.

8.   In the first presentation, Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda of SCBD presented on the processes that had led up to this workshop as well as the main objectives and outputs of the workshop. He began by engaging the audience by asking key questions such as: What is the main objective of the workshop? Participants answered and engaged in the presentation. Mr. Gidda then discussed the multiple benefits that protected areas could deliver, including water security, food, and livelihoods. In the process leading up to this workshop, he mentioned the development of the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA); the elements of PoWPA; outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP 10); PoWPA successes; and outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) on protected areas. Mr. Gidda also discussed the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and introduced participants to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. He then summarized the findings 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 main elements: identifying status, gaps, and opportunities for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12; developing priority country actions; exploring support through the sixth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility; and the next decision on protected areas for the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13).

9.   In the second presentation, Mr. Trevor Sandwith of IUCN presented on the outcomes of the last IUCN World Parks Congress (WPC) in Sydney, Australia. The aim of the WPC was to identify how protected areas could contribute solutions to global challenges while also accelerating progress to achieve the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and goals for sustainability. He discussed four elements arising from the Congress as the Promise of Sydney: first, in the vision, the high level aspirations for the change we needed in the coming decade; second, in innovative approaches, the identification of successful approaches that could be scaled up and replicated; third, the collation of case studies and evidence of successful practice on a shared Panorama website of solutions for peer-to-peer learning and capacity development; and fourth, commitments as part of the Promise of Sydney that signalled the intention of

governments and other organizations to accelerate implementation. He stated that the Congress had emphasized the need to progress and not regress and outlined the development of the new IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas standard as a mean to measure performance against Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 quality parameters; to inspire a new generation of citizens who understood and supported the conservation of nature; and to emphasize the solutions that nature and protected areas provided in terms of meeting challenges such as climate change, which were the foundation of sustainable development. Mr. Sandwith also summarized the eight streams of innovative approaches and cross-cutting themes discussed at the Congress.

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

10.   Under this item, through a presentation entitled "Sub-regional Analysis of the Status of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 & 12", Mr. Sarat Gidda of the SCBD provided an explanation of each of the elements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12: quantitative elements, areas important for biodiversity, management effectiveness, equitable management, ecological representation, connectivity, integration into wider land- and seascapes, other effective area-based conservation measures, threatened species, and conservation status of species in decline. He also presented global, subregional and national data, as available, for each of the nine elements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. To describe the status of all nine elements would be very lengthy; therefore, for illustrative purposes, one element was provided. For the quantitative aspects of Aichi Biodiversity 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, 15.4 per cent of land and 8.4 per cent of coastal and marine areas up to 200 nautical miles were protected. At the subregional level, South Asia had 6.8 per cent of land and 0.01 per cent of coastal and marine areas protected in 2014. Central Asia had 4.1 per cent of land areas protected and West Asia had 15.5 per cent of land and 0.05 per cent of coastal and marine areas protected. Nationally, Bhutan had the most terrestrial areas protected in 2014 with 47.3 per cent, followed by Saudi Arabia with 31.3 per cent and Sri Lanka with 23.2 per cent. For coastal and marine areas, nationally in 2014, the United Arab Emirates had the most area protected with 2.0 per cent, followed by Saudi Arabia with 0.2 per cent. Most countries had 0 per cent marine areas protected in 2014.

11.   Mr. Gidda then introduced the participants to the group exercise: national assessment of the status, gaps, and opportunities for each element of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. Participants were split into three subregional groups (South, Central, and West Asia) to work on the country exercise for information sharing and peer-to-peer exchange on information that was gathered previously through the questionnaire sent out to participants prior to the workshop. Participants were asked to complete the assignment and submit it on the last day of the workshop. The outcomes of this exercise are presented in annex III.

ITEM 3.   CAPACITY-BUILDING, AWARENESS RAISING, AND INTEGRATION OF RELEVANT ISSUES ON PROTECTED AREAS

A.   Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

12.   On the second day, prior to the group exercise, Mr. Sarat Gidda of the SCBD delivered a presentation entitled "NBSAPs and Sustainable Development Goals". He described how national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) were the main national planning tool for biodiversity. He also stated that in the three Asian subregions attending the workshop, ten countries had submitted revised NBSAPs, fulfilling Aichi Biodiversity Target 17; 24 countries had submitted fifth national reports indicating the current status of biodiversity in their countries; and 17 countries had submitted PoWPA action plans. Mr. Gidda reviewed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and (sub)targets that related to implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12, and gave some examples on how

implementation of these targets would reinforce and result in achievement of related SDGs and (sub)targets.

B.   Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding, including development of integrated Project Identification Forms (PIFs)

13.   Under this item, Mr. Sarat Gidda of the SCBD engaged the audience in a presentation entitled "Global Environment Facility" (GEF). He began by asking participants a series of questions: What is GEF? Why was it created? Where does the money come from? The audience answered the first two questions well, but most did not know where the money for the GEF comes from. In his presentation, he discussed the history of how GEF came about and what their individual or national entitlements were. He reviewed the information presented in the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 country dossiers as pertaining to the GEF funding allocation per country and the categories they could access for funding. He discussed the structure of the GEF allocations and that 32 per cent or 1.2 billion USD went for biodiversity. For the biodiversity allocations, he gave the breakdown of entitlements for the System of Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR), sustainable forest management, and other allocations. Six out of ten programmes for funding under GEF were related to elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. He discussed how much each country was entitled to, what the money could be used for and how to access the money. He stated that in order to access the money, countries needed to take into consideration national priorities through a prioritization workshop, decide which funding allocations should be used, decide which implementing agency was best to approach, and develop the project identification form (PIF). He stated some key take-home messages, including: get involved in revision of NBSAPs and see that Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 actions are included in the revised strategies; get in touch with CBD and GEF operational focal points and GEF implementing agencies appraised by COP 11 decision XI/24; get involved in prioritization workshops; submit projects under STAR; and visit the GEF website.

C.   Governance and equity

14.   Under this item, Mr. Ashish Kothari from Kalpavriksh delivered a presentation entitled "Conservation of Nature: Governance and Equity." He started by discussing how approaches to conservation had transitioned from "islands of protected areas" to having more inclusive and multifunctional protected areas over the past few decades. At many points in his presentation he posed questions to the participants, such as: Who knows the different governance types recognized by their government? He discussed what were quality and equity.

15.   Following this, Mr. Kothari asked participants to complete an exercise in which they were asked some key governance questions. Following the exercise, Mr. Kothari continued his presentation. Following up on the historical perspectives, he discussed the IUCN governance matrix. He went through all the relevant terms, such as the governance categories and types in the matrix, so that participants, as their next exercise, could fill it out. The matrices submitted by countries were collected by the end of the workshop. Due to size constraints these matrices are not presented in this report.

D.   The role of protected areas in post-2015 United Nations development agenda

16.   Presentation of this topic was combined with sub-item A above.

ITEM 4. **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**

A. **Identifying focused actions towards the achievement of the elements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12**

17.   For this agenda item, Mr. Sarat Gidda of the SCBD delivered a presentation entitled "Priority actions" in which he recapitulated national commitments as per COP 11 decision XI/24 and summarized the process of formulating actions for the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. He stated that in this process, country experts would look at existing national commitments for Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 by 2020, as per their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, PoWPA action plans and other national protected area planning documents; they would assess through a matrix the status of commitments for current projects, such as bilaterally funded projects and GEF-5 projects, as they related to the nine elements of the two targets; then country experts would determine if there was a gap between what they had committed to do by 2020 and what they were currently doing in projects; and, last, given a gap, country experts would 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 would improve the status of the elements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 by 2020 at national, regional and global levels. Further, he discussed where we were now in terms of the quantitative elements and ecoregions coverage. Given this, country experts knew where they needed to go to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. He also stated that countries needed to explore the feasibility of what could be achieved given the timeline and based on where they knew they wanted to go. He emphasized that we should not repeat the past of setting unrealistic targets, but should set clear goals and actions given our priorities and time period for implementation. Quantitative objectives were desired, but without quality, quantity had no meaning; both kinds of actions needed to be set. Once goals were set, a very sincere and focused attempt to reach them had to be made. He stated that the exercise on suggested recommendations to COP 13 was part of the ways and means of addressing the problems of implementing Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12. At the end of his presentation, participants were given a handout and asked to come to the morning session of the last day with the last section on identifying focused priority actions completed. The results of this exercise are presented in annex IV.

18.   Under this item, participants were given the opportunity to work in subregional groups and finish their priority actions lists, with the support of their colleagues through peer-to-peer exchange of information and with the inputs and expertise of representatives from ICIMOD, WWF–India and the Bombay Natural History Society.

B. **Aggregated actions for a regional roadmap**

19.   Due to time constraints, this item was not addressed. However, an indicative strategic direction and priority areas was shared by ICIMOD for the Hindu Kush Himalayas and included as reference material.

C. **Suggested draft elements for a practical decision on protected areas and species conservation for consideration**

20.   Under this item, Mr. Trevor Sandwith from IUCN delivered a group exercise and discussion on formulating practical elements for a decision of COP 13. Results from this exercise are presented in annex V.

ITEM 5. **CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

21.   Under this item, Mr. Sarat Gidda delivered closing remarks on behalf of the SCBD and Mr. Hem Pande, 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 4 p.m. on Thursday, 10 December 2015.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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47. **SCBD**	Ms. Leah Mohammed	Individual Contractor Science, Assessment and Monitoring Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Annex II

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

TIME	MONDAY, 7 DECEMBER	TUESDAY, 8 DECEMBER	WEDNESDAY, 9 DECEMBER	THURSDAY, 10 DECEMBER
8:30 - 10:00 AM	**OPENING OF THE MEETING** • Welcome remarks • Election of chair • Adoption of the agenda and organization of work **Presentations** • Introduction to the workshop • Promise of Sydney – IUCN	**GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY** **Presentations** • Conservation Governance and the Aichi Targets **Group work**	**FIELD TRIP**	**TARGET 11 QUANTIFIABLE ACTIONS** **Group work** Finalization and submission of actions on Targets 11 and 12
10:00 - 10:20 AM	*Break*	*Break*		*Break*
10:20 AM – 12:00 PM	**STATUS OF TARGETS** **Presentations** • Subregional analysis: Targets 11 and 12	**GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY** **Group work continued** **Report back** Report for each subregional group		**Report back** Each country briefly summarized their priority actions
12:00 to 1:00 PM	*Lunch*	*Lunch*		*Lunch*
1:00 to 2:40 PM	**STATUS OF TARGETS** **Group work** • Status, gaps and opportunities for Targets 11 and 12	**TARGET 11 QUANTIFIABLE ACTIONS** **Presentations** • Closing the gap for commitments: developing priority actions • Global Environment Facility • NBSAPs and SDGs		**Open discussion: drafting a practical decision** Identified focused actions and follow-up for implementation, closing the gaps and moving forward on opportunities
2:40 - 3:00 PM	*Break*	*Break*		*Break*
3:00 - 4:30 PM	**STATUS OF TARGETS** **Group work finalization** **Report back** Report for each subregional group	**Group work and homework** Identification of actions on Targets 11 and 12		**CLOSURE OF THE MEETING** • Final remarks • Adoption of the workshop report • Workshop evaluation

Annex III

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

1. Afghanistan

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	Total area protected 11,894 km^2	The remaining protected areas are not protected	Protection of remaining protected area
Ecological representation	11,894 km^2 out of 17 ecoregions are protected	The remaining ecoregions are not protected	Protection of remaining Ecoregion
Areas Important for Biodiversity	13 IBAs have not protection 2 IBAs have partial Protection 1 IBAs has complete protection	13 IBAs have not protection	Complete protection of remain 13 IBAs
Areas Important for Ecosystem Services	Has partial protection	Management plan is drafted,	finalize the management plan
Management Effectiveness assessment Improvement	Used of METT tools for effectiveness assessment of two IBAs out of 16 IBAs	Effectiveness assessment of 14 IBAs is not don	Continuing effectiveness assessment for remaining 14 IBAs
Equity	Government is accepting community has power on conservation	There is no project for promoting equity	Developing a project for promoting of equity
Connectivity and Corridors	No plan	Insecurity with war situation and less awareness of the people	Preparing connectivity and corridors plan for the country
Integration into wider land and seascapes	Not exist	no	no
Other effective area based conservation measures	Traditional livelihood and pastoral system has identified	There are no programmes for developing traditional livelihood activities	Implementing projects for developing traditional livelihood activities
Extinction of known threatened species is prevented	Assessment of threatened species is continue	Lack of law and regulation for the protecting of the threatened species 2. There are no community projects for conserve threatened species	Developing laws and regulation 2. implementing community projects for conserve threatened species
Conservation status of species in decline is improved	Management plan for Marcopolo sheep is drafted and two years conservation for snow leopard is prepared	Not implement until now	Finalize the management plan and implementing the project on conservation activity

2. Bangladesh

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status (Area in Sq km)	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects **Marine Areas**	1128 sq. km (0.69%) is designated PA. More 123 sq. km Forests and 25 sq km CCA are maintained as PA but yet to be declared as Such in Gazette. It brings the area as 1177 sq. km Excluding Coastal Protected Areas which was included as terrestrial now transferred under Marine category. DOPA has included coastal PA under mixed category. Including Coastal PA the figure is 3968 sq km or 3.29% of marine area)	Being a densely populated country the target can be adjusted to 10% for Bangladesh. To achieve the target of 10% 14775 sq km of the terrestrial and inland water to brought under PA and other conservation measures network. The gap is 13597 sq km. Marine area is about 120,000 sq km of which the gap is about 8000 sq. km to achieve 10% target.	Reserve forests 5000 IBAs (outside forests) 2850 ECA 3463 CCAs 25 Unclassified forests, Water bodies, Tea gardens, City Parks, Private and community Conserved areas, Sacred places 2268 Total 13597 About 4609 sq km of the rest of the Sundarbans will be declared as PA soon, The MPA coverage will achieve 6.2%. Space between Sundarbans and Marine Park and the surrounding areas of the St. Martin Island can be considered for expansion of MPA in future.
Areas important for biodiversity	There are 20 Important Bird Areas not 19 as mentioned in country dossier.	Out of 20 IBAs 12 are completely protected not 3 as mentioned in Country Dossier) Partial Protection is in place for rest of 8 IBAs not 9 as indicated by DOPA (Dossier)	Protection of the 8 partially protected IBAs are being enhanced through enforcement of Wildlife Act under Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection project (SRCWP)
Areas important for ecosystem services	1. Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests, 2. Sundarbans Mangrove forests 3. Sundarbans fresh water swamp forests 4. Mizoram monipur – Kachin rain forests 5. Terai-Duar Savanna and grasslands. 6. Brahmaputro Valley semi-evergreen forests. 7. Meghalaya subtropical forests. 8. Myanmar coastal rain forests 9. Myanmar mangrove	1. Sundarbans fresh water swamp forests 2. Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests 3. Northern Bay of Bengal are high priority areas.	1. **Sundarbans fresh water swamp forests** has little scope for protection this ecoregion is not well recognized in Bangladesh. 2. **Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests**. Opportunities are there to expand conservation area in this ecoregion. 3. **Northern Bay of Bengal.** This ecoregion already addressed for conservation. There is further scope for expansion but enforcement of relevant laws and rules is a great challenge. Bangladesh covers insignificant part of the other

	forests 10. Northern Bay of Bengal		6 ecoregions.
Management effectiveness assessment **Improvement**	Management Effectiveness has been carried out for 17 Protected Areas. Only 6 PA scored above 70% Management effectiveness 17 Protected Areas has been conducted of which 6 scores above 70%.	Management effectiveness for rest 21 PAs. Management of 11 PA not improved and 4 shown negative trends of performance.	To conduct management effectiveness of 30% PA every year. Management plan for the rest of the PA can be prepared. Improvement of the management practices. Parameters used in assessing the management effectiveness needs to be improved.
Equity	To establish Equity Governance system for 20 PAs already changed and institutionalized through approval of Grant financing system and amendment of Forest Act 1927 to allow Social forestry in reserved forests are contributing for establishing equity. Important wetlands are also managed under Collaborative management system.	Sharing of costs of PA management. Voice of resource users not reflected as expected.	Sharing of cost of PA management can be introduced through sharing responsibilities of PA management. (Development of Protected Area Rule)
Connectivity and corridors	So far 12 Elephant corridors have been identified.	More corridors to designate Designated corridors are under other land use. Connectivity between marine protected areas (MPAs)	Area fall outside forests needs to be conserved through motivating people, resettlement of the people and acquisition of land. New MPAs to be declared for connectivity. Between Sundarbans and Marine Park.
Integration into wider land and seascapes	Most of the policies (Forest policy 1994, Land use policy 2001, Environment Policy 1992, Fisheries Policy 1998, etc.) have provision of integration among • New protected area created • Elephant corridors designated • Sites for restoration of forest ecosystem	Fragmentation for infrastructural development. Valuation of ecosystem services.	Coordination among the sectors in national level. Initiative to establish a Biodiversity Center and Research to coordinate among sectors. Monetary valuation of ecosystem services can be taken into consideration for national accounting system.

	initiated • Market incentive partially initiated • Governance system of most of the Protected Areas has been changed		
Other effective area based conservation measures	• Forest Reserves • The Community Conserved Areas • Important Birds Areas • Ecologically Critical Areas. • Rivers in which seasonal ban on fishing is imposed	Legal instruments and enforcement.	Enforcement of Forest Act, Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act 2012, Environment Act 1995, Approval of Biodiversity act and Ecologically Critical Area Rules are under way. Community conserved areas are to be declared as PA under existing wildlife Act. Protection measures enhanced all over Bangladesh through enforcement of wildlife Act, A Wildlife Crime control Unit already formed involving Police, RAB, Coast Guards, Customs intelligence with the Forest Department.
Extinction of known threatened species is prevented.	Redbook data base of fauna recently has been updated by the IUCN. Bangladesh has 3 Critically endangered 13 endangered and 17 vulnerable mammals 3 critically endangered 7 endangered and 9 vulnerable plants 3 critically endangered 13 endangered and 7 vulnerable Reptiles 8 Critically endangered Birds species.	The Red book of flora yet to be updated.	Threatened species of the recent assessment can be taken into consideration for initiating conservation measures.
Conservation status of species in declined is improved.	Tiger Action Plan (2008-17) Elephant Conservation Plan preparation under way. In situ and ex situ Conservation initiatives for some of the species are in place it includes Panthera tigris, Elephas maximus, Crocodylus porosus Crocodylus palustris Gaviallis gangeticus, and more.	Some of the mammals are already extinct for others more initiatives required.	More species conservation measures to be taken in future.

3. Bhutan

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative elements: terrestrial	Bhutan has ten protected areas: Torsa Strict Nature Reserve – 609.51 km^2; Jigme Dorji National Park – 4, 316 km^2; Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park – 1, 730 km^2; Royal Manas National Park – 1, 057 km^2; Thrumshingla National Park – 905.05 km^2; Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary – 1520.61 km^2; Wangchuck Centenial Park – 4, 914 km^2; Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary – 268.93 km^2; Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary – 740.60 km^2; Khaling wildlife sanctuary – 334.73 km^2, Percentage covered by Protected Areas is 42.71; percentage covered by the biological corridors is 8.61, percentage of conservation area is 0.12; total percentage of PAs and BC is 51.44.	Not all the Parks have management Plans in place No sustainable finance for management of the parks. However, the greatest conservation challenge that Bhutan faces is to operate the protected areas at the highest standard with sustainable financing while maintaining a balance between conservation and sustainable utilization. The lack of physical demarcation of the different zones also poses a challenge in ensuring legal protection of these areas in case of encroachment/land conversion.	Maintain the current Protected Area System with enhanced management effectiveness and financial sustainability. To clearly demarcate the boundaries of protected areas and also zone for management to avoid ad hoc planning of services/facilities and resource extraction often conflicting with conservation goals and rules.
Ecological representation	Bhutan's Protected Areas are designated with ecological representation.	Need to assess its effectiveness	To incorporate some areas important for conservation which are outside the Protected Area network.
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	Bhutan has 23 IBAs: 12 IBAs have no protection, 7 IBAs have partial protection and 4 IBAs have complete protection. Forest ecosystem, Aquatic Ecosystems, Agricultural Ecosystem,		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.
Management effectiveness assessment(s) Improvement(s)	Not applicable	Lack of Technical and financial capabilities	To conduct management effectiveness assessment.
Governance and equity	The Wildlife Conservation Division under the Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is responsible for management of the Protected Areas. The laws governing the	Poor coordination among concerned stakeholder Sustainable financing, trade-offs	Improve coordination Sustainable financing

	Protected Areas are: Forest and Nature Conservation Act 1995, Biodiversity Act of Bhutan 2003, National Environment Protection Act 2007.		
Connectivity and corridors	Nine biological corridors making up of 8,61%	The biological corridors do not have legal status for protection from development activities Sustainable financing is also a major challenge.	
Integration into wider land and seascapes	B2C2		
Other effective area based conservation measures	Community forestry		
Extinction of known threatened species is prevented	There are about 200 species of mammals out of which globally threatened species: Critically Endangered – 1; Endangered – 11; vulnerable – 15. About 700 species of birds are known out of which globally threatened species: critically endangered – 4; vulnerable – 14; Out of 800 to 900 species of butterfly, about 182 are rare and threatened species.	Lack of technical and financial resources.	To conduct assessment for threatened species
Conservation status of species in declined is improved			

4. India

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities

Quantitative aspects	Trends in Protected Area coverage
	
	PAs are defined as areas of land and/or areas especially dedicated to its protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated natural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. In India PAs are managed under different legal instrument (Acts) and are classified as below:
	
	    I. Terrestrial:
	
	    A. PAs under Wildlife Protection Act
		As the total of PAs is more than 19% of geographical area there is no requirement of having additional area under this.	(Listing of all PAs, status of legal notification and other relevant information, information on it categorization as terrestrial, marine etc.).
			
			Part of this area overlaps with the natural forests area as brought out below. This needs to be assessed.

	1972:India's network of National Parks, Wildlife sanctuaries, Conservation reserves and Community reserves have grown steadily, and as on 2015, there are 727 such Areas; 103 National Parks (40500 sq km) 532 Wildlife Sanctuaries (117607 sq km) 66 Conservation Reserves (2344 sq km) 26 Community Reserves (46 sq km) With combined coverage of 160,625 sq km or 4.89 % of the India's geographical area, these are legally protected under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. Note: Buffer area of Tiger Reserve not overlapping with NP and Sanctuaries should be added.		
	B. (i)PAs under Indian Forest Act 1927: National Forest Policy aims at conservation of the natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna which represent the remarkable biological diversity. This is also achieved in the country through areas declared as reserved forests and protected forests under Indian Forest Act, 1927. India has 640480 sq km (425494 sq km of Reserved Forests and 214986 sq km of Protected forests) which is 19.48% of the total geographical area, a substantial proportion of which is intended to and contributes to conservation. (ii) Other Forests: 1, 31,341 km^2 (3.99% of geographical areas mostly lies in North-eastern states of India managed primarily under state specific legislation.		To assess the areas of overlap between different categories of the areas
	C. PAs under BDA, 2002 (wetlands): Conservation and Management of wetlands considering their biological diversity, ecosystem services and for their social and cultural activities for being part of cultural heritage under wetland. These are legally protected under the Environment Protection Act of 1986 and Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010. Area: 15265 km^2 that is 4.63% of total geographical area.		Part of this area overlaps with National Parks, Sanctuaries and the natural forests area and as brought out above. This needs to be assessed.
	D. PAs under EPA,1986: a) ESZ: Eco sensitive Zones notified around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries	Identification of areas around National Parks and Wildlife	Recognition of areas with identified environmental resources having "Incomparable Values"

	b) BHS: There are 7 Biodiversity Heritage Sites encompassing 5477 ha area. c) CFR under FRA section 3 1(i): d) Community managed areas under state laws: Nagaland's CCAs under village council act, Arunachal's CCAs under panchayat proclamation, Van Panchayats in Uttarakhand	Sanctuaries which needs special attention. Identification and notification areas of biodiversity importance especially areas which are not hitherto protected	which require special attention for their conservation. This is notified under Environmental Protection Act, 1986.
	II. Marine: There are 25 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in peninsular India and 106 MPAs in the country's Islands. These MPAs cover more than 30% of the terrestrial area of the islands and protect more than 40% of the coastal habitat. % of the marine area (need to be provided).	Long way to go to achieve this target. (Assessment of non-terrestrial protected area)	Regarding the % of coverage of MPAs in country's marine territory, there are opportunities for bringing more area under effective conservation through not only conventional PA management approaches but also through alternative ways including community conservation approaches.
	Community conserved coastal and marine area: example turtle conservation area (Odisha, Kerala, Ashtmudi lake)	Assessing the actual area.	

5. Kuwait

Elements of Targets 11 & 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	6 designated terrestrial PAs 4 designated Coastal PAs 1 designated Marine PA 4 Proposed Terrestrial PAs 22 Proposed Marine PAs 8 IBAs	4 IBAs have partial protection 3 IBAs have no protection Capacity building needed for monitoring, management and assessment	Law 42/2014 amended by Law 99/2015: designation of PAs and biodiversity and PA conservation measures NBSAP
Ecological representation	18% of terrestrial area Protected 4% of Marine area Protected	Marine and Coral reef proposed PAs are still pending Capacity building needed for monitoring, management and assessment	Law 42/2014 amended by Law 99/2015: designation of PAs and biodiversity and PA conservation measures NBSAP
Areas important for Biodiversity Areas Important for Ecosystem Services	Coral reefs, coastal mudflats, desert biome Coral reefs, coastal mudflats	None of the coral reef areas are designated yet Protection is indirect due to coast guard presence Capacity building needed for monitoring, management and assessment	Law 42/2014 amended by Law 99/2015: designation of PAs and biodiversity and PA conservation measures NBSAP
Management Effectiveness Assessment Improvement	Not yet applied Terrestrial sites have improved but marine sites are still impacted	No system for MEA is set yet Regional cooperation limited	Regional cooperation CBD workshops
Equity	Most Designated areas have limited access 3 PAs issue permits for visitors	Little assessment of ecosystem services and increased anthropogenic stress	Law 42/2014 amended by Law 99/2015: designation of PAs and biodiversity and PA conservation measures NBSAP
Connectivity & Corridors	3 terrestrial area form a corridor with the border line PA Mubarak AlKabeer area consist of North of Bobyan Island and Warbah Island and their marine area	Coastal PA are located on Kuwait Bay only Proposed Marine PAs are scattered in the southern territorial waters	Law 42/2014 amended by Law 99/2015: designation of PAs and biodiversity and PA conservation measures
Integration into wider land and seascapes	The 4 large terrestrial PAs and the Border PA integrate well with the landscape, as does Mubarak AlKabeer Marine PA with its seascape	Other PAs are less integrated due to development issues and anthropogenic stress	Law 42/2014 amended by Law 99/2015: designation of PAs and biodiversity and PA conservation measures
Other effective area based conservation measures Threatened species assessment	Oil, military as well as other government sectors have guidelines for area conservation NGOs and the public sector have established a few wildlife sanctuaries and plant nurseries 1 CR 9 EN 36 VU 58 NT 557 LC 28 DD (IUCN Red List 2014)	These self-run PAs doesn't always adhere to NBSAP and Law 42/2014 amended by Law 99/2015: designation of PAs and biodiversity and PA conservation measures Capacity building needed for assessment, monitoring and management of threatened species	Law 42/2014 amended by Law 99/2015: designation of PAs and biodiversity and PA conservation measures Kuwait Environment Remediation Project Work being done by EPA, KISR, KU and KEPS To compile data on threatened species

PA: Protected Area
IBA: Important bird area
NBSAP: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
IUCN Red-list Categories:
EX Extinct
EW Extinct in the Wild
CR Critically Endangered
EN Endangered
VU Vulnerable
NT Near Threatened
LC Least Concern
DD Data Deficient

6. Lebanon

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects	15 Nature Reserves established by laws since 1992: 289.3117 km^2 18 Nature sites under the protection of the Ministry of Environment established by MoE decisions or decrees based on MoE proposals on the base of the law of protection of natural sites (08/07/1939) 28 Protected forests established by MoA decisions (before 1996 based on the Law of Protection of Forest Wealth and Forests (Law 85 dated 1991); and after 1996, protected directly by the Law of Protection of Forests (Law 558, dated 24/07/1996) and through MoA ministerial decisions issued based on this Law)	• No enough laws concerning terrestrial ecosystems were improved and no proper implementation of the existing laws • Lack of awareness • Not enough coordination between ministries • Lack of resources • Inadequate land use management planning • No proper implementation of forest laws • Urbanization and low value given to forests • Poverty • Lack of technical knowledge and competencies at the local level • No proper zoning for lands • Unsustainable forests management • Land tenure • Lack of awareness of value of forest ecosystem services • Lack of research in the field of forest management	3 marine sites are in process of declaration by MoE: two as MPAs and one as Nature Site

		• Research is not compiled into a single database • Lack of detailed management plans for the various freshwater bodies	
Ecological representation	Terrestrial reserves represent: 2.7% of surface area of the country, and marine reserves represent: 0.39% surface area of the country.	Lack of data of representation of the 18 Nature sites under the protection of the Ministry of Environment and the 28 Protected forests established by MoA decisions	3 marine sites are in process of declaration by MoE: two as MPAs and one as Nature Site
		The amplified demographic pressure. Today, with the absence of an adequate urban planning, a high number of illegal constructions and an increase in the number of Syrian refugees that reached 1,144,706 refugees in 2014 (UNHCR, 2014), the pressure on biodiversity became a major concern. Habitats are being lost, fragmented or destroyed and	
		sometimes with no possible regeneration;	
		Inappropriate inheritance law and lack of proper enforcement of the construction law;	
		Real Estate Speculations;	
		Lack of awareness.	
		Construction of beach resorts and hotels on coastal areas;	
		Land reclamation, mainly over the sea, for the creation of restaurants and outdoor activities areas;	
		Expansion of ski resorts;	
		Construction of mountain resorts and country clubs;	
		Camping and outdoor activities leading to forest fires and littering.	
		The discharge of untreated municipal wastewater due to the lack of infrastructure and	
		treatment plants and the	

		absence of adequate policies;	
		The discharge of untreated industrial effluents due to the economic profit to industries;	
		The improper solid waste disposal from livestock, farms etc. through the creation of open uncontrolled dumps;	
		Wars during which illegal chemicals are used and fuel leaks occur causing major pollution problems;	
		Agro-industries that use excessive quantities of pesticides, fertilizers and agrochemicals. (According to FAO, Lebanon consumed 78,840 tons of fertilizers in 2002 with an average rate of fertilizers of 414 kg/ha)	
		If not managed properly, lubricants, fuels and other chemicals that are used in the agricultural sector could be a source of pollution to the surrounding environment and could contribute to climate change (emission of pollutants);	
		Healthcare waste that is usually discharged into the environment with no prior treatment;	
		Gas emissions from industries, incineration processes, cars and transportation.	
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	Lebanon has 15 IBAs. 7 IBAs have protection. Lebanon has conducted many assessments to determine areas that have importance for sustaining essential ecosystem services described in the subsequent sections per ecosystem subtype identified based on the CNRS 2013 Land Use Maps and include: • Agricultural lands; • Wooded lands;	7 IBAs have no protection 1 IBA has partial protection There are no data for AZEs Lack of research Incompatible priorities (wars and geopolitical situation) Lack of awareness Lack of resources Inadequate land use management planning	New publication on conservation of birds: the Birds Atlas, Birds Identification Manual, the State of Lebanon Birds and IBAs and the Field Guide to the Soaring Birds in Lebanon and hunting clubs on bird identification and on the new hunting law. MSB Lebanon is also targeting the energy sector in its future activities through the updating of the National Physical Land Use Plan in cooperation

	• Scrubland and grassland; • Bare lands and rocky areas; • Inland water bodies and wetlands • Water courses; • Marine water bodies and coastal areas.	Lack of technical knowledge and competencies at the local level No proper zoning for lands Land tenure Lack of integration of biodiversity into dam projects Absence of cooperation between the project proponents and the implementing agencies Lack of adequate infrastructure (dams, wastewater networks, roads, etc.) Lack of enforcement of MoE's guidelines by other ministries, such as MoI, when issuing and renewing industrial certificates and permits Lack of detailed management plans for the various freshwater bodies Absence of studies on the current state of illegal construction on river beds Absence of mechanisms to regularly monitor ecosystems Lack of studies on freshwater ecosystems and how they interact Absence of a strategic vision Absence of a policy for sustainable use Political and security situation in Lebanon Not a priority No means and resources No national directives and guidance for agriculture Rapid habitat destruction Lack of proper	with the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) through the integration of IBAs and bottlenecks areas into the NPMPLT and putting specific conditions for infrastructure in these areas in order to minimize the threats on the soaring birds during their migration over Lebanon. Stocktaking and Assessment Phase of the process of revising and updating its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), covering the importance of biodiversity for Lebanon; the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services; the main threats to biodiversity; the cause of threats and their consequences on biodiversity loss; resource use and sustainability of resources; and an introduction to the Aichi biodiversity targets.

		implementation of FAO and National Physical Master Plan for Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT) recommendations	
		Limited studies on land use planning at the local levels	
		Uncontrolled use of pesticides	
		Lack of funding for the establishment and sustainability of a national biodiversity database	
		Shortage in human resources to handle updating the database	
Management effectiveness assessment	Lebanon has 6 management plans for 6 nature reserves.	Political and security situation in Lebanon Lack of funding Absence of a strategic vision	The Biodiversity Vision and Guiding Principles: One of the outcomes of the process was the development of a Vision answering to the needs of the country in terms of biodiversity and addressing critical issues; namely: valuing biodiversity, sustainable resources management, preservation and conservation of biodiversity at its different levels (species, habitat, ecosystem), alleviating threats and anthropogenic pressures, and equal access and benefit sharing.
Improvement	1- Lebanon is now conducting management effectiveness studies for six nature reserves for about 219.6477 km^2 2- In April 2015, the "Economic Value of the Shouf Biosphere Reserve" was officially published. The objective of the study is to calculate the economic value of the Shouf Biosphere Reserve (SBR) which is the largest nature reserve in Lebanon with a focus on carbon sequestration, fuel provision (briquettes production), water provision, food provision, tourism, and cultural services and patrimonial value.	Political and security situation in Lebanon Lack of funding	
Equity	Nature reserves constitute a crucial component in local and rural development, through the influx of visitors who contribute via ecotourism, in augmenting the income of local communities living within the area of natural reserves. The reserves' committees always work on enhancing the benefits of local communities without compromising the reserve's	Poverty Lack of awareness of value Absence of educational and awareness programmes at the national level Not enough awareness, training and technology transfer Lack of incentives	Promoting green jobs: Lebanon has for centuries offered jobs that restore environmental quality, green jobs, mostly in agriculture (bench terracing), reforestation (Green Plan) and manufacturing (handicraft). A 2010 preliminary assessment of potential green jobs in Lebanon

	status by involving locals in their activities. For example, visiting and trekking guides are trained locals in all reserves Increasing awareness, understanding and participation of the local community in the MPAs network; Planting, in collaboration with local municipalities and local NGOs, more than 545,000 seedlings of more than 20 native tree species on more than 750 ha of public land distributed over all Lebanese mouhafazas Developing a Lebanon-specific community engagement strategy to engage local communities in protecting, maintaining and replicating reforestation efforts; Improving knowledge and understanding among land managers, university students, local community groups, and municipalities about the nature and risks of wildfire in Lebanon Ecotourism and environmental education are promoted by the MoE and several NGOs in the wetlands aiming to support local communities and raise environmental awareness. Using marine and coastal resources in a sustainable manner by creating partnerships with the stakeholders, in particular, the local communities Creating job opportunities and agricultural development which had a positive impact on Local communities. "Appui au Développement Local dans le Nord du Liban" is a programme to support local development in northern Lebanon.		examined four key job sectors: energy, construction, agriculture/ forestry and waste management (ILO/UNDP, 2010). The study assessed Lebanon's current and projected employment potential in those sectors as the country gradually shifts towards a greener economy. The results estimate a total of 24,300 new green jobs by 2020 (MoE, 2012-a). The Community Development Project (2012): The objective of the project was to deliver services in different fields from agriculture and infrastructure to cultural and training activities through the establishment of partnerships with local NGOs and municipalities. During the period 2006-2008, 324 projects were implemented and were successful to different degrees. The project created job opportunities and agricultural development which had a positive impact on Local communities. For example, 75% of projects in agriculture were considered quite successful. The main factors behind the degree of success and sustainability related to the nature of the sector of intervention, type of contract and budget, poverty area, and characteristics of the partnering civil society organization (CSO). The ongoing Economic

			and Social Fund for Development (funded by the European Union). The Fund carries out community development projects through partnerships with municipalities and the private sector. The Fund provided loans to small and medium enterprises to create jobs. In 2012, the Fund was improving the livelihoods of about 310,000 inhabitants. Loans financed by the Fund have supported more than 6,500 projects and created about 4,000 new jobs.
Connectivity and corridors	Endorsement of the National Physical Master Plan for the Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT) as strategic development plan for the territory of Lebanon through Decree no. 2366 dated 20/6/2009. The NPMPLT includes green and blue networks for the protection and management of ecological hot spots and corridors.	Lack of proper implementation of National Physical Master Plan for Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT) recommendations	Ongoing endorsement of the National Physical Master Plan for the Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT)
Integration into wider land and seascapes	Preparation and publication of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Strategy which aims at creating a network of MPAs in Lebanon, the Strategy has identified a list of candidates MPAs in Lebanon: 9 coastal and marine sites, 5 estuaries and 1 to 4 sites in the deep sea. The ratification and implementation of: • The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Decree (Decree 8633/2012); • The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Decree (Decree 8213/2012), which is the first SEA enacted decree in the Middle East and North Africa Region. To date	Very little monitoring and research No new marine protected areas, however the National Marine Protected Areas Strategy (developed by MoE and IUCN in 2012) identified 14 candidates MPAs (in addition to deep sea MPAs) Weak legal framework Using marine and coastal resources in a sustainable manner by creating partnerships with the stakeholders, in particular, the local communities Political and security situation in Lebanon Lack of awareness of the potential impacts of biodiversity loss for	MoE seeking to activate the application of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) decree based on the Prevention principle by ensuring that all projects threatening the environment are subject to such studies, by ensuring the participation of stakeholders from the public and private sectors as well as civil society in these studies. Development and publication of the "Biodiversity Manual: A Tool for Biodiversity Integration in EIA and SEA". Based on evidence that biodiversity constitutes the weakest link in environmental assessment

	three SEAs have been conducted and published in Lebanon allowing the integration of environmental consideration into important national sectors: 1) SEA for Petroleum Activities in Lebanese Waters, 2) SEA for the New Water Sector Strategy for Lebanon, and 3) SEA for the Renewable Energy Sector. SEAs are currently being prepared in tandem with regional development plans	ecosystem services and for people. Much remains to be done to understand and forecast the likely socioeconomic impacts of biodiversity loss at the local and national levels. The lack of effective institutional mechanisms for integrating biodiversity issues in broader national development policies to ensure coordination, cross sectoral policy integration and budgetary allocations. Implementation of the NBSAP should not be the sole responsibility of the MoE but of all stakeholder governmental institutions.	in Lebanon, a grant was secured from the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) to develop practical guidelines, in the form of a manual, for the integration of biodiversity in SEA and EIA.
Other effective area based conservation measures	Creating Natural Park which is defined as a vast rural territory, partially inhabited, with exceptional natural and cultural heritage, recognized nationally and deserving protection on the long term. A Natural Park can include one or more PAs or areas that might eventually become protected; Natural Site and Monument which corresponds to an area containing one or more natural features of exceptional importance which deserve protection because of their rarity representativeness or beauty; and Designating new Hima which is defined as a Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) System that promotes Sustainable Livelihood, Resources Conservation, and Environmental Protection for the human well-being (UNU-INWEH). A Hima is under the supervision of the municipality, the union of municipalities or the Qaimaqam. At the international level, some	Lack of adaptation and mitigation schemes related to climate change. Very few freshwater protected areas. Private ownership of land (private investment is a priority compared to conservation and EIAs for coastal and marine projects).	Banning the violation on the existing protected areas.

	sites are recognized by international entities and conventions; i.e.: World Heritage sites by UNESCO, Ramsar sites under the Ramsar Convention, and Important Bird Areas (IBAs) under BirdLife International, Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) under the Specially Protected Areas (SPA) and Biodiversity Protocol. Establishment of the following three (3) inland water Himas adopting a community based approach, through municipal decisions: Qaraoun, Kfar Zabad, and Anjar.		
Threatened species assessment	Conduction by the National Centre for Marine Sciences (NCMS) of Marine biodiversity surveys aboard the (NCMS) vessel "CANA" between September 2009 and August 2012 of halieutic marine resources (mammalian and fishery). Such studies offer baseline data for the development of strategies to protect these animals and they are needed to study the impact of anthropogenic threats and evaluate their heavy metal and organic contaminant levels. Conduction by the National Centre for Marine Sciences (NCMS) of a mammalian scientific mission on board CANA vessel over two years (2011-2013) in coordination with the ACCOBAMS (Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Contiguous Atlantic Area). The main output of this task is a protection plan both for mammalian and fishery resources on the basis of qualitative evaluation of marine fauna. Specific research and studies on the Cetaceans in the Lebanese waters were	Lack of funding Lack of human resources Lack of prioritization of biodiversity issues Some work has been done like the establishment of gene banks, increase in the number of natural reserves and domestication of some plants. However the obstacles were: • Monoculture • Not a priority • No means and resources • No national directives and guidance for agriculture • Rapid habitat destruction • Lack of proper implementation of FAO and National Physical Master Plan for Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT) recommendations Limited studies on land use planning at the local levels Uncontrolled use of pesticides Political and security situation in Lebanon	The hunting law states the following: Specific game birds should be defined to be only allowed for hunting during the hunting season and rare and threatened bird and animal species should be protected. Lebanon became an official signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Conservation of Migratory Soaring Birds in Africa, Europe, and Asia (under the CMS Convention), based on the approval of the Council of Ministers as per Council of Minister (CoM) decision No. 51 dated 14/08/2014. Lebanon became an official signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on 26 May 2013. Within the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean marine

	conducted with the aim of detecting the existence of their habitats, their areas of distribution and density, their status and development, their proliferation and migration patterns and routes, breeding areas and food requirements. Conduction of an experience of satellite tracking of marine turtles in July 2012 in the Tyre Nature Reserve with the collaboration of RAC/SPA, the Stazione Zoologica «Anton Dohrn» Naple (Italy), the MoE, and the Municipality of Tyre within the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean marine turtles and in order to define their migratory routes. Also, a rescue centre is being set up to host marine turtles that require care and release them back to the natural environment when they become healthy. Establishment of the Laboratory for Seed Germination and Conservation (LSGC) from the partnership between Jouzour Loubnan, a local NGO dedicated to forestation, and the Faculty of Science - Saint-Joseph University. The LSGC's main activities include: • Seed conservation and germination of native plant species in order to support the regeneration and management of woodlands in the Lebanese mountains; • Ecosystem restoration through the creation of micro-reserves in threatened areas that are particularly rich in biodiversity as well as reforestation in arid areas in order to combat the expansion of desertification especially in the north-eastern parts of		turtles and in order to define their migratory routes, an experience of satellite tracking of marine turtles has been carried out in July 2012 in the Tyre Nature Reserve with the collaboration of Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA), the Stazione Zoologica «Anton Dohrn» Naple (Italy), the MoE, and the Municipality of Tyre. Moreover, in order to strengthen the monitoring and research efforts on marine turtles in the reserve, a rescue centre is being setup to host marine turtles that require care and release them back to the natural environment when they become healthy. One of the main objectives of the three PMRs mentioned under Target 11 above is to provide protection for rare and threatened plant species that are under pressure from unsustainable practices, namely the *Drosera rotundifolia*, a carnivorous plant that is often found in bogs, marshes and fens, and two endemic iris species: *Iris cedretii and Iris sofarana*. Establishment of a facility to maintain a secure, long-term seed collection of Lebanese endemic, threatened and otherwise significant plant species that is available and utilized for research and possible species recovery activities; through the Millennium Seed Bank Project. The project is an Ex-Situ conservation initiative of the wild flora of Lebanon established jointly between the Kew

	Lebanon; and • Development of the Lebanon e-flora database (http://www.lebanon-flora.org), which aims at providing easy access to Lebanese plant species, sharing data and research findings as well as serving as a discussion platform between plant experts. • Conservation of threatened seeds of Lebanon in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) as part of RBGE's International Conifer Conservation Programme.		Royal Botanic Gardens and Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (LARI) with the purpose of complementing existing In-Situ conservation. Conservation of threatened seeds of Lebanon in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) as part of RBGE's International Conifer Conservation Programme. The genetic diversity of Lebanon's species, other than threatened and endangered ones, is being preserved Ex-Situ through the establishment of seed banks
Conservation plans status	Preparation and publication of the National Marine Protected Areas Strategy (developed by MoE and IUCN in 2012). Banning fishing all year round in all estuaries by MoA, the protected zone extends over 500m on each side of the estuary, 500 m inside the river and two kilometres seawards. All human activities are banned except those related to scientist and Coast Guards (MoA Decision No. 358/1 dated 26/1/1997). Preparation by MoA in 2015 of a new draft framework law on fisheries and aquaculture and its submission to the Parliament for endorsement. Preparation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the National Water Sector Strategy in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Water and presentation of the preliminary findings to the National Council for the Environment (NCE) in August 2014. Development by the MoE and UNDP in 2011 of a roadmap to	All major International biodiversity related Conventions were signed and ratified, the implementation was partially achieved, only the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) was signed but not ratified yet Lack of consideration of non-biodiversity related conventions but that impact biodiversity Lack of cooperation with neighbouring countries regarding cross regional ecosystems (such as the Assi River) Not enough proper implementation at the national level of the recommendations of international agreements and conventions in a timely manner Lack of capacity-building and technology transfer Absence of issuance of implementation decrees for some of the signed conventions and protocols (there are national legislation	3 sites are in process of declaration by MoE: two as MPAs and one as Nature Site

	combat pollution of the Qaraoun Lake, and progressing in the preparation of a loan agreement of USD 50 million with the World Bank to implement the first stage of the roadmap in collaboration with the concerned administrations. Approval of the draft law for "Allocating provisions for implementation of projects and land expropriation in the Litani river basin from its source to its estuary" by the "Budget and Finance" Parliamentary Committee. The Law is awaiting its final adoption by the Parliament. Completion of a draft proposal for a US$3.2 million grant from the Global Environment Facility for the sustainable management of the Litani River basin. The programme is being implemented by the International Resources Group (IRG), in cooperation with the Litani River Authority (LRA), and is funded by USAID. The National Marine Protected Areas Strategy (developed by MoE and IUCN in 2012) identified 5 estuary sites among the 14 proposed MPAs (Litani estuary, Awalli estuary, Damour estuary, Nahr Ibrahim estuary, Arida estuary) Publication by the MoE of a statistical and analytical report on forest fires from the year 2008 to the year 2014 in collaboration with the Biodiversity Program, Institute of the Environment at the University of Balamand, based on information filled by the ISF using the unified identification card for burnt areas form that was adopted by the Prime Minister through his notification no. 256/2008. and	for hunting and for each established nature reserve, and national legislation under endorsement for protected areas, ABS, biosafety, forest fires, and fishing and aquaculture, in addition to a draft law on ICZM recently developed)	

	Baskinta. PMRs aim to preserve rare microhabitats and their characteristic plant species whose populations have a reduced distribution area within a defined region. In this regards, MoE has submitted to the CoM a draft Decree classifying the terrestrial site in Ehmej (containing the rare endemic flower *Iris sofrana*) as a Natural Site. Establishment of the following eleven (11) terrestrial Himas adopting a community based approach, through municipal decisions: Andqet, Menjez, Rouaime-Al-Maabour Al-Abyad, Kherbet Anafar, Ain Zebdeh, Fakiha, Charbine, Qaytouli, Roum, Ebel Es-Saqi, and Tarchich. Preparation of draft law on forest fires and its submission by MoE to the Council of Ministers (COM) for approval and endorsement. Approval by the CoM of the draft Protected Areas Framework Law, and its transfer to the Parliament through Decree No. 8045 dated 25/4/2012. The draft law was discussed by the Parliamentary Committees which approved its latest amendments and is currently pending final endorsement. Approval by the CoM of a draft law for the establishment of the Dennieh Lazzab Nature Reserve, and its transfer to the Parliament through decree No. 92/2014 for adoption. Preparation of a draft national law to regulate access to Lebanese genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization and submitting it to the CoM in order to be adopted as a national		

	legislative mechanism for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on the national level. Issuance in 2012 by the Minister of Environment after approval of the Higher Hunting Council (HCH), the following organizational decisions of the hunting law: • Procedures for private and public land owners to submit a request to include their lands to the list of areas where hunting is not allowed (MoE Decision 236/1 of 2012); • Procedures for selecting and defining the hunting clubs to be accredited by the MoE to run the hunting test (MoE Decision 71/1 of 2012); • Procedures and conditions for conducting the hunting test (MoE Decision212/1 of 2012); • Procedures for obtaining the hunting license (MoE Decision 245/1 of 2012); • Procedures to grant the Nature Reserves rangers an authorization to control hunting violations in the surroundings of the nature reserves and issue fines to the violators (MoE Decision 199/1 of 2012). Issuance by the Minister of Finance based on the proposal of the Minister of Environment and the Higher Council for hunting, the following Decisions related to the hunting law: • Defining the design and details of the hunting stamp (MoF Decision 900/1 of 2012); • Defining the hunting license fee (MoF Decision 901/1 of 2012). Approval by the HCH of the		

following draft organizational decisions for the Hunting law defining: • The hunting season from 15 September until the end of January; and • The birds and animals species allowed to be hunted during the hunting season. The list is subject to change every season			

7. Nepal

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative elements: terrestrial and marine	8-National parks, 5- Wildlife reserves 4- Conservation areas 23.23 % (i.e. 34,185.6 square kilometres)	Mid-hill area poorly represented in the PA network Only 33% of biodiversity are under protected area network	Increase the protected areas to cover wider biodiversity.
Ecological representation	There are 9 ecoregions namely, Himalayan subtropical broad-leaved forest; Himalayan subtropical pine forest; Eastern Himalayan broad-leaved forest; Western Himalayan broad-leaved forest; Western Himalayan broad-leaved forest; Western Himalayan subalpine conifer forest; Tarai-Duar savannah and grassland; Eastern Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows; Western Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows	Ecoregions are not fully represented specially in the middle mountain (1.33%). Some of the ecoregions areas vulnerable (Himalayan subtropical pine forest; Eastern Himalayan subalpine conifer forest; Western Himalayan subalpine conifer forest) but some are critical (Himalayan subtropical broad-leaved forest; Western Himalayan broad-leaved forest; Tarai-Duar savannah and grassland)	Mid hills areas should be protected under landscape level/protected areas and the status of some ecoregions needs to be strengthened.
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	All protected areas, buffer zones, ecoregions; upstream watershed area to downstream settlements. Protected areas, wetlands, rangelands and catchment forests.	Limited or no incentives for biodiversity conservation to local people. Upstream settlements have not been getting benefit from the downstream.	Areas important for biodiversity will be identified and conserve. Mechanisms on payment for ecosystem services could be explored and developed.
Management effectiveness assessment(s) Improvement(s)	The recent assessment results revealed that the protected areas of Nepal are Very good-25%; Good- 37.5%; Unsatisfactory-37.5%. About 75% of the existing protected areas are still not effectively managed.	Capacity on human resources to perform the assessment, sustainability of protected area management; policy enforcement in implementation of the conservation programme	Assessment will guide the future planning.
Governance and equity	Nepal has been in the forefront in	Local people have been	Local and indigenous

	conservation achievements with some of the most effective and participatory management practices in protected area management (Chitwan National Park; Kanchenjunga Conservation Area) and the equity aspects has also been dealt with Community Forestry practices and Conservation areas)	getting low benefit; the equity is not fair.	people get access to natural resources and/or have right to benefit sharing.
Connectivity and corridors	Nepal has numerous innovative approaches considering landscape approach through Terai Arc landscape, Sacred Himalayan Landscape, Kangchenjunga Landscape, Kailash Sacred Landscape where vertical and horizontal corridors have been ensured including international or transboundary levels.	Increasing human pressure on the potential corridors, habitat fragmentation and deforestation; increasing encroachment in the corridor and increasing human wildlife conflict.	Mainstream corridor in national protected area network and minimize human-wildlife conflict.
Integration into wider land and seascapes	Many protected areas and ecosystems of global important (Ramsar) have been embedded in larger landscapes such as Terai Arch Landscape, Kailash Landscape, Kanchanjunga landscape, Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL)	The concept and initiatives are not adequately practiced due to limited financial and human resources.	Mainstream ecosystem approach in broader landscape; opportunity to regional cooperation.
Other effective area based conservation measures	The initiatives on Chure Bhawar, Important Bird Areas, Ramsar sites and scared areas are important contributions to overall conservation goals from Nepal.	Heavy pressure in Chure forest area on stone, sand boulders and fuel wood, encroachment on wetlands, limited understanding on land use change.	Minimize human pressure, need for separate conservation policy for Chure.
Extinction of known threatened species is prevented	At present Nepal has following number of species protected under law. Plants – 9; Mammals – 55; Birds – 149; Herpito fauna – 15; Fish – 21. Since last three years, Nepal has been celebrating Zero Poaching years	Systematic research and monitoring of threatened species are not getting due significance.	Strengthen research and monitoring, Continue Zero Poaching years.
Conservation status of species in declined is improved	2012 onwards Zero Poaching Population of Snow leopard; Rhino; Tiger; indicates increasing trend.	Need systematic assessment and exploration for other vulnerable species that needs to be identified. Pressure seems to increase as there is no legal status wildlife farming.	Population census periodically and wildlife framing process mainstreamed.

8. Oman

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative elements: terrestrial and	- 18 protected area declared. - 4 protected area for particular interest.	1. The process of declaration is taking long time.	1. 1987 - IUCN proposals for a system of Nature Conservation Areas

marine	- Three protected areas are going to declare in year 2016. - All Protected Areas do not have an internal Zoning Scheme (attached a)	2. Development and tourism. 3. Technical capacity in most aspects of PA Management is suboptimal or missing. 4. Most protected areas require improved boundary demarcation 5. Lack of The potential economic value of Protected Areas as engines of economic growth 6. Self financial resources in protected areas not depending on the Government. 7. No boundary demarcation and/or adjustment of boundaries	(NCA), 2. 1988 - The Coastal Zone Management Plan (IUCN), 3. 1990 – Sub-regional Land Use Plan for the Southern Region 4. 1991 – Study for Wildlife and Conservation Areas master plan for the Coastal Areas of Barr Al-Hikman and Masirah Island. 5. Legislation for wildlife protection and nature conservation is mainly in the form of two Royal Decrees (114/2001 and 6/2003) and number of Ministerial Decisions that mean the government interest. 6. local police and/or judicial system are preparing to effectively support law enforcement and Develop and implement specific training and/or awareness programmes for police and judges at local level. 7. Petrol Development Oman (PDO) constructed wetland system at Nimr Cluster, which has seen a desert area of 2.4 million square meters transformed into lush greenery by planting two million reeds to naturally clean oil and other contaminants from produced water.
Ecological representation	The ecological in Oman ranges from coastal plains, wadi flows, lagoons, Khwars, Sebkhas, and deserts to mountains. Sand dunes and gravel deserts (Seih) cover 74% whereas Mountain cover 15% and the Wetlands, Islands and Marine ecological represent also. As well as Forest and woody areas	The benefit of protected areas and nature reserve need to be improved. A types for each ecological representation should be reserved to reach the sustainable.	Oman is preparing the fifth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity
Areas important for biodiversity	Oman updated the Fifth National Report and now preparing to update the Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological	New areas have been recommended for declaration as reserves but are still awaiting formal designation.	Oman's nature conservation Law (R.D. 6/2003 Law on the Conservation of Nature Reserves and Wildlife)

	Diversity Strategy identified the priority regions for biodiversity.	Also protection of endangered species through *ex situ* conservation has been actively engaging local communities and advanced science.	NBSAP updates to incorporate national targets and to serve as an effective instrument to mainstream biodiversity
Areas important for ecosystem services	The Oman Botanic Garden, and the Captive Breeding Centre are established under the management of the Gazelles, Arabian Oryx, and other wild mammals are kept in Barka Breeding Center.	Lack of ecotourism section as well as lack of government communication. Facilities and services for tourism and visitor management are (a) insufficient, and/or (b) there are no efficient mechanisms for their management in place.	Bandar Khiran assigned by Royal Decree as public ecotourism site. We have Oman Atlas with landscape and seascape monitoring. Also the different natural resources. Finally the low protection for both cultural and natural resources. Establishment of Oman Animal and Plant Genetic Resources Center. centres, wildlife breeding centres, plant nurseries). This applies to in particular to As Saleel NR, J. Samhan NR, Dimaniyat Islands NR. In some cases, there is a need to provide additional facilities and equipment. The participatory preparation of new management plans (including PA-specific tourism development plans) should include a detailed assessment of the facilities and equipment required, reflecting the development vision and objectives of each PA.
Management effectiveness assessment(s)	1. Assessment of Management Effectiveness in Protected Areas in 2006 done by IUCN. 2. Five-year underwater research effort and campaign spearheaded by the international organization Biosphere Expeditions yielded in January 2014 2.Petroleum Development Oman (PDO) conducted biodiversity surveys carried out for the entire concession area to map out biodiversity features and identify sensitive areas. The latest survey was done end 2012. MECA receives its share of allocations from the Ministry of	There is limited national capacity to conduct field research on biodiversity conservation Limited understanding of Protected Areas socioeconomics Lack of environmental specialists and nature reserve staffs in Oman Training Programmes limited in scope and quality Limited focus on fostering the long-term financial sustainability of Protected	

Improvement(s)	Finance to fund its proposed projects on a five-year basis. In turn, MECA has to distribute the funds to various directorates to support approved projects. For the period 2005-2008, DGNC projects on establishment and maintenance of wildlife breeding center and nursery and support of NBSAP's activities. Since 2009, the Ministry of Finance has established Specialized Funds developing the Nature Reserves. By 2012, some specialists were engaged in some reserves, constructions and facilities involved. Many training workshops organized on capacity-building.	Areas	
Governance and equity	No community and stakeholder involvement mechanisms in place	Natural resource property rights like land property are not clear in some circumstances and the ecological compensation system is yet to be further improved. Limited biodiversity baseline inventory and research Suboptimal site management structure – limited decentralization Limited or no implementation of existing and largely outdated PA Management Plans	Some major upcoming tourism development projects within and adjacent to important protected areas may be regarded as a threat, but also as an opportunity to leverage parallel funds for PA management. There seems to be growing options for engaging new potential sponsors, partners and donors in PAM (i.e. oil / gas companies etc.)
Connectivity and corridors	To improve the network of nature reserves and their ecological representativeness, Oman had developed national plans for development of nature reserves by the low 6/2003, which identified requirements for spatial layouts of nature reserves and establishment of ecological corridors, such as *National Programme for Development of Nature Reserves.* Oman has taken a series of actions to improve the network and the connectivity of nature reserves. For instance, Oman has implemented a project to protect an Arabian leopard and their habitats, with a network of leopard	Due to the lack of corridors, some nature reserves are isolated from each other.	

	protection established in Jabel Samhan nature reserve also to protect the turtles we established Daimanyat islands Nature reserve and Turtle nature reserve also we are planning to protect the Masirah Island as nature reserve to complete all nesting for turtles in Oman.		
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, and coastal areas, 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. Oman continues to implement rules for fishing bans and breaks in order to protect and improve the reproduction of fishery resources and wild life. Oman is also increasing restocking of aquatic species by aquaculture in suitable seawater, and the varieties, number and scope of restocking gradually increased.		Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices New and additional financial resources are transferred to allow for the effective implementation of commitments
Extinction of known threatened species is prevented	Sooty Falcon the Renaissance Whale and Dolphin Arabian Leopard, Arabian Oryx, Arabian Tahr, Mountain Gazelle, Sea turtle		It is forbidden in the country to hunt, kill, take, possess or trade wildlife. Isolated reports on local wildlife hunting for food (i.e., turtles, gazelle, Houbara Bustard), poaching or for falconry (certain eagles and falcons) are received by authorities, further reducing the species' population and abundance.
Conservation status of species in declined is improved	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade. The population of Oryx in captive condition has grown in numbers	Bad practices in fishing where fishermen occasionally catch turtles and dolphins; overgrazing by camels, cattle, goats and feral donkeys that	Promotion of sustainable use Promotion of the conservation of genetic diversity.

	that breeding programme was temporarily discontinued as response mainly to poaching reasons. For the other species (Tahr, leopard, Gazelle, vulture, turtle, etc.) the status has significantly improved by 30%. Genetic diversity of crops, livestock and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained Despite its arid climate, Oman possesses abundant domesticated animal genetic diversity. A unique marine genetic diversity is accessible from the long shores of Oman recognized by scientists around the world. Majority of the country's agricultural lands are managed in a sustainable manner whereby different varieties of crops are better utilized and conserved	threatened many species of vegetation and competed with local wildlife; over harvesting of trees and bushes that is causing desertification. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use. Challenges to biodiversity from climate change and pollution	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity. Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being

9. Pakistan

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative elements: terrestrial and marine	Terrestrial (Almost all ecozones are represented in PA system). Marine (Coastal areas are covered adequately under PAs and Ramsar sites.	Offshore deep sea areas are not covered	There are some proposals to include marine areas. However, their management would be a true challenge
Ecological representation	All ecozones are represented under PAs system	Newly discovered coral reefs are being studied and expected to be part of PAs system very soon	
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	Represented Represented		
Management effectiveness assessment(s) Improvement(s)	PA system of the country was reviewed twice. The identified gaps are being dealt by the Provincial		

	Governments		
Governance and equity	Collaborative management is being practiced in some areas	There are many areas which are being managed in isolation (without taking communities on board)	
Connectivity and corridors	This aspect has been given due importance. Many alpine PAs are contiguous and having corridors for movement of important species of wildlife	The big cities and other areas of heavy human population and infrastructure development have caused almost no connectivity. For example, the fences around motorways have bifurcated the habitat.	Realization is there which one day will help to have some remedial measures for this issue
Integration into wider land and seascapes	Where possible, larger landscapes have now part of PAs system. However, the seascapes are yet to be taken under PAs system	Capacity-building is required to undertake baseline studies of potential seascapes before taking them in PAs system	The seascapes in Exclusive Economic Zone are habitat for may cetaceans and other important marine fauna
Other effective area based conservation measures	The concept of community managed conservation areas is considered as great success	Some neighbouring communities are now willing to participate in this programme.	

10. Sri Lanka

Elements of Target 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative aspects Terrestrial: 17%	Terrestrial: 27.8% (1,819,822 ha) of the land area protected under the following agencies DWC: 11.1% (72,8941 ha) FD: 16.5% (1,080,647 ha) CEA: 0.2% (10,234 ha)	The quantitative target has already been achieved over and above the global target	1. To further increase the coverage of the terrestrial protected areas to make it more representative
Coastal and marine: 10%	Coastal and marine: 0.73% (380,717 ha) of the coastal and marine area protected under the following agencies DWC: 0.71% (369,501 ha) FD: 0.02% (9687 ha) CEA:0.003 (1529 ha)	Coastal and marine: Another 9.3% (4,808,100 ha) must be designated in the coastal and marine are to achieve the global target of 10%	Coastal and marine: 1. To increase the area protected in the coastal and especially marine region 2. To increase the efficiency of enforcing coastal and marine protected areas
Improving ecological representation	Based on nationally recognized criteria: Critical habitats: More than 80% are captured by the PA network	1. Many of the high biodiversity sites are in lower protection status 2. Many of the high biodiversity sites remain as	1. To increase the level of protection offered to high biodiversity sites by assigning them the appropriate protected area

	Critical species: More than 80% are captured by the PA network Based on internationally recognized criteria: Important bird areas (IBAs) by Bird Life: 58 out of the 70 IBAs are protected Terrestrial and marine ecoregions: All are represented World Heritage Sites by UNESCO: Two sites (Sinharaja and Central Highlands) have been designated with an extent of 65,708 ha representing the forests that support the highest biodiversity in Sri Lanka Ramsar sites: Six sites have been designated with an extent of 198,172 ha.	fragments preventing free flow of genes and also causing local extinction of critical species from some of the forest fragments 3. Some of the critical species are lying completely outside the PA network, especially point endemic species 4. Some of the critical habitats are not sufficiently represented 5. Some of the critical habitats are under privately managed areas such as large estates	category 2. Link the possible forest fragments to ensure free flow of genes as well as allow critical species to recolonize these patches and thereby enhance the population sizes 3. Identify and protect the habitats of critical species that are occurring outside the protected area network either by designating their habitat as protected and if this is not possible use community based conservation or use public-private partnerships to protect them 4. Increase the representation of the under-represented habitats
Areas important for biodiversity	Most of the areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services have been designated as PAs	1. Some of the areas that support important biodiversity is not protected 2. Many of the sites are not fully inventoried and therefore some of the important biodiversity areas have not been properly identified 3. Lack of trained taxonomists and a formal process to document biodiversity of all natural sites that still remain intact	1. Strengthen the research activities to collect information on sites and species to enable better conservation planning 2. Increase the capacity and establish an enabling environment to study and document Sri Lanka's biodiversity 3. Engage local communities and private sector more in the protected area management
Management effectiveness and equity	Management effectiveness 1. The respective line agencies conduct internal monitoring and evaluation through regular progress reviews 2. Management plans have been prepared for some of the protected areas managed by DWC, CEA and FD 3. Coast conservation department has broader Special Area management plans for identified coastal zones 4. Fisheries Department has	1. Management plans are not available for all designated areas 2. Management plans are not updated regularly 3. No formal monitoring mechanism is in place to measure effectiveness of implementing management plans 4. Lack of legal provisions for wetland management 5. Equitable governance is still not in practice	1. Development of management plans for all protected areas 2. Establish independent monitoring mechanisms for implementation of PA management that can be used for updating management prescriptions 3. Introduce legal provisions for wetland management 4. Need for detailed assessment to identify prospective protected areas for equity and good

	Fishery Management plans to manage coastal resources 5. The major line agencies Equity 6. All protected areas are governed by one of two government institutes, Forest department and Department of Wildlife Conservation		governance process
Connectivity	Only a few connectivity corridors are present	1. Available connectivity corridors are insufficient 2. Many of the forest that support high biodiversity remain as isolated fragments	Possibilities to establish connectivity corridors using land use patterns that increase permeability between isolated forests patches that will facilitate gene flow between fragments as well as recolonization of sites where species have become extinct due to fragmentation.
Other effective area based conservation measures	Coast conservation and coastal resource management department has introduced special management areas for management of coastal regions with high natural resource value Fisheries management areas are introduced under fisheries department to manage coastal and marine fisheries	Lack of a mechanism to mainstream unconventional protected area establishment and management	1. Introduce no take periods for identified shell fish and finfish species 2. Introduce community based and privately managed conservation areas
Threatened species assessment Conservation plan status	1. Sri Lanka has started preparing National lists of Threatened species since 1984 which has been updated on a regular basis. The last update was done in 2012 2. A single recovery plan has been implemented for *Pethia bandula* which has resulted in the recovery of this point endemic species from approximately 100 adults to about 1600 adults at present. Further a second population has been established successfully in a nearby forest reserve 3. Several other recovery plans were drafted but not	1. Lack of awareness among the community on threatened species 2. Lack of conservation initiatives for threatened species 3. Lack of baseline data for preparation of recovery plans Lack of funds to implement recovery plans	1. Develop and implement species recovery plans for at least critically endangered point endemic species 2. Conduct research on threatened species and data deficient species 3. Develop management plans for threatened species that are in conflict with humans where the conflict is the major threat for long term survival of such species

	been implemented		

11. Syrian Arab Republic

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative elements: terrestrial and marine	- Syria have 31 natural reserves - And up to 46 grazing reserves	- The prevailing security situation in Country - Fire - Cut the tree - Grazing	- Issuance the Environmental law - Work to issuance the hunting law and Protected aquatic species and wetlands areas law
Ecological representation	Natural reserves 15% for all forests areas	Forest ratio are low (same situation above)	
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	Freshwater – Terrestrial (forests, rangelands, marginal lands) – Marine.		- Create a Higher Committee for Protected Areas that is responsible for the establishment and management of protected areas according to international standards. - Prepare a preliminary Management Plan for each natural area that requires protection and include the following important information: a) why the natural area should be protected, b) who will be responsible for its management, c) what uses will be made of its resources, d) what facilities are needed to ensure its proper management, and e) what budget is required to run it.
Management effectiveness assessment(s) Improvement(s)	In this time the management for some protected areas is ineffective in real state	The prevailing security situation in the country	- Work on the many studies to determine the damage occurring on the reserves as a result of the various infringements and then develop an integrated management programme is compatible with the current status of each protected - Use the preliminary Management Plan as a communication tool to promote the collaborative management approach and thus gain the understanding, support and cooperation of both Government officials and the local populations surrounding the protected area. - Review laws and legislation pertaining to hunting, and make sure these laws are implemented - particularly those connected with the complete ban of any form of hunting in or around any protected area.
Governance and equity	- Environmental Protection Law		- Establish a mechanism for the implementation of the National

	- Prepare the Hunting Law and The protection of aquatic Law		Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - Enact new legislation to include all categories of protected areas with particular reference to the role and responsibility of the Ministry of Environment in the preparation of management plans for each protected area and its role in supervising the implementation of such management plans. - Link human and socioeconomic development with the conservation of biodiversity through specific legislation that addresses: 1. Promotion and use of environmentally clean technology 2. Safeguarding against the hazards of genetic engineering 3. Controlling introduced species of plants and animals - Prepare legislation that would enhance the conservation and management of: 1. Wild flora and fauna and their habitats in all ecosystems. 2. Domestic plants and animals for local agricultural production. 3. Agricultural lands to prevent degradation. 4. Water resources to prevent pollution and degradation. 5. Genetic resources of local plants and animals with economic value.
Connectivity and corridors	We don't have any connectivity corridors between protected areas in the same city.		- Created new protected areas in key connectivity areas. - Designated connectivity corridors and/or buffer zones.
Other effective area based conservation measures	Some sites have been proposed to be nature reserves and have an integrated management Like: - Jabal Abou Rajman (Pisticia/Mounta in) - Sabkhat Maouh (Salty water life). and others.	The prevailing security situation in country.	- Process of legislating all the suggested marine and terrestrial protected areas to provide an adequate coverage of the remaining marine ecosystems. - Monitor a System of Protected Areas and Conservation of Marine Biodiversity
Extinction of known threatened species is prevented	- 16 mammal - 4 plants - 9 reptile	There are no recent studies on the status of threatened species	Prepare new studies to know the current status of the species
Conservation status of species in declined is	No new study	The prevailing security situation in	

improved		country.	

12. Tajikistan

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative elements: terrestrial and marine	Protected areas cover 16% of the total area of Tajikistan (whereas in other countries of the Central Asian region this index does not exceed 5%).	Many SPNAs do not have valuable biodiversity cores and even ecosystems within their borders (Econet data).	Gradual restructuring existing SPNAs as regards correction and updating their borders with the view of Econet representativeness assessment results.
Ecological representation	At the present time more than 10-15% of species diversity of animals and plants and 5-7% of species diversity of genetic resources are preserved in SPNAs.	Vulnerability of areas of valuable biodiversity, which still do not occur within SPNA borders.	Reorganization and expansion of SPNA system through creation of buffer zones and also other zones of use of natural resources to improve ecological representation.
Areas important for biodiversity

Areas important for ecosystem services | - Ecological zoning made within the State Ecological Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan indicates that not all areas important for biodiversity lie within PAs Classification of ecosystems was made for NBSAP, that include structural description and elements of ecosystem services for various areas of Tajikistan | Unsustainable agricultural practices in and outside protected areas. | - Introduce biodiversity and agrobiodiversity friendly practices into larger landscapes and areas adjacent to PAs;
- Rehabilitation of degraded forests and degraded high-altitude pastures (as a part of snow leopards project conservation activities). |
| Management effectiveness assessment(s)

Improvement(s) | All PAs have tentative management plans, but only two SPNAs have fully completed management plans (Tigrovaya Balka reserve and zakaznik Jashtijum). Management plans for two more protected areas were not completed (Romit Reserve and Tajik National Park). | No updating of existing management plans was made due to lack of financial support, absence of scientific personnel on the ground. | - Developing complete management plans for all SPNAs
- Enhancing technical capacities (equipment, communications, cordons, feeders, passing ways for animals and bridges for allow access to drinking places, etc.)
- Enhancing staff capacities (trainings)
- Within the anticipated UNDP/GEF project on conservation of snow leopard it is expected that management plans and zoning plans will be developed and adequate equipment will be provided for two targeted SPNAs – zakaznik Sangvor and Jirgital section of Tajik National Park. |
| Governance and equity | PAs governance is shared between Forestry Agency (district forestries "leskhoz") | - Complete governance assessment was not carried out for the last 8 | - Awareness raising meetings, consultations, information events. |

	and State Institution for SPNAs under the Forestry Agency (reserves, national parks). At local self-government level ("jamoats"), local communities are involved in decision-making (within community councils).	years. Some works were conducted for separate PAs (using the methodology of WWF). - Law activeness of the population; use of unsustainable farming practices	- UNDP/GEF Project on conservation of snow leopard will support the establishment and functioning of a management committee for targeted PAs, with representation from each adjacent village government and PA management
Connectivity and corridors	Within the Ecological Network Tajikistan of Tajikistan 1st grade cores, 2nd grade cores (valuable biodiversity areas), migration corridors and buffer zones were identified for 83 animal species and 80 plant species.	Lack of systemized cartographic data and up-to-date zoning materials.	Development and integration of the system of data base with support of cartographic materials for implementation of monitoring and conduction of rehabilitation measures on preservation of valuable ecosystems; - Zoning of targeted PAs and identification of migration corridors of predators and ungulates is planned to be carried out through the number of activities of the snow leopard conservation project.
Integration into wider land and seascapes	New PAs were not established since 2004, but there were changes in their status (specifically the Tajik National Park was included into UNESCO list and categorization of Romit reserve was modified).	Unsustainable farming practices outside protected areas.	Establish by law the regime of regulation of ecosystems services in the zones of habitat of wild relatives of wood fruit genetic resources.
Other effective area based conservation measures	Sacred places which are not officially registered but being preserved by local communities.	Unsustainable or not efficient production practices in other areas with valuable biodiversity.	- Establish regime of regulation of ecosystems services in the zones of habitat of wild relatives of fruit genetic resources. - Involvement of local population to conservation activities.
Extinction of known threatened species is prevented	1) Capra falconeri Wagner – from EN (Red Data Book of Tajikistan) to VU (Red Data Book of Tajikistan); 2) Gazella Thomson - from CR (IUCN Red List) to VU (IUCN Red List)	There are species still under threat.	Improvement of the populations within the SL conservation project: -Snow leopard -Siberian Ibex -Marko Polo Sheep -Heptner's markhor
Conservation status of species in declined is improved	- Snow leopard	No working action plan on snow leopards conservation is available.	- Within the frameworks of snow leopards conservation project: update the draft National Action Plan for Snow Leopard Conservation in Tajikistan (2012) for formal adoption by the

			Government. - Development of action plans on particular ecosystems and priority plant and animal species.

13. United Arab Emirates

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Status	Gaps	Opportunities
Quantitative elements: terrestrial and marine	Marine: 12.24% Terrestrial: 12.8% Please note that these percentages are based on old data that we are working currently on updating and includes only federally declared sites, correct percentages will be communicated as soon as the update is finalized	The NBSAP Target is: by 2021, 12% of the terrestrial area and 14% of the coastal and marine areas conserved through an effectively managed, ecologically representative network of protected areas, taking into account, as appropriate, connecting areas of particular importance to biodiversity and ecosystem services.	- We have proposed PAs in line to be declared - As we said the percentage is just a draft and yet to be updated and we are expecting higher percentages as we update for both marine and terrestrial areas. - We have successfully added the protected area as an indicator for the country by the cabinet of ministers therefore the biodiversity of the country is assessed yearly based on the increase of protected areas.
Ecological representation	- There is an available habitat map of all habitats within the UAE. - A PA review, which is done by adding a layer of PAs on the detailed habitat maps, is under process to determine future plans of either adding new protected areas or increasing sites areas … etc.	- Most of the habitats are represented in the PA network but some habitats need to be further represented as others - Further habitats need to be assessed for the ecological services	Conduct PA reviews and detailed habitat mapping of the UAE such as establishing the National Natural Capital Map.
Areas important for biodiversity Areas important for ecosystem services	There is some data regarding IBAs that is available with BirdLife. The UAE is currently in collaboration with BirdLife in order to update the IBA and KBA of the country. The UAE has also identified priority habitats. Moreover the Wild Life Sustainability Project aims to identify the species that are threatened with extinction	Further studies are needed for the identification of KBAs	The UAE has many opportunities to identify important areas and ecosystems services. These can be achieved through PAs review, education and awareness programmes and through further research studies.

	(Red List) as well as the invasive and alien species (Black List) The UAE has identified important ecosystem services through the Blue carbon project, Costal ecosystem services project, UAE Natural capital smart map project, and through Ramsar Sites		
Management effectiveness assessment(s)

Improvement(s) | In 2014 the UAE adopted a national indicator for protected areas management which was adopted by the cabinet to be conducted on a yearly basis. The management effectiveness assessment was conducted on 23 protected areas which resulted in the UAE achieving a score of 57% according to the national toolkit. For 2015 the UAE is currently in the process of assessing 31 protected areas. The results of the assessment will be shared once completed. | Mainstreaming the national management effectiveness toolkit with the international criteria such as UNESCO and Ramsar. | The UAE is working towards producing an electronic version of the management effectiveness assessment. |
Governance and equity	Most protected areas are under the government supervision	Governance in the legal frame in some of the protected areas	There is potential to enhance governance for transboundary protected areas
Connectivity and corridors	The UAE has established many tracking programmes for the migratory key marine and terrestrial species at the national and regional level which allows to identify the important corridors among the protected areas and habitats.	Further studies are required in order to identify the connectivity and corridors among the protected areas and habitats.	Mainstreaming connectivity in land use planning
Integration into wider land and seascapes	The UAE National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is mainstreamed with the following: • UAE Vision 2021 • The UAE National Agenda • Abu Dhabi Maritime 2030 • Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Policies • Environmental competent authorities	- Private sector engagement and integration	- Engaging private sector - Further research on the integration into wider land and seascapes

	plans etc. • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Public Work • Etc.		
Other effective area based conservation measures	Biodiversity and habitat important areas Private PAs Game Reserves	Further assessment of these areas to be conducted	Opportunities for further assessments
Extinction of known threatened species is prevented	- Wild Life Sustainability Project aims to identify the species that are threatened with extinction (Red List) as well as the invasive and alien species (Black List) - Re introduction of Arabian oryx and African oryx - Rehabilitation and monitoring of turtles (nesting and migration) - Conservation and breeding of Falcons and Hubara Bustard - Breeding of the Arabian leopard, Arabian Wolf, Caracal, Arabian Tahr, Arabian mountain gazelle etc.	Further assessment and carrying capacity are required for reintroduction projects	Further collaborations at the regional level
Conservation status of species in declined is improved	- The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund has more than 1320 grants to 932 (Sub)species and has spent approximately 13 million dollars on species conservation initiatives. - Re introduction of Arabian oryx and African oryx - Rehabilitation and monitoring of turtles (nesting and migration) - Conservation and breeding of Falcons and Hubara Bustard - Breeding of the Arabian leopard, Arabian Wolf, Caracal, Arabian Tahr, Arabian mountain gazelle etc. - Wildlife Sustainability Project aims to identify the species that are threatened with extinction (Red List) as well as the	Further assessment for conservation is required	Implementing the National Wildlife Sustainability Initiative

	invasive and alien species (Black List)		

Annex IV

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

1. Afghanistan

CBD Aichi Target 11:

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems o protected areas.

Afghanistan preliminary target 1:

At least 10% of each ecological region effectively conserved, and areas of particular importence to biodiversity protected.

Strategy 1.1: to continue on going assessments of Afghanistan's floral and faunal communities, with the overall aim if improving understanding of Afghanistan's biodiversity resources and their conservation requirements.

Strategy 1.2: to expand the protected areas system to ensure that it is representative of all major ecosystems and areas of outstanding conservation or natural heritage value.

Strategy 1.3: to develop and implement the support mechanisms (incentives, rules, regulations, environmental education, public awareness) necessary for the effective conservation of biodiversity and other natural resources.

Action requirements in Afghanistan

1. Develop a scientific inventory of flora and fauna.

2. Finalize a protected area system plan for Afghanistan designed to protect representative areas of high biodiversity in all major ecoregions, including trans- boundary areas, and articulating clear targets for the protected area system and methods for implementing it.

3. Establish priority and feasible protected areas a legally recognized, adequately funded and effectively managed entities. Candidate priority areas are Band-i-Amir, Ajar valley, Pamir-i- Buzurg, the entire wakhan corridor region, Dashte Nawer and Shah Foladi.

4. Develop adequate legal instruments including laws, regulation, Policies and procedures to regulate and address the challenges of biodiversity conservation.

5. Encourage national and international scholars to develop a comprehensive flora of Afghanistan, drawing particularly on Afghan collections in herbaria in Europe, North America and Russia.

6. Develop and environmental education curriculum and teacher training.

7. Develop a national programme of biodiversity education and awareness. Most important.

8. Increase public awareness of Biodiversity and its value to the Afghan people.

9. Promote public awareness through schools, mosques and media.

10. Draft regulations and rules to implement existing laws, and identify and draft new environmental legislation including both wildlife conservation and hunting regulations.

11. Develop incentive for effective biodiversity conservation (e.g. at provincial and community levels, among user groups etc.)

12. Develop environmental science programmes in educational institutions.

13. Return ownership of protected areas to government

14. Develop a national programme of biodiversity education and awareness. Important

C. Other:

1. Establish a resource centre for environmental information and best practice, enhance public awareness about biodiversity and sustainable use (including government processes) and increase media awareness.

2. Inventory traditional ecological knowledge; prepare and distribute handouts, Posters and other materials; use different media(especially radio) to promote public awareness; use volunteer groups to deliver awareness and education programming; organize workshops and promote public participation in resource management.

3. Complete drafting and passage of key environmental legislation such as the protected area regulation, the fauna conservation and hunting regulations, the rangeland law and the forest law.

4. Develop the National protected Areas system envisioned in the protected areas legislation; survey all wetland and potential protected areas to determine current status and suitability for inclusion into the protected areas system plan; ensure that sufficient attention is paid to mountain areas (the predominant ecosystem in Afghanistan and the likely focus of future ecotourism activities); and incorporate findings and recommendations as they are produced by the ongoing PoWPA (programme of work on protected areas) process.

CBD Aichi 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.

Afghanistan preliminary target 2:

Population of species of selected taxonomic groups restored, maintained or decline reduced; status of threatened species improved

Strategy 2.1:

To continue ongoing assessments of the status of Afghanistan's floral and faunal species, consistent with actions 1 and 2, with the overall aim of improving understanding of Afghanistan's biodiversity resources and their conservation requirements

Action Requirements in Afghanistan:

A. Most important
1. Continue the national red- listing process, assessing Conservation status and types and level of threats for Afghan mammals and birds, and incorporating targeted surveys to establish current status of priority species.
2. Determining the status of Afghanistan's Biodiversity
3.Identifying biodiversity hotspots and set protection targets.

B. important:
1. Undertaking field studies of selected species and ecosystem to better understand biodiversity status and trends.
2. Developing biodiversity information system.
3. Implementing local research to determine what species are endangered

C. Other:
1. Hiring Rangers to protect wildlife/ biodiversity resource
2. Develop ex situ conservation measures (captive breeding, Botanical gardens etc.)

2. Bangladesh

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Priority actions
Quantitative aspects	Protected Area coverage of terrestrial and inland water will be increased from less than 1% (1170 sq km) to 3% (4430 sq. km) to 5% (7400 sq km) of the country. Marine and Coastal Protected Area coverage will be expanded from 3.28% (3968 sq km) to about 7% (8500 sq km) by declaring rest of the Sundarbans (IUCN category VI) under Protected Area network Initiatives can be taken to extend MPA coverage to 10% by establishing a corridor between Swatch of no ground PA and Sundarbans, surrounding area of st Martin (coral island) can be brought under PA network.
Improving ecological representation	Out of total 10 Ecoregions 4 of Bangladesh has been detected as high priority for protection. Of the 4 ecoregions Protection of the **Sundarbans Mangrove** will be extended to another 4609 sq. km soon. Ecological representation of the **Northern Bay of Bengal** already taken care declaring Marine Park of 1738 sq km and one marine reserve of 582 sq. km. Initiatives will be taken to improve the Ecological Representation of **Lower Gangetic Plains Moist Deciduous Forests** by about further 3000 to 4000 sq. km. There is little scope of improving the representation of **Sundarbans Freshwater swamp forests** in Bangladesh; it is not recognized as important ecoregion locally.
Areas important for biodiversity	There are 20 Important Bird Areas in country of which 12 have complete protection and the rest 8 has got partial protection. The protection measures of 8 partially protected IBAs will be improved further with the enforcement of wildlife (Conservation and security) Act 2012, for which a crime control unit involving relevant law enforcing agencies has been established in the country. New IBAs will be assessed and enlisted in future to facilitate achieving the target 11 and 12 nationally and globally.
Management effectiveness and equity	Management effectiveness of the 17 Protected Areas already conducted, the management effectiveness of the rest of the PAs will be conducted soon. Priority Actions are To conduct management effectiveness for 30% PA every year. Improve the management in accordance to the result of management effectiveness. Prepare and approve the management plans for each of the PAs Raising awareness of relevant people about each of the elements of Target 11. To establish Equity most of the PAs are brought under collaborative system of management with the provision of financial sustainability. Priority Actions are: Capacity-building of the community formed for sharing responsibilities of management. Infrastructural development for most of the PAs. Sharing costs and benefits of the management of the PAs. Approval and enforcement of PA rules, ECA rules and Biodiversity Act (underway)
Connectivity	For establishing connectivity following actions are planned for implementation. Expansion of Protected Area and designation of other effective area for conservation. Restoration of degraded forests through assisted natural regeneration and improvement plantation. More corridors of movement of flagship wildlife.

	Initiatives will be taken to change the status of corridors fall outside forests. All Protected Areas will be demarcated into core zone, buffer zone and impact zone. Dependence of surrounding inhabitants will be reduced through incentives and alternate sources of income. Providing compensation to the wildlife victim people. Raising awareness about benefit of conservation of flagship species.
Other effective area based conservation measures	Priority actions are: Protection of IBAs will be enhanced with better enforcement of wildlife act. Forest reserves potential for achieving the Target 11 will be detected and brought under Protected Area network. Community conserved areas will be detected and declared as such under Wildlife Act 2012. Protection measures of Ecologically Critical Areas will be enhanced through enforcement of relevant rules (underway for approval). Wetlands (Including Rivers, Haors and Beels etc. potential for achieving the target 11 will be designated and brought under Protected Area network. Tea gardens and other areas potential for achieving the target 11 and 12 will be detected and preserved through government order or through enforcement of wildlife act 2012.
Threatened species assessment	Recent updating of national red data book conducted by IUCN will be published soon and necessary measures for conservation of threatened species will be taken into consideration. Updating of national red data book for flora of the country will be conducted.
Conservation plan status	Ex situ and in situ conservation for some of the threatened species already in place, such conservation measures will be continued to prevent extinction of species as much as possible. Conservation plans for some of the flagship species are in place, more plans are underway implementation of these plans will be conducted with the involvement of local stakeholders and right holders.

NB: Implementation of all priority actions mentioned above is subject to the availability of fund. It is worthy to mention here that Government of Bangladesh has taken the challenge of constitutional obligation through clause 18A for the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity which is aligned to the Target 11 and 12. As such Government has taken steps for approval of Biodiversity Act, Ecological Critical Rules, Protected Area Rules, and already approved the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act 2012, The Grant Financing system for financial sustainability of Co-management committee, A paradigm shift for management of Protected Area through introduction of collaborative management. Benefit sharing of forests through social forestry in government forests and many more such steps which will contribute to achieve the target 11 and 12.

Moreover Government has been implementing number of Biodiversity conservation and Ecotourism development project from own fund Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection, Bengal Tiger conservation project (Bagh), Climate Resilient Environmental livelihood project etc. with World Bank and USAID, more projects are underway with collaboration of GIZ, but the achievement of Target 11 and 12 requires more fund to implement the actions prioritized above.

Necessary projects for achieving the Targets will be submitted for GEF fund in time.

3. Bhutan

Target 11

The key issue in protected area management is the incomplete physical zonation, resulting in ad hoc planning of services/ facilities and resource extraction often conflicting with conservation goals and rules.

Although biological corridors have been declared, the lack of a legal status for protection from development activities is also an issue that needs to be addressed. Sustainable financing is also a major challenge for protected area management in the country. Therefore, the focus of this target is to maintain the current Protected Area System with enhanced management effectiveness and financial sustainability.

Strategies and actions

- ✓ Evaluate the management effectiveness of Protected Areas and Biological Corridors.
- ✓ Complete demarcation and zonation of PAs including Biological Corridors.
- ✓ Enhance local community participation in the management of PAs.
- ✓ Review the functionality of Biological Corridors for demarcation, operationalization and legal protection.
- ✓ Monitor and assess the status and trends of biodiversity within the Protected Area System. Promote and support transboundary management and regional partnership initiatives.
- ✓ Establish sustainable financing measures for the Protected Area System.
- ✓ Institutionalize and upscale Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) initiatives.
- ✓ Upscale nature recreation and ecotourism programmes with a financial ploughback mechanism.
- ✓ Explore additional innovative financing mechanisms.
- ✓ Create awareness on the protected areas
- ✓ Capacity-building

Target 12

Bhutan has yet to carry out a national-level assessment of the conservation status of biodiversity resulting in inadequate legal protection of globally threatened species and implementation of species-based conservation programs. Further, the lack of assessment makes it difficult to understand the status of the other native species of national concern and subsequent actions required to improve their conservation status. Therefore, the focus of this target will be to understand the status of the globally threatened species and other important taxonomic groups and species in the country. This assessment will be followed by the development and implementation of species-based conservation action plans for prioritized species.

Strategies and Actions

- ✓ To understand the status of prioritized taxonomic groups and species and the factors affecting them.
- ✓ Develop a national mechanism and evaluate the conservation status of prioritized taxonomic groups and species.
- ✓ Update the National Red List of prioritized taxonomic groups.
- ✓ Prioritize species for conservation based on nationally agreed criteria.
- ✓ Develop and implement species-based conservation management plans for prioritized species.
- ✓ Enhance capacity in species-based conservation and monitoring.
- ✓ Strengthen institutional and legal capacities to combat wildlife poaching.

4. India

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Priority actions
Quantitative aspects	Spatial mapping of all categories in PA landscapes-Terrestrial ecosystem Enhancing Coastal and Marine PAs coverage by 5000 km^2.
Improving ecological representation	Improving ecological representation by adding community conserved areas, biological heritage sites and important bird and biodiversity areas etc.
Areas important for	Identification of KBAs in priority landscapes (Western Himalaya and Eastern Ghats).

biodiversity	
Management effectiveness and equity	To evaluate all the remaining PAs under WPA 1972 (500 approx.) of the country by this MEE process by 2020. Take follow-up action on the outcome of the already assessed PAs (NP+WLS+TR=168). Institutionalize periodic MEE assessment and follow-up by 2020.
Connectivity	Spatial and management integration of 30% of the identified corridors by 2020.
Other effective area based conservation measures	Notification of eco-sensitive zones around all NP and WLS.
Threatened species assessment	State wise assessment of species which is on its verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in near future as a threatened species by 2020. To put in place an online mechanism for periodical reporting and monitoring.
Conservation plan status	Conservation plans for at least 30 threatened endemic plant species. Conservation plans for at least 20 critically endangered endemic animal species

5.   Iran

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Priority actions
Quantitative aspects	- develop the quality of the PAs - increase the extend a d the number of the areas both terrestrial and marine - Management Plan for all the PAs - implementation of the MPs - number of the species with Action Plans
Improving ecological representation	- protection of most important habitats - protection of habitat most important to ecosystem services and local livelihoods - protection of the unique areas - wetlands and important bird areas - review on the PAs
Areas important for biodiversity	- identification of KBA - Public awareness and education - proposing for more protection on the areas important for BD - NGOs and local community engagement - MP for Zagros Mountain Region - Int. project on Wetlands
Management effectiveness and equity	- monitoring of the habitats - monitoring the species populations - sustainable use programs - local people engagement and satisfaction/less conflict with PAs - define national ME assessment plan/ procedure
Connectivity	- keeping the integrity of the habitats - less fragmentation - Landscape and metapopulations - protection of the corridors
Other effective area based conservation measures	- wetlands - habitats for the threatened and endemic species - Areas important for the critical life stages, reproduction.... - water resources protection
Threatened species assessment	- preparing the species AP - assessment of more species in IUCN RL, endemic species - combat with illegal trade

Conservation plan status	-Research and scientific works - prevention of habitat loss and fragmentation - Int. project on Cheetah and long works on Mugger crocodile, Marine turtles, Falcons, Bears, - AP for more 30 threatened species - study and assessment of Fauna and Flora of the PAs

6. Lebanon

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Priority actions
Quantitative aspects	By 2020, Lebanon will achieve the 11th Aichi target by having 10% as marine protected areas by: 1. Finalizing the designation of 2 marine protected areas and starting their official work. 2. Working on the designation of 6 new marine protected areas selected among the MPAs in "Lebanon's marine protected area strategy "where biodiversity surveys were already completed.
Improving ecological representation	1. By 2020, at least 15% of natural ecosystems are protected and all types of ecosystems are represented in the PA network 2. By 2020, the total area of nature reserves is increased to reach at least 4 % of Lebanon's area
Areas important for biodiversity	3. By 2020, all classified "Important Birda Areas" IBAs in Lebanon which constitutes migratory routes of key migratory birds, are protected 4. By 2020, the enforcement of the hunting law and the control of the hunting violations will lead to at least 70% of decreasing in illegal hunting in Lebanon
Management effectiveness and equity	1. By 2020, all protected areas in Lebanon have effective management plans, and effective management teams and a management effectiveness assessment is conducted. 2. By 2020, legislation is in place in Lebanon to recognize different categories of PAs including community conservation areas, and to recognize the establishment of PAs on private lands. 3. By 2020, the Protected Areas in Lebanon have effective business plans and are implementing regular income generating activities. 4. By 2020, 25% of all natural ecosystems are sustainably managed and properly considered in land-use planning implementation
Connectivity	1. By 2020, Biodiversity and Protected Areas are mainstreamed into major land use plans. 2. By 2020, The MoE will be able to protect the mountain peaks, natural areas, coastal zones, green spaces, and agricultural lands after the preparation of a master plan for their protection 3. By 2020, implimenting the National Physical Master Plan for the Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT)
Other effective area based conservation measures	1. By 2020, Lebanon will be able to establish new Himas adopting a community based approach, through municipal decisions. (Hima is defined as a Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM): System that promotes Sustainable Livelihood, Resources Conservation, and Environmental Protection for the human well-being (UNU-INWEH). A Hima is under the supervision of the municipality, the union of municipalities.)
Threatened species assessment Conservation plan status	1. By 2020, the status of 50% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on 40% of threatened species Genetic Diversity 2. By 2020, the genetic diversity of 40% of economically important fauna and flora is conserved in situ and ex situ 3. By 2020, national legislation on biosafety is enforced and operational 4. By 2020, Ongoing efforts to establish three Plant Micro-Reserves (PMR) in

	Ehmej, Sarada and Baskinta. PMRs aim to preserve rare microhabitats and their characteristic plant species whose populations have a reduced distribution area within a defined region. The Ehmej site includes the rare endemic flower Iris sofrana and was already proposed to be classified as a Natural Site through a draft decree that was submitted to the Council of Ministers.

7. Nepal

Elements of targets 11 and 12	Priority activities
Quantitative aspects	• Awareness campaign on linking Aichi targets 11-12 and Sustainable Development Goal. • Capacity development programme on protected area management and management effectiveness including good governance assessment including fund rising for civil societies. • Increase greater proportion of biodiversity in protected areas. (now only 33%) • Assess impact of climate change on protected areas especially on climate sensitive zones.
Improving ecological representation	• Improve protected areas/management in mid hills to have proper representation of underrepresented ecoregions. (now only 1.33%) 9 ecoregions
Areas important for biodiversity	• Gap analysis in biodiversity rich areas outside protected areas and corridors • Priority interventions on wetlands and rangeland improvements • Strengthen upstream downstream linkages. • Promotion of payment of ecosystem services (PES) mechanism in selected sub-watersheds.
Management effectiveness and equity	• Capacity on human resources to perform the assessment, sustainability of protected area management; policy enforcement in implementation of the conservation programme. • Policy advocacy on ABS-bill to be enacted. • Interventions on Gender and Social inclusion
Connectivity	• Strengthen existing corridors identified within Nepal • Develop at least three "overpass or underpass" corridors in key locations to allow free movement of wild animals across the adjacent habitats. • Identification of potential additional habitats of large mammals for translocation and management. • Development and implementation of guidelines for sustainable management of grasslands, wetlands and other important habitats located outside protected areas. • Mainstream ecosystem approach in broader landscape; opportunity to regional cooperation with neighbouring countries.
Other effective area based conservation measures	• Improve conservation initiatives on Chure Bhawar, Important Bird Areas, Ramsar sites and sacred areas. • Promote concept of biological corridors and connectivity among community managed forests in at least the five priority areas.
Threatened species Conservation plan status	• Periodic assessment and monitoring of Threatened species and update database and develop periodic conservation plan • Maintain Zero Poaching year • Improve population of Snow leopard; rhino; tiger and other species of global and national importance • Continuation of animal population census programme • Regain the lost Ecotourism activities in protected areas • Promotion of clean energy technologies, and green infrastructures in tourism sector for reducing pressure on biodiversity within the protected areas. • At least 10,000 hectares degraded mountain ecosystems to be restored through

	participatory approach.
	• Enhancing coordination and cooperation amongst government law enforcement agencies, I/NGOs, and local user groups to control illegal harvest and trade of timber and other forest products, forest area encroachment, and wildlife crimes.
	• Harmonization of biodiversity-related international conventions

8. Oman

- Engage communities and other institutional stakeholders in a **participatory management process** of Protected Areas
- Develop new or update existing PA **Management Plans** in a fully participatory fashion
- Set up effective **education and awareness programmes in each PA**, to (a) support ongoing law enforcement efforts and (b) provide an effective two-way mechanism for communicating and exchanging views with local communities on all aspects of PA management on a regular basis.
- Set up **conservation-oriented community welfare programmes** within and around PAs, with the aim of engaging communities in PA management, and demonstrating the tangible economic benefits of PAs at local and national level
- Gradually increase **decentralization of management authority** to site/regional PA management teams
- Develop and implement **management-oriented research** programmes, with GIS-based data handling and improved skills for presentation and dissemination of results at national and international level.
- Foster the establishment and **strengthening of local and national environmental NGOs** as key strategic partners for PA management and ecotourism development
- Proactively manage/develop **ecotourism** in protected areas, in collaboration with local and national NGOs and private sector.
- Mobilize **sponsorships and private sector support** for PAs

9. Pakistan

- Draft NBSAP must address Aichi Targets 11and12
- Preservation and management of globally/locally endangered species
- Review of PAs system of the country and make room for improvement (new areas, including marine/coastal including existing Ramsar sites)
- Coverage of all ecozones under PAs system
- Preparation on new projects for GEF
- Concrete efforts and awareness to achieve Aichi Targets 11and12

10. Sri Lanka

Elements of Target 11 and 12	Priority actions
Quantitative aspects Terrestrial: 17% Coastal and marine: 10%	1. Carry out an assessment of the coastal and marine sector and identify and designate the areas that need to be protected 2. Establish a marine division in the Department of Wildlife Conservation and implement effective management of MPAs and marine species 3. Protect sites that harbor key evolutionary links such as fossils, sub-fossils or living organisms
Improving ecological representation	1. Update the protected area gap analysis and develop and implement a strategy to protect the critical habitats and critical species that are outside the PA network 2. Conduct a status assessment of the PA network and identify sites that need to be

		upgraded or downgraded based on their current status
	3.	Introduce new protected area approaches such as community based conservation areas and privately managed protected areas
	4.	Apply global tools such as KBA, EBSA, Urban biodiversity Index, green listing, ecosystem red listing to evaluate the status of urban and natural ecosystems
Areas important for biodiversity	1.	Develop a research agenda to address identified information gaps on sites, taxa and valuation of ecosystem services and share this information with relevant stakeholders
	2.	Establish a national biodiversity survey programme to conduct baseline surveys for subsequent monitoring of sites identified in the above action
	3.	Provide seed grants for contract research on identified sites, taxa and ecosystem services, where information is not presently available
	4.	Provide training for local experts on lesser known taxa
Management effectiveness and equity	1.	Prepare adaptive management plans for all areas declared as protected under action 2 and 3 and ensure that these plans are implemented effectively
	2.	Prepare and implement wetland conservation management plans for wetlands that are identified as critical systems lying outside the PA network
	3.	Develop and implement species-specific management plans for identified alien invasive species
	4.	Strengthen the implementation of special management areas, conservation areas and affected areas as defined by the CCandCRM Act
Connectivity	1.	Develop a national ecosystem (terrestrial, coastal and marine) conservation plan to identify the best possible strategies for afforestation, enhancement, restoration and establishing connectivity.
	2.	Implement the national ecosystem conservation plan by integrating it with provincial and local development plans as well as ensuring private sector participation.
Other effective area based conservation measures	1.	Promote community-based conservation using *sui-generis* tools for community owned land
	2.	Promote privately managed protected areas
	3.	Promote enforcement of various reservations such as river, tank, road reservations etc., that can be used to link fragments forest patches
Threatened species assessment Conservation plan status	1.	Update the national red list every five years and ensure the revision of the global red list accordingly. The next update will be completed in 2017
	2.	Establish an interactive web portal on threatened species to create awareness on threatened species of Sri Lanka and ensure that this portal is continually updated
	3.	Identify research needs with respect to prioritized threatened species and develop a funding mechanism to facilitate such research
	4.	Develop and implement recovery plans for prioritized threatened species
	5.	Establish an *ex situ* breeding and research facility for threatened species under the Department of National Zoological Gardens and National Botanic Gardens
	6.	Regulate turtle hatcheries with guidelines for scientific management and a monitoring system established
	7.	Develop and implement species level management plans for mitigation of

	conflicts caused by threatened species
	8. Establish *ex situ* conservation facilities such as botanic gardens, zoos, aquaria, wetland parks, arboreta, medicinal gardens, urban parks, natural history museums, plant herbaria etc., in each bioclimatic zones for recreation, education and research
	9. Identify gaps in enforcement of tracking, monitoring and prosecuting illegal trade of scheduled species and update current legislation and regulations to address identified gaps as well as alignment with international conventions such as CITES

11. Syrian Arab Republic

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Priority Actions
Quantitative aspects	- Head line in this point is (Monitoring) a System of Protected Areas and Conservation of Marine Biodiversity. - Syria has 31 natural reserves. - Reappearance of species of flora and fauna thought to be extinct. - Increase or decrease in the numbers of species of flora and fauna that are endangered - Increase or decrease in the number of new terrestrial protected areas throughout Syria. - Increase or decrease in the number and extent of forest fires.
Improving ecological representation	- Focus in monitoring, Government have biodiversity monitoring programs, which can never address all questions for all species everywhere. - Information to improve management is most important in ecosystem types with the lowest levels of representation, providing a way to focus monitoring effort.
Areas important for biodiversity	- Improve the status of Areas Important in Syria - Suggested new sites for protected areas.
Management effectiveness and equity	- Management plan for most protected areas.
Connectivity	- We don't have any connectivity or corridors between protected areas in the same city, because all of that far from the other, but there is an idea to unify the management of protected areas in the same city (general management) and still keeping the official management of each protected areas
Other effective area based conservation measures	In Syrian Badia there are a large of wild flora and fauna, and the Government will depend on the local community to protect it
Threatened species assessment Conservation plan status	- Knowing the threatened species numbers of flora and fauna (prepare study about that), keeping it saving and stop decreasing.

12. Tajikistan

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Priority Actions
Quantitative aspects	Gradual restructuring existing SPNAs as regards correction and updating their borders with the view of Econet representativeness assessment results.
Improving ecological Representation	Reorganization and expansion of SPNA system through creation of buffer zones and other specific zones of use of natural resources to improve ecological representation.
Areas important for	Rehabilitation of degraded forests and degraded high-altitude pastures (within the

biodiversity	framework of Snow Leopard conservation project 10,000 ha of high-altitude pastures and 6.000 ha of high-altitude forests are planned to be restored).
Management effectiveness and equity	By 2020, at the latest, to develop management plan for all ecosystems with consideration of intensity of ecosystem services Equity - within the frameworks of snow leopards conservation project: establishment and functioning of a management committee for targeted PAs, with representation from each adjacent village government
Connectivity	Development and integration of database system with support of cartographic materials for implementation of monitoring and conduction of rehabilitation measures on preservation of valuable ecosystems; Within the frameworks of snow leopards conservation project: zoning of targeted SPNAs and identification of migration corridors of predators and ungulates.
Other effective area based conservation measures	Establish by law the regime of regulation of ecosystems services in the zones of habitat of wild relatives of fruit genetic resources
Threatened species assessment Conservation plan status	Development of action plans on particular ecosystems and priority plant and animal species. Within the frameworks of snow leopards conservation project: update the draft National Action Plan for Snow Leopard Conservation in Tajikistan (2012) for formal adoption by the Government.

13. United Arab Emirates

Element of Targets 11 and 12	Priority actions
Quantitative aspects	• To increase the percentage of coverage by the declaration of new PAs as the UAE's NBSAP Target is: by 2021, 12% of the terrestrial area and 14% of the coastal and marine areas conserved through an effectively managed, ecologically representative network of protected areas, taking into account, as appropriate, connecting areas of particular importance to biodiversity and ecosystem services.
Improving ecological representation	• Review the status of current PAs in the country and in alignment with the new habitat detailed maps in order to increase representation of habitats in the PAs network.
Areas important for biodiversity	• Reviewing IBAs of the country and identify KBAs to insure well representation of these sites in the PAs network
Management effectiveness and equity	• To manage our protected areas network in an effective manner by applying the assessments for all protected areas and filling the gaps accordingly
Connectivity	• Assess the current network of protected areas and Identify potential physical connectivity between the different sites.
Other effective area based conservation measures	• Integrate the governance structure of PAs in the legal frame work of the country
Threatened species assessment Conservation plan status	• Continue with the work on updating the red list of the UAE and Develop conservation plans for threatened species including Marine Turtles, Raptors, Arabian Oryx, and Sharks • Identify the invasive species list of the UAE and develop plans of prevention and control

Annex V

DRAFT ELEMENTS FOR A PRACTICAL COP 13 DECISION

Heading	Comments
Legislation/Policy	- Prepare laws for conservation of aquatic ecosystems - IUCN Green List of protected areas - Provide protection to biodiversity significant areas outside protected areas by 2020. - CBD enforcement provisions - Policy advocacy - Appropriate legislation/policy to be developed at national level for recognizing OECNS + other important areas (CCA, CFR) as protected areas (legal status/protection) - Law enforcement and capacity development
Regional cooperation	- Cooperative projects - Support by international bodies - Regional cooperation among Parties and Indigenous People and Local Communities - Regional and National Red List assessment based on sound taxonomy and understanding - Mobilize regional partnership to track progress and support implementation
Research	- Promote periodic assessment and monitoring on biodiversity - Advise WCMC to consider official record of protected areas
Equity Governance	- To justify maintenance of areas under protected areas to the tax payers and politicians in economic and social terms - Assess governance 15% - Diversify protected areas governance in WA region - Establish appropriate mechanisms for involvement of Indigenous People and Local Communities and civil society in protected areas governance - FPIC must be an integral part of any process including for reporting in national data - Bring synergy on governance in transboundary landscapes - Classified the equity governance for private sectors and government local community - Involvement of local communities with sense of ownership - Sharing of benefits as incentive (income of gate money, trophy hunting, ecotourism, etc.) - Traditional knowledge and customary use to be integrated into protected areas management plans (specific section) - SBSTTA - Intervention on gender and social inclusion - Specific awareness/participation - Community involvement into managing protected areas - Guidance - Community forest management - Effective and equitable governance of nature's use - Inclusion of community conserved areas in national reporting
Accelerating implementation (national, regional and global levels)	- To review effectiveness and functionality of biological corridors by 2020 - Complete physical demarcation and zonation of protected areas and

	BCs by 2020
	- Create regional commitment for implementation
	- Reflect national road maps as commitments to the Promise of Sydney
Technical guidance	- Highlight ecosystem services in management effectiveness
	- Compile case studies of best practices, etc. on platform
	- Conducting training courses and workshops by CBD and scientific bodies
	- Providing information
	- Expert meeting and visit
	- GEF projects
	- Provide necessary technical support on equity and governance of protected areas
	- Expert workshops with WDPA and other organizations
	- Revisit the management planning standards
	- Boundaries demarcation
	- Plans for fencing
	- Visitor center
	- Infrastructure – no BPG
Effectiveness (management/ performance)	- IUCN supports development of Green List assessments
	- Community conserved areas (CCA) recognized in the protected areas system and reported
	- Protected areas management categories
	- Plan management for all protected areas
	- Improving
	- Strengthen bonding between ecosystems and locals
	- Management plan for protected areas
	- Implementation of MPs
	- Cooperation of stakeholders
	- Funding
	- Technical support needed
	- Improve protected area management relevant to objectives/challenges
	- Adopt co-management and/or such systems that may encourage local community to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity and help benefits sharing
	- Diagnose critical elements for management effectiveness
Capacity development (professional/skills/competency)	- Drafting of modules like developed by WII
	- "Management Effectiveness Evaluation" (MEE) for all national parks of the country
	- Capacity development on cooperation (government, agency)
	- Provide training on effective management to regional member countries
	- TA in conducting inventory of alien invasive species
	- Landscape plan development needs capacity enforcement
	- Professional capacity-building in most aspects of protected areas management
	- Institutions/qualifications
	- Technical support to conduct management effectiveness assessments and training on how to implement a management effectiveness assessment
Connectivity Transboundary Conservation	- International cooperation
	- Support by international bodies
	- Law enforcement by international bodies to scene transboundary areas

	- Promote CBD as a platform for encouraging transboundary cooperation - CMS/Ramsar/IUCN/ICIMOD - Coordination with neighboring countries for connectivity and safe corridors of wildlife migration - Promote corridor between isolated protected areas - Transboundary cooperation - For areas which are in the border we need for transboundary, to be able to better manage and protect the protected areas - Develop transboundary impact assessment/notification
Communication Awareness	- Engage at educational level - Inspire a new generation - Agencies to invest more in raising awareness of importance of the protected areas - Public education and awareness - Local people engagement - Training of staff and workshops
Integration in wider landscapes and seascapes	- Make a transboundary landscape operational by using ecosystem approach - Focus on vulnerable communities who bear costs - Promote scientific knowledge - Landscape ecology - Ecology and meta-populations - Cooperation of stakeholders - Integrate BD within related strategies - WWF supports development of integrated management plans that integrate BD in decision-making - Incentivizing (local government/communities) conservation in corridors and connectivity areas in the wider landscapes and seascapes - Compensation funds
Financial resources	- Revenue generation e.g. from tourism - Receive support from international resources for NBSAPs and National Reports - Budget for protected areas management and development - Regional trust funds - Attract capital - Identification of potential marine protected areas - Economic valuation of natural resources - Fund supported - Financial resources/mechanisms to support environmental-friendly practices (micro-loans, SGP) - Fundraising - Budget insufficient for infrastructure development and human encroachment - Financial support for the achievement of management of protected areas which are not protected until now - Establish a sustainable financial mechanism for protected areas by 2020 - Economic evaluation of ecosystem services - Execution of biodiversity field surveys - Collate case studies and plan technical clinic on financing - Financial support for Indigenous People and Local Communities on project implementation - Protect threatened species and better management of protected areas

	- Sufficient fund should be available - Eradication of invasive alien species from protected areas - Financial assistance to conduct research on ecosystem services, traditional knowledge and species eradication - Financial sustainability of protected areas

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