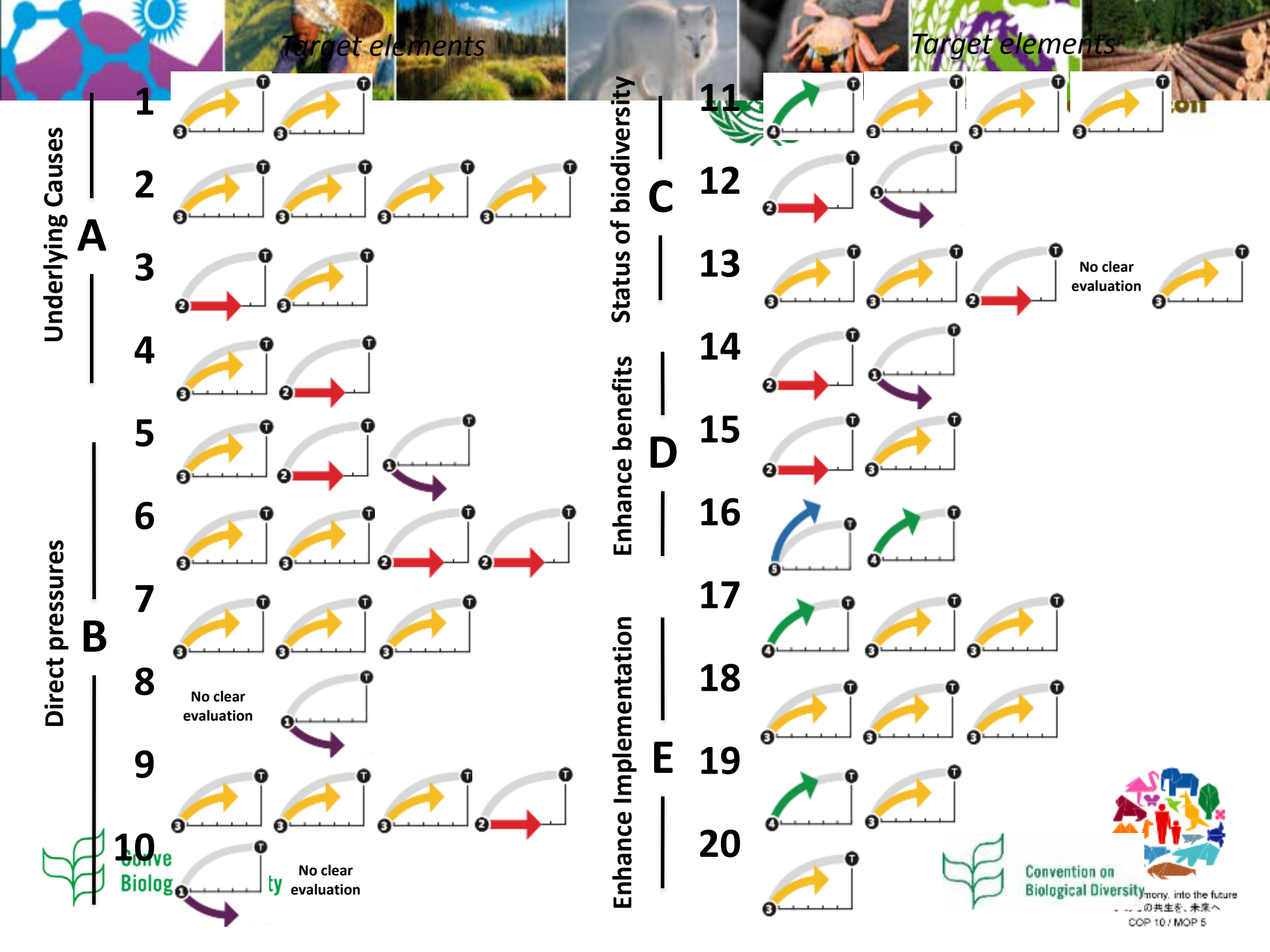




**Aichi target 11 status and  
Strategy for facilitating achievement  
through decentralized implementation  
showcasing Multiple Benefits**

*Sarat Gidda  
CBD Secretariat  
Montreal*







INTERNATIONAL YEAR  
OF FORESTS • 2011

# Ground realities

- **For achieving Targets one should know:**
- **What is to be achieved?**
- **What actions are needed to be implemented for achieving that what is to be achieved**
- **Actual implementation of those identified actions**

**First phase (2015-2016): Collecting information on the status of each element of Target 11, and focused actions, as a country driven process**

Seek willingness and coordination with partner agencies

Develop country data dossiers

Communicate with PoWPA focal points

Conduct regional workshops and identify national actions

COP 13 reporting

**Second phase (2017-2020) of the CBD Secretariat's strategy to facilitate the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11**

Identify regional partners and project implementers

Develop regional implementation support network

Connect national implementers with regional implementation support networks

COP 14 reporting and mid-course corrections

Continue support through implementation support networks

COP 15



# Outcome of Phase I



- Status, Gaps and Opportunities Matrices - 110 Parties
- 1400 National Priority Actions (Road maps) - 130 Parties
- Responses to a very detailed questionnaire – 64 Parties.

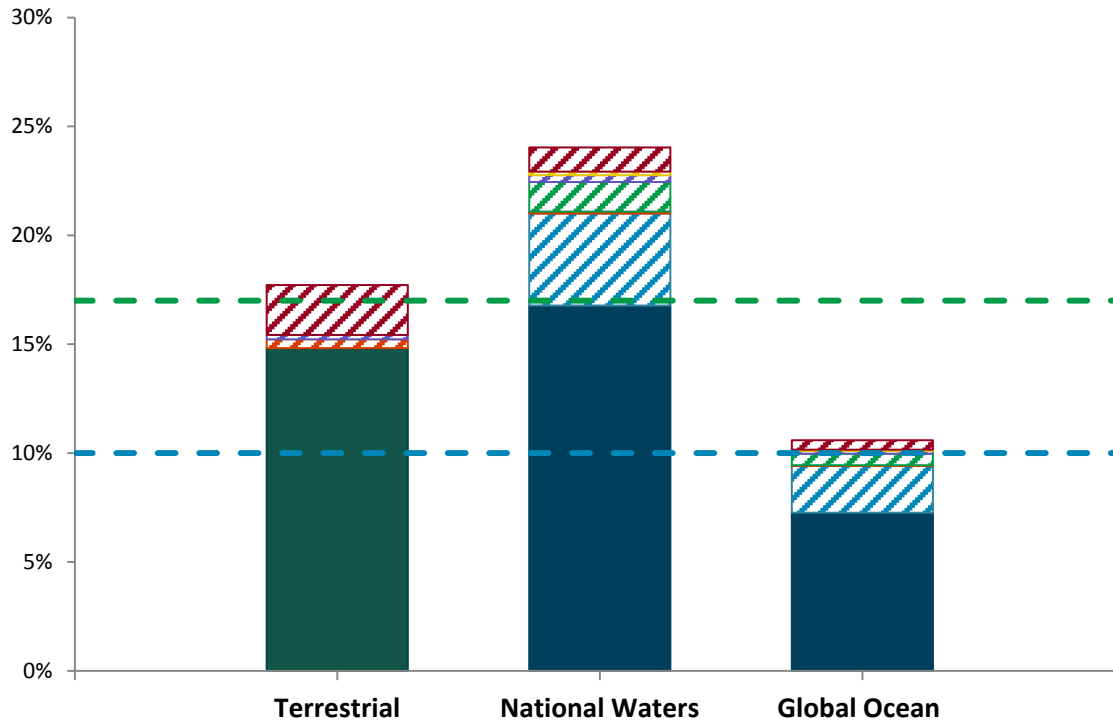


Party	Submission of T 11 road maps in 2016 workshop	Submission of NBSAP taking into account Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
Cook Islands		
Fiji	✓	
Kiribati	✓	✓
Marshall Islands	✓	
Micronesia (Federated States of)		
Nauru	✓	✓
Niue		✓
Palau	✓	
Papua New Guinea	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓
Solomon Islands	✓	✓
Tonga	✓	
Tuvalu	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✓	



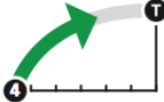
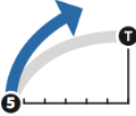

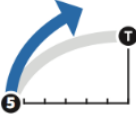
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- Protected area targets in post-COP10 NBSAPs
- Approved GEF-5 and GEF-6 projects
- National priority actions
- Current Status Terrestrial (May 2018)
- Terrestrial target (17%)
- Micronesia and Caribbean Challenge
- Other Large MPA proposals
- Voluntary commitments from UN Ocean Conference
- Current Status Marine (May 2018)
- Marine Target (10%)





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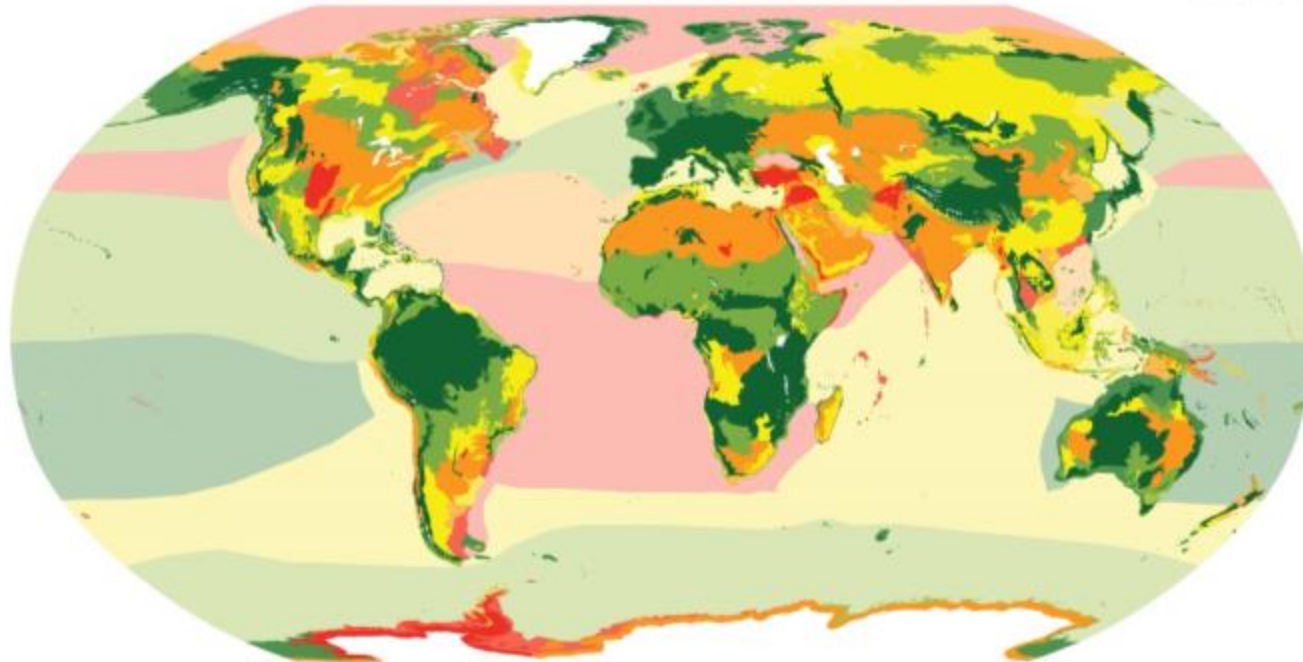
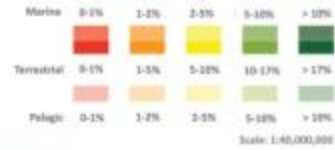
<b>Element of Target 11</b> (and status from GBO-4 in 2014)	<b>Status in 2016</b> (as per the <i>Protected Planet Report 2016</i> )	<b>Current Status</b> (as per the May 2018 release of the WDPA)	<b>Opportunities for 2020</b> (if all national commitments are implement as proposed)
<p>At least <b>17% of terrestrial and inland water areas</b> conserved</p> 	<p>Global cover: 14.7%</p> <p>87 Parties reaching at least 17%</p>	<p>14.8%</p> <p>91 Parties reaching at least 17%</p>	<p>17.7%</p> 
<p>At least <b>10% of coastal and marine areas</b> conserved</p> 	<p>Global ocean: 4.1%</p> <p>National waters: 10.2%</p> <p>ABNJ: 0.25%</p> <p>23 Parties reaching at least 10%</p>	<p>7.26%</p> <p>16.77%</p> <p>1.8%</p> <p>34 Parties reaching at least 10%</p>	<p>10.5%</p> <p>24.0%</p> <p>2%</p> 



# INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FORESTS • 2011

## Map of protection levels for the terrestrial, marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces of the world as of April 2018.

Bertrand, L., Maratick, A., Dell, G., Bertolo, B., Bustin, L., Dubois, G. (2018) Map of protection levels for the terrestrial and marine ecoregions of the world as of April 2018. Downloadable from <http://biota.jrc.europa.eu/> © European Union, 2018. Reproduction is authorized provided the source is acknowledged.



**Description:**  
The map shows the percentage of coverage of the terrestrial, marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces of the world, including lakes, seas and ice, by protected areas. The statistics were compiled using the World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) from April 2018 and ecoregion maps defined by Olson et al. (2001) and Spalding et al. (2007). The marine ecoregions were clipped to the coastline of the terrestrial ecoregions and an outer boundary corresponding to the 200-meter isobath (Spalding et al. 2007). The waters used as designated protected areas recorded in the WDPA as provinces, or points with a reported area, named for UNESCO Marine Biosphere Reserves because many of their buffer areas do not meet the protected area definition of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). All protected areas with a "proposed" or "not assessed" status in the WDPA were excluded from the analysis. Points were buffered with a circular buffer corresponding to their reported area. Buffer points and polygons were then combined and all spatial overlap between protected areas removed to avoid double counting.

**References:**  
IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2018). The World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA). April 2018. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net)  
Olson, D.M. et al. (2001). Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: a new map of life on Earth. *BioScience*, 52(11): 593-608.  
The Nature Conservancy (2012). Marine Ecoregions and Pelagic Provinces of the World. GIS layer developed by The Nature Conservancy with multiple partners, combined from Spalding et al. (2007) Marine ecoregions of the world: A hierarchical classification of coastal and shelf areas. *BioScience* 57: 573-582 and Spalding et al. (2012) Pelagic province ecoregions of the world: A biogeographic classification of the world's surface pelagic waters. *Ocean & Coastal Management* 55: 19-30. DOI:10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2012.05.001 downloaded on 20180712 from <http://data.unep-wcmc.org/datasets/20>

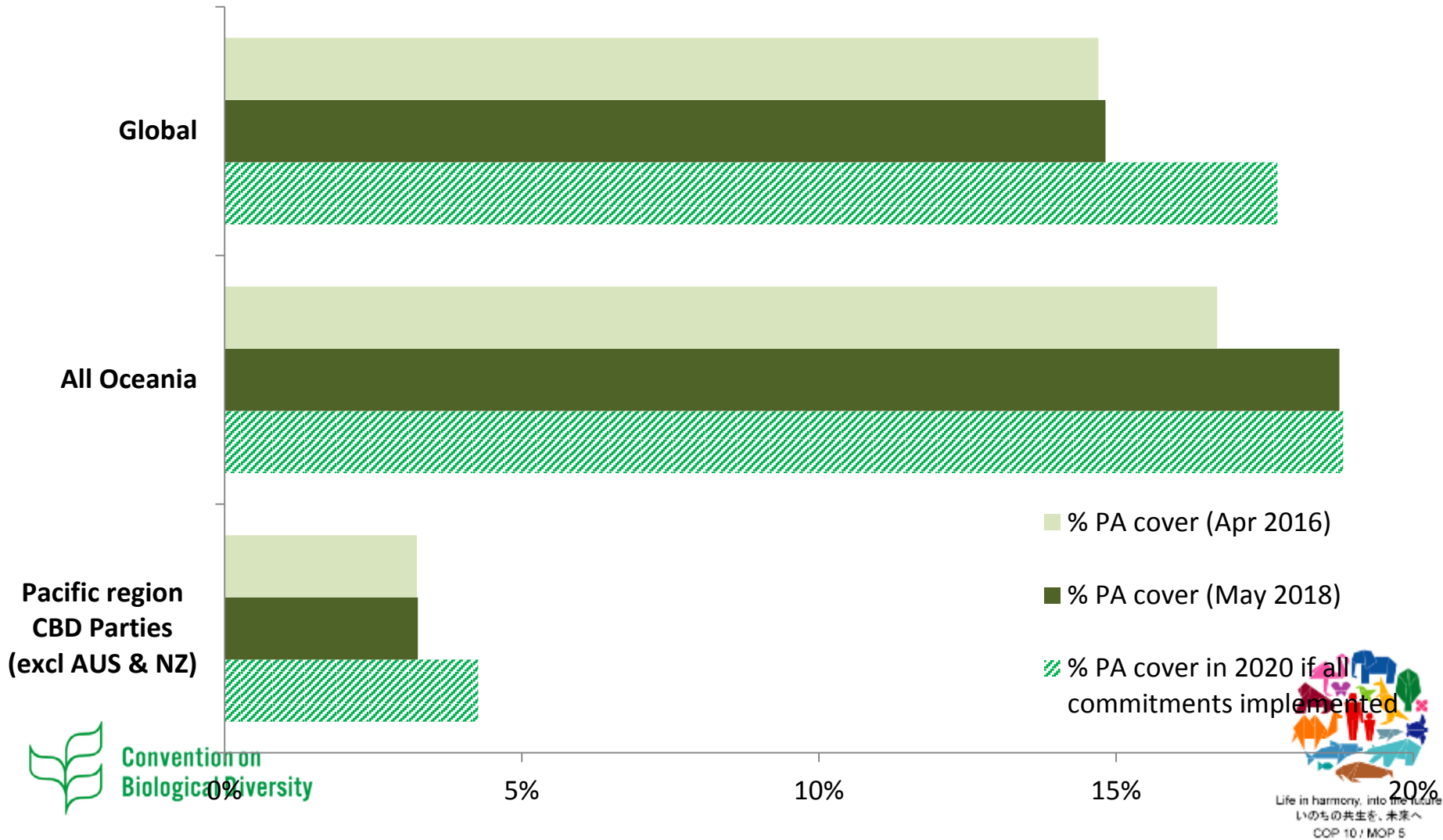




# Terrestrial PA cover



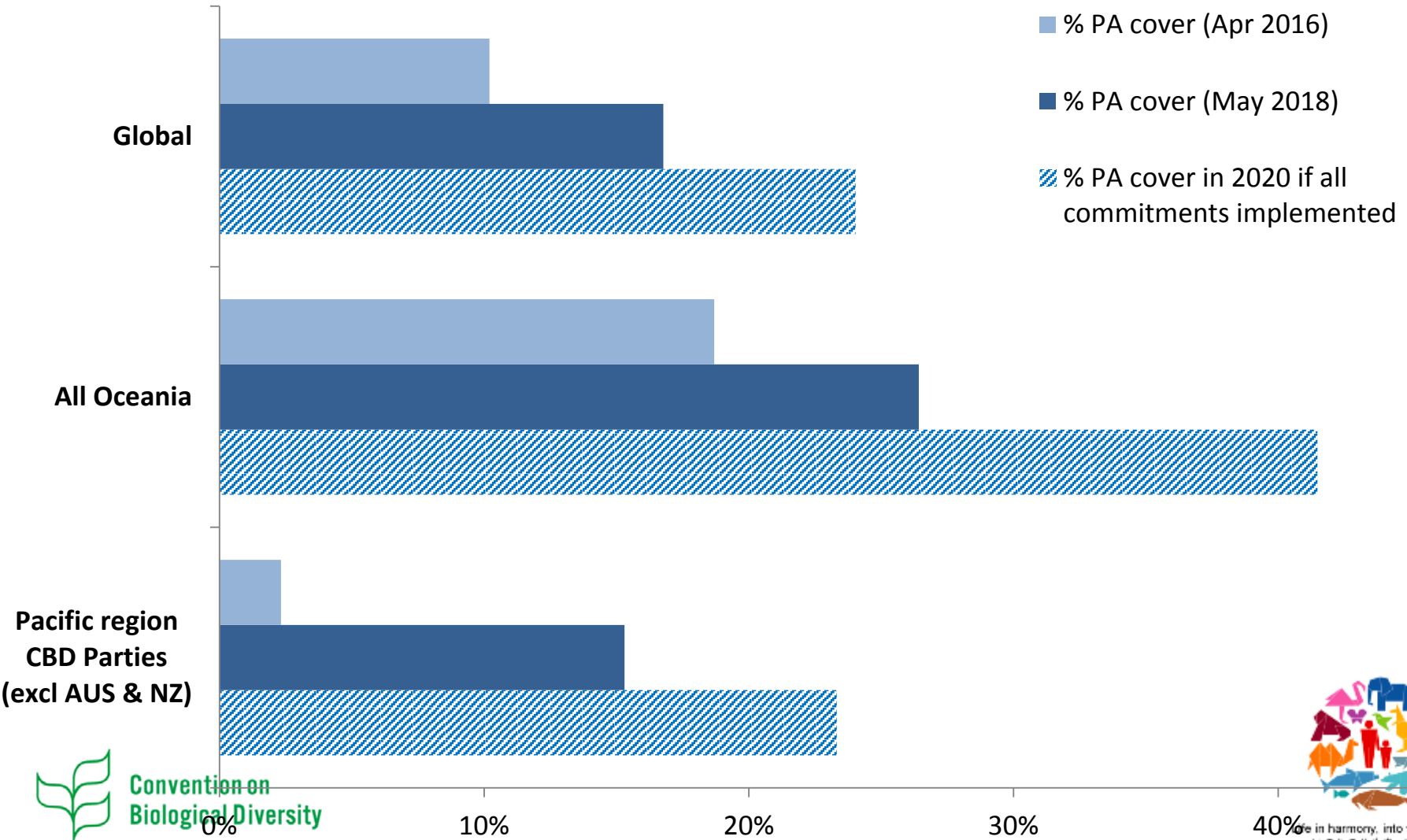
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# Marine PA cover



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR  
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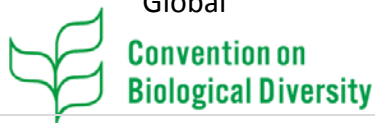
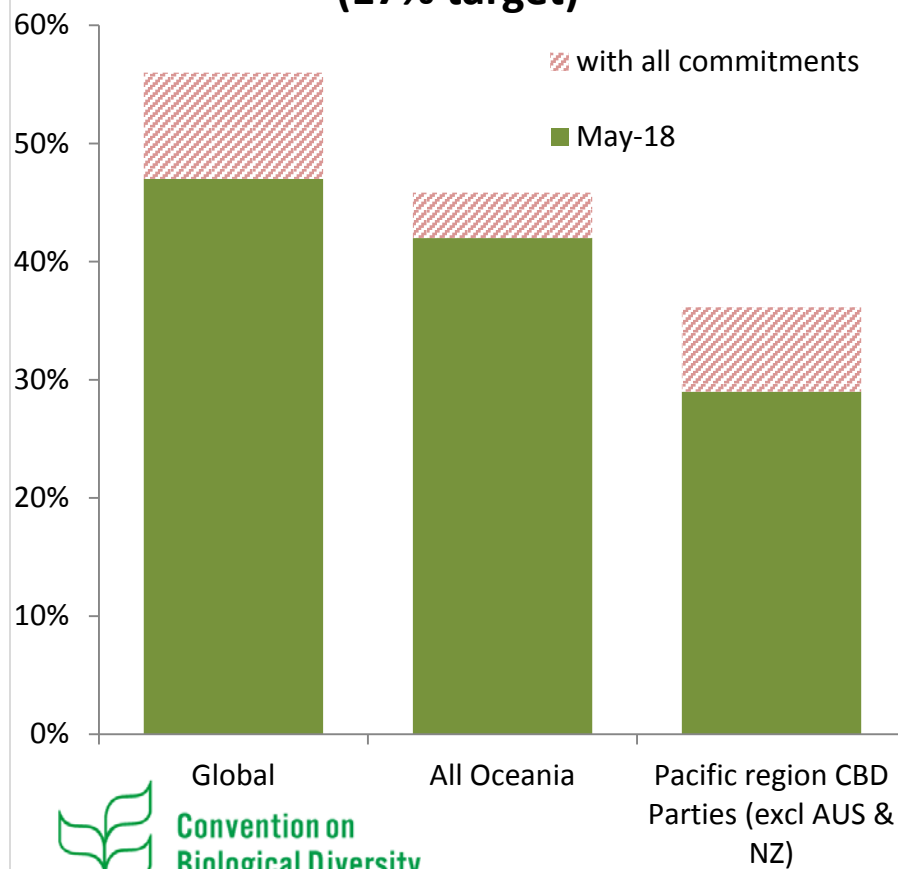
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# % of countries reaching global protected area coverage targets

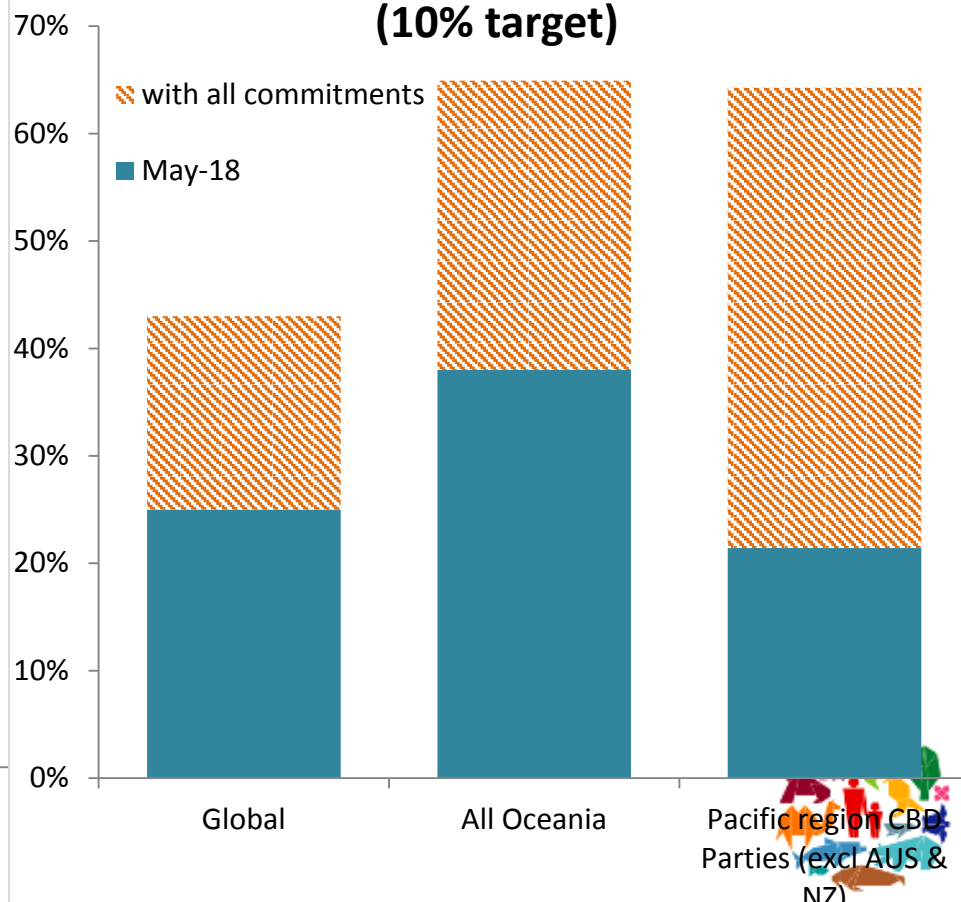


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## Terrestrial protected areas (17% target)



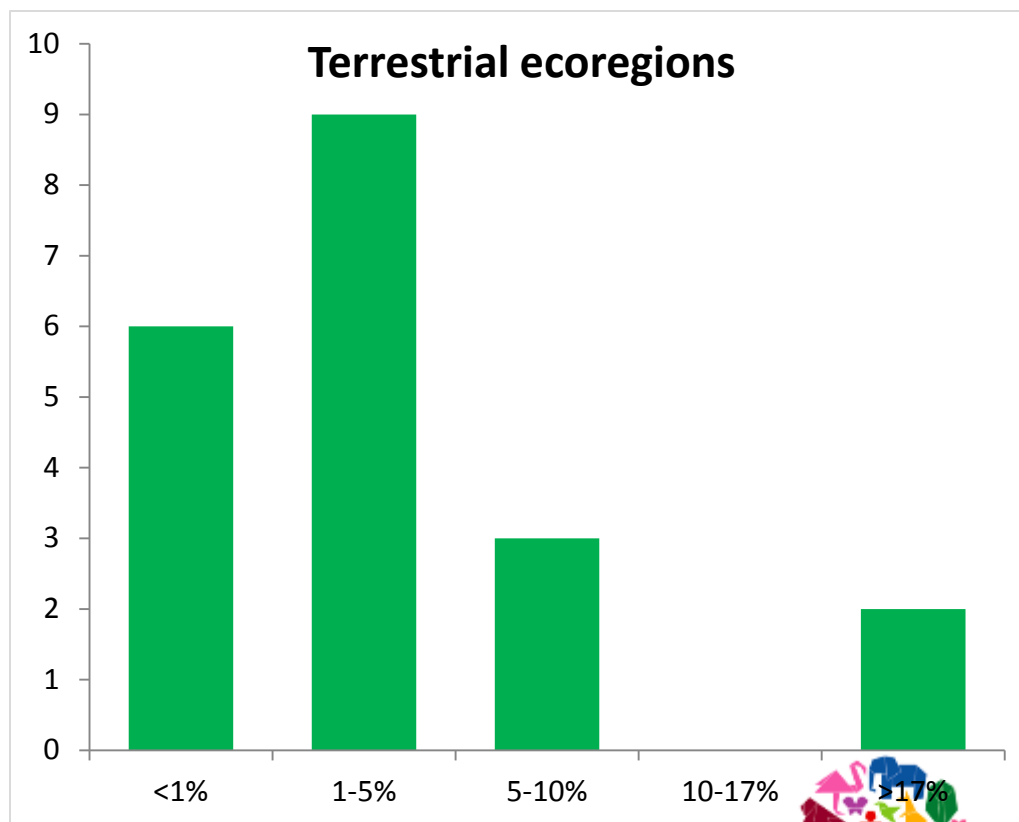
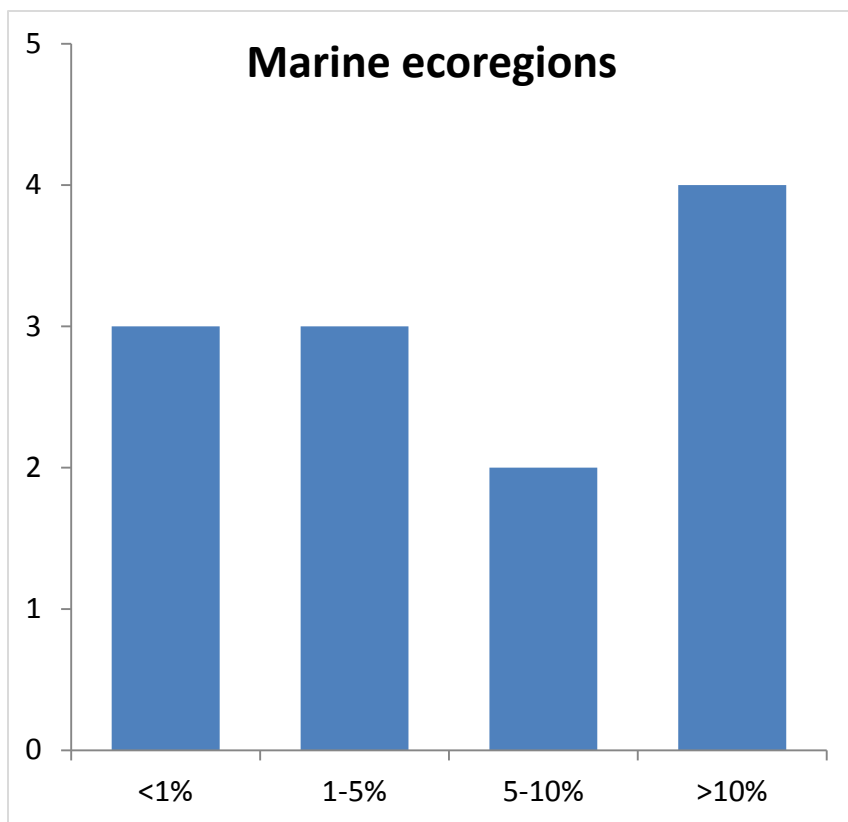
## Marine protected areas (10% target)



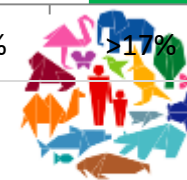
# # of ecoregions at different levels of PA coverage (Apr 2018)



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Pacific region CBD Parties (excl. AUS & NZ)



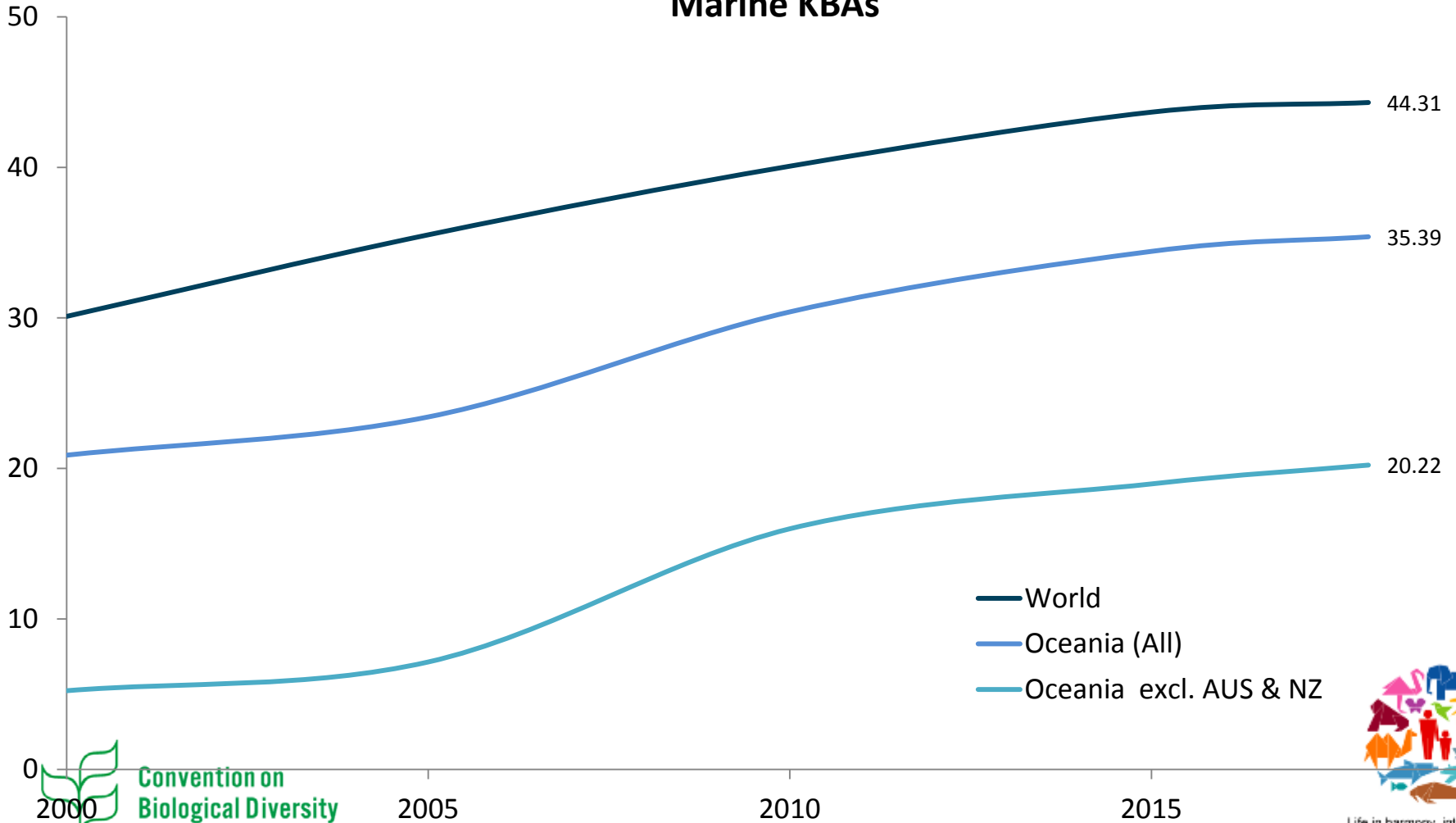
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# Mean % cover of KBAs by reported PAs



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## Marine KBAs

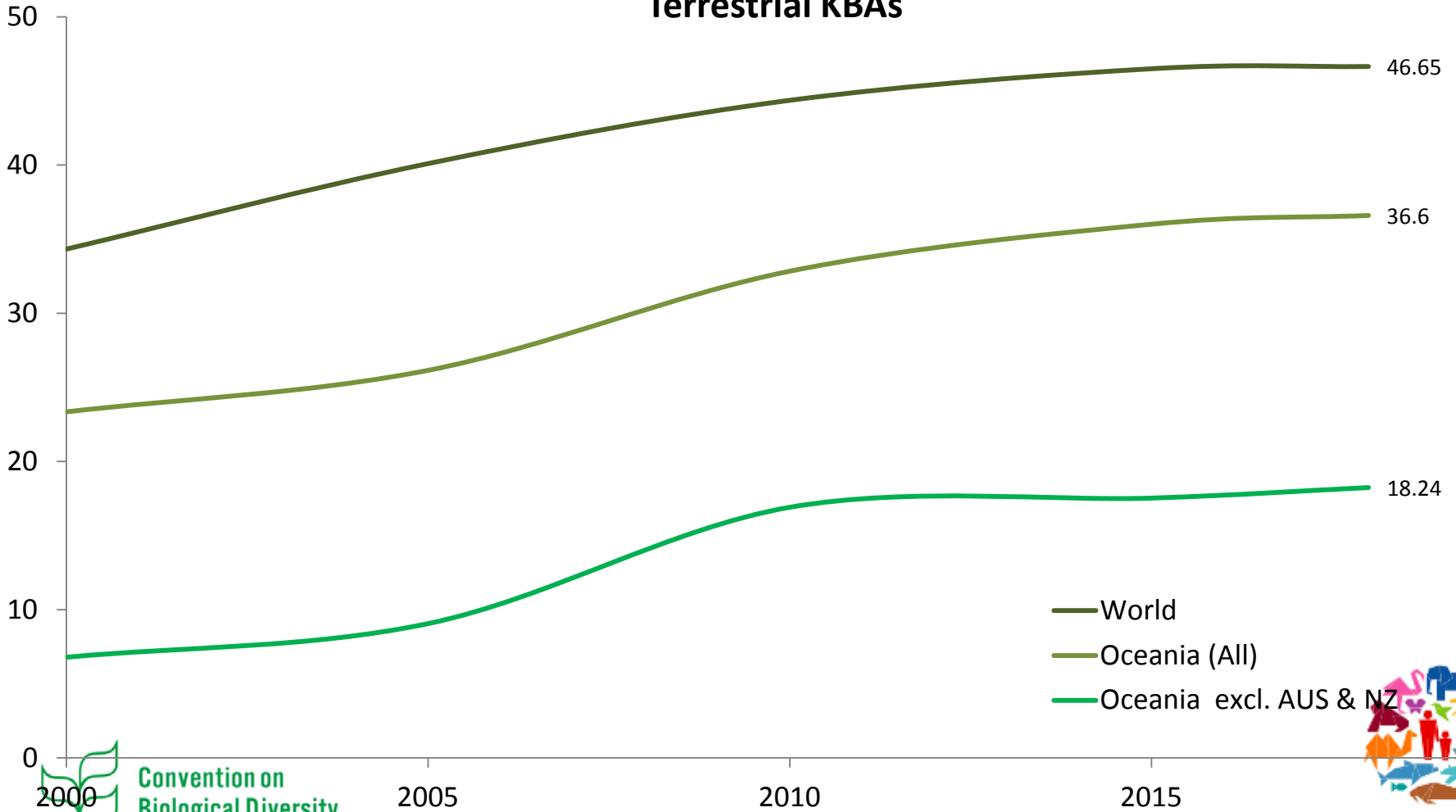


# Mean % cover of KBAs by reported PAs



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## Terrestrial KBAs

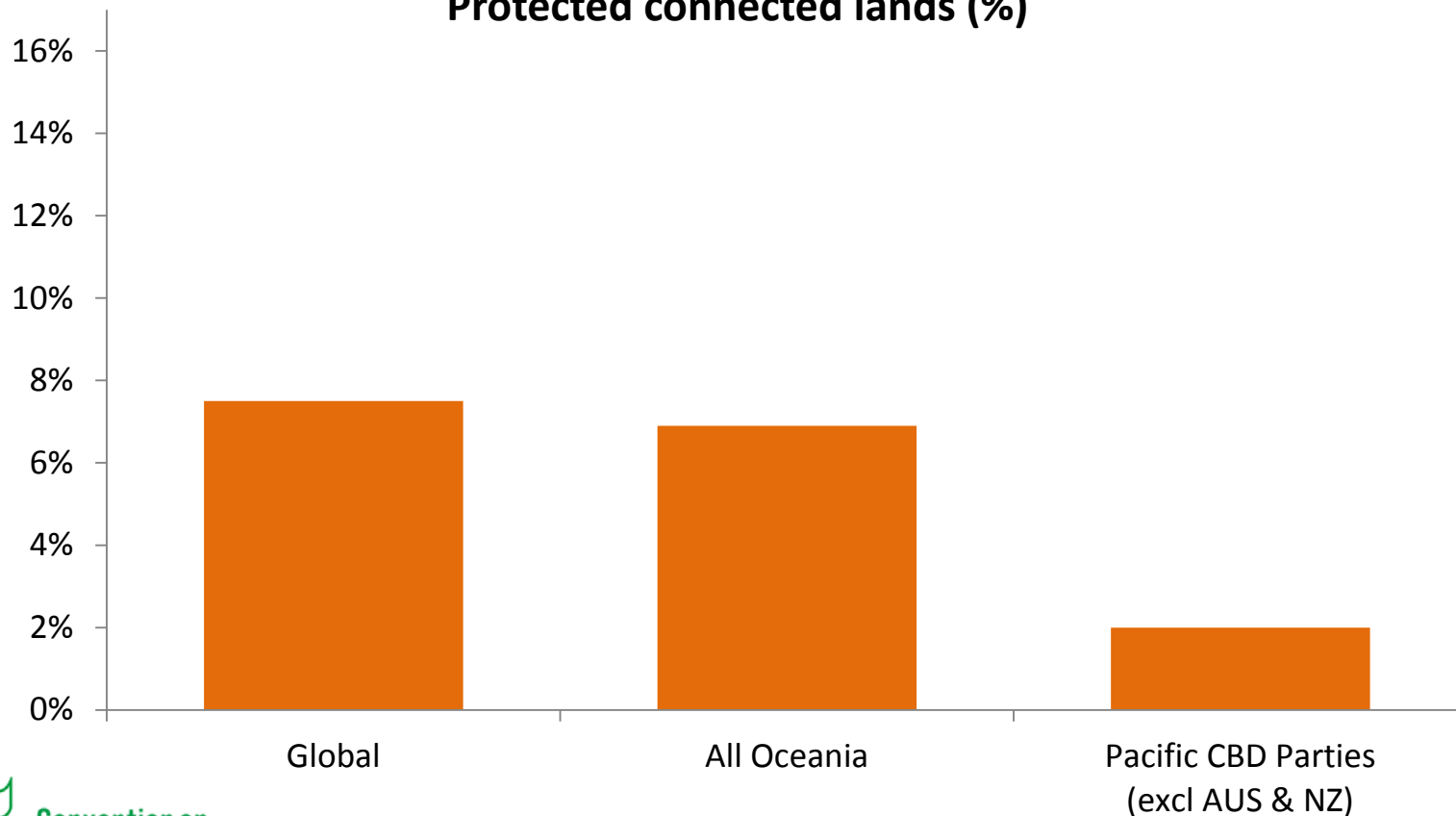


# Protected Area connectivity



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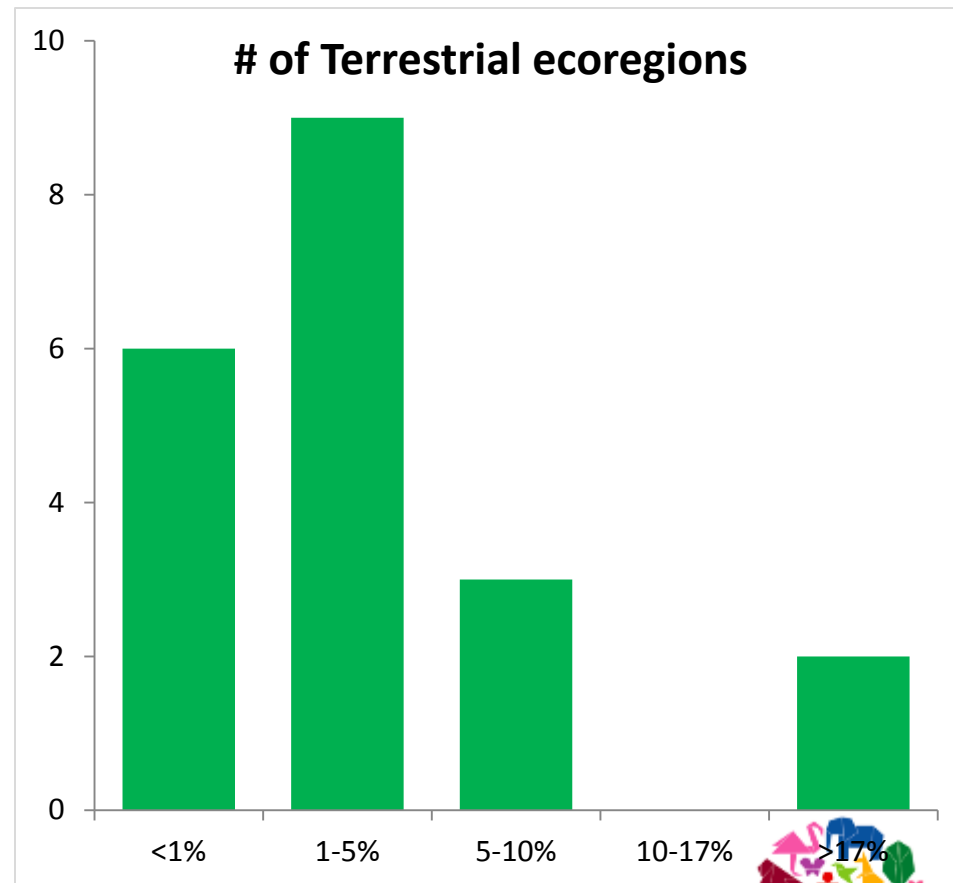
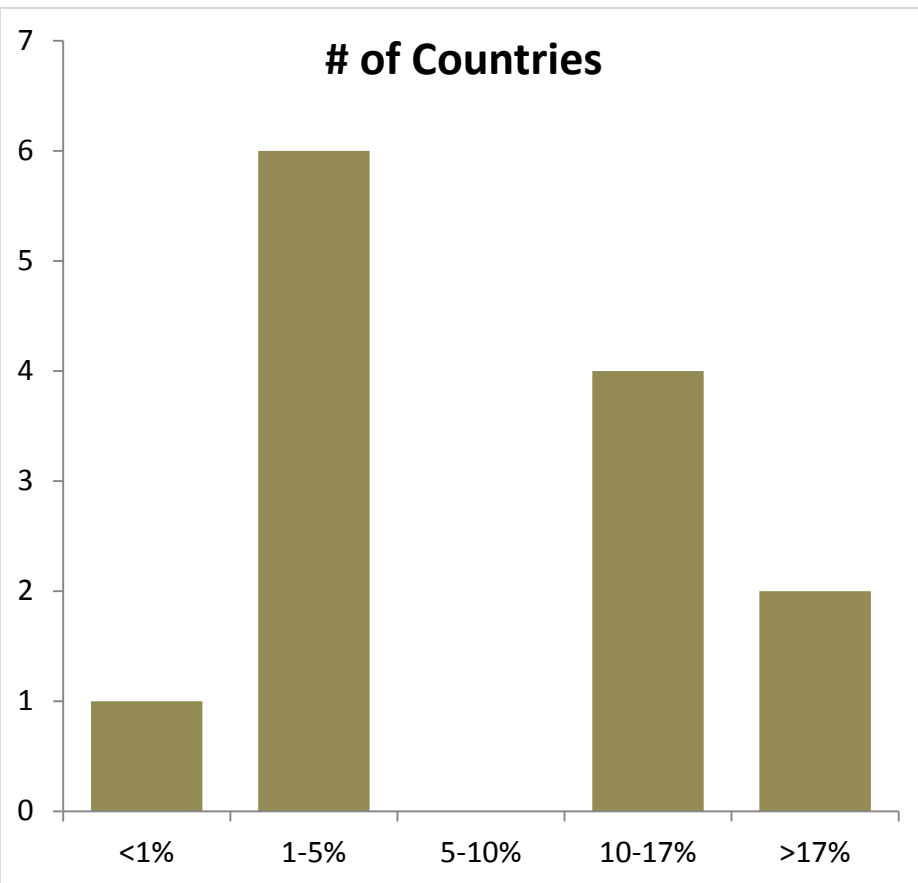
### Protected connected lands (%)



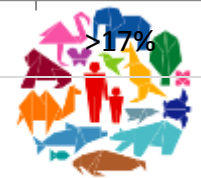
# Protected-connected lands (%)



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Pacific region CBD Parties (excl. AUS & NZ)



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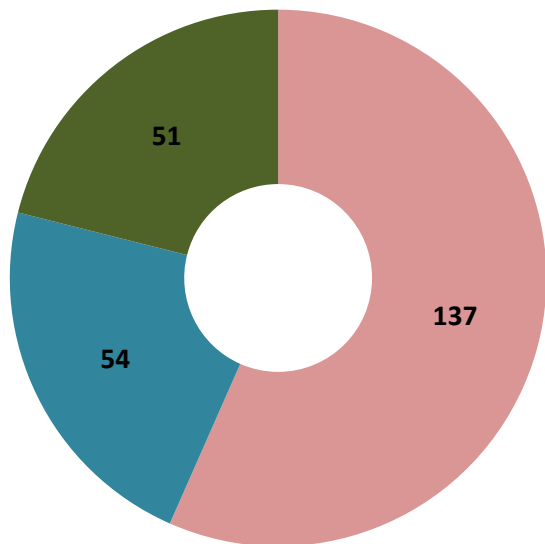


# Completed PAME assessments – for terrestrial PAs (May 2018)



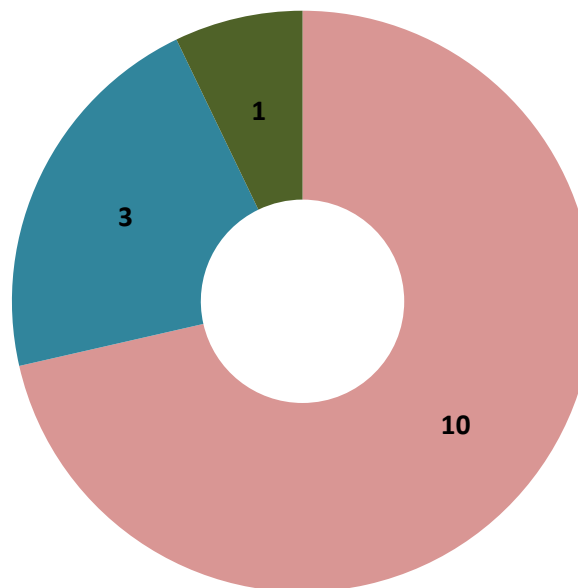
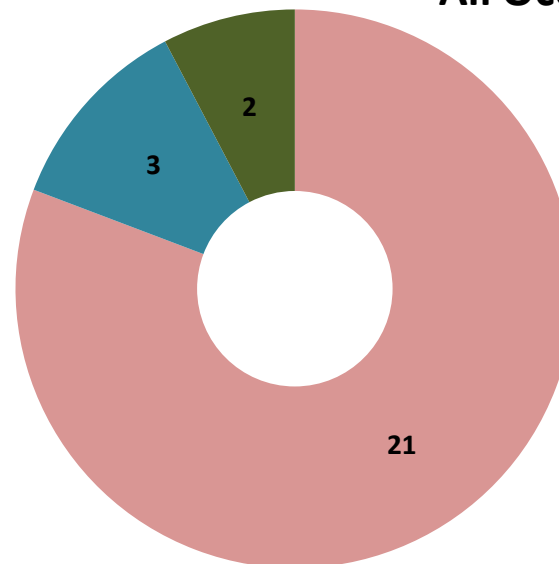
INTERNATIONAL YEAR  
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Global



- # with <30% assessed
- 30 - 60%
- >60% of PA network assessed

All Oceania



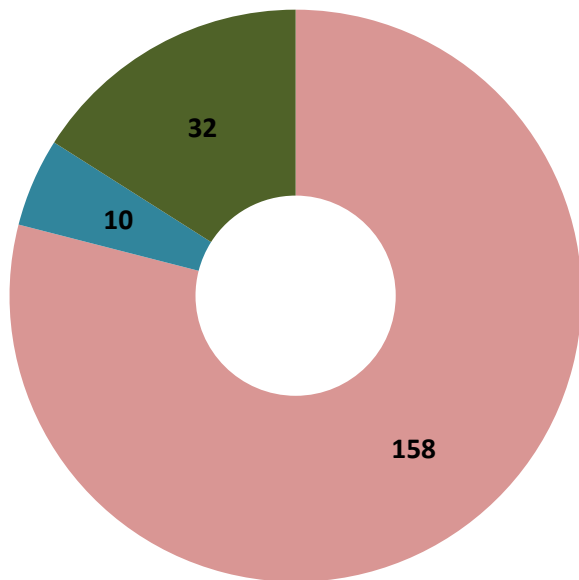
Pacific region CBD Parties  
(excl. AUS & NZ)



# Completed PAME assessments – marine PAs (May 2018)

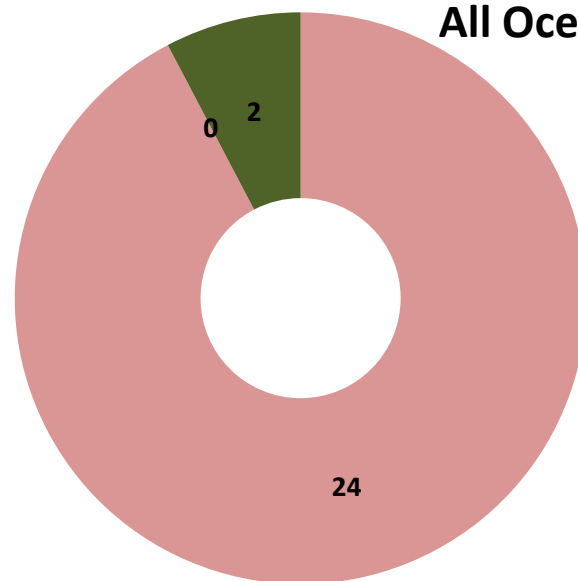


INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FORESTS • 2011

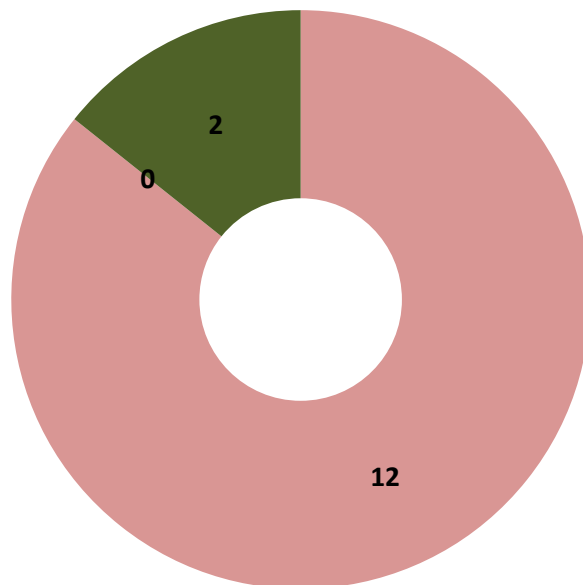


Global

- # with <30% assessed
- 30 - 60%
- >60% of PA network assessed



All Oceania



Pacific region CBD Parties (excl. AUS & NZ)

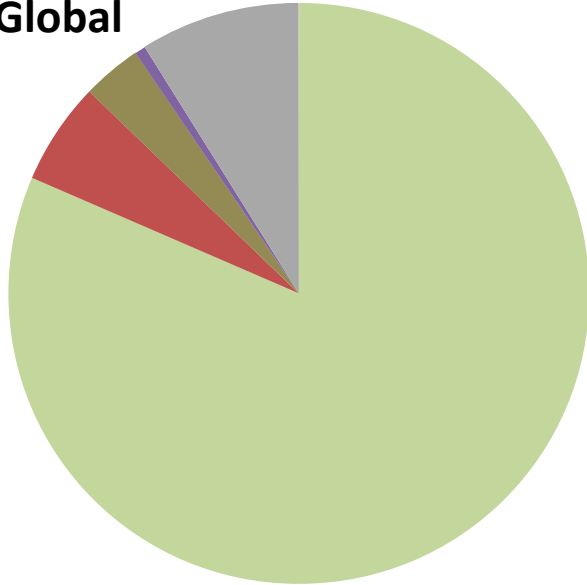


# PA governance type (May 2018)

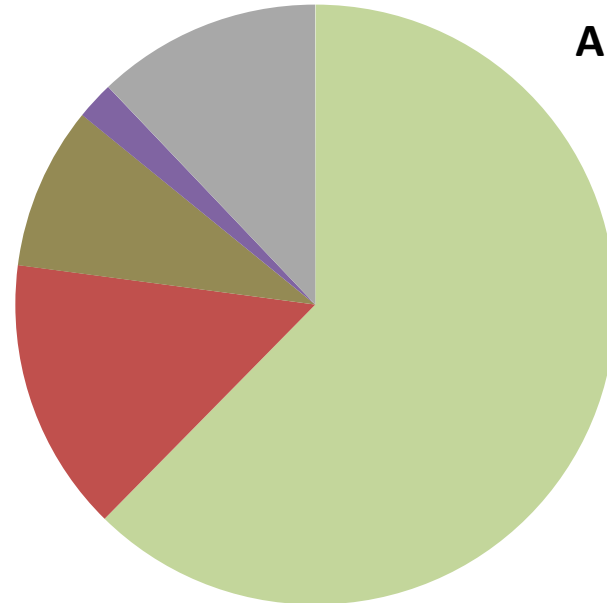


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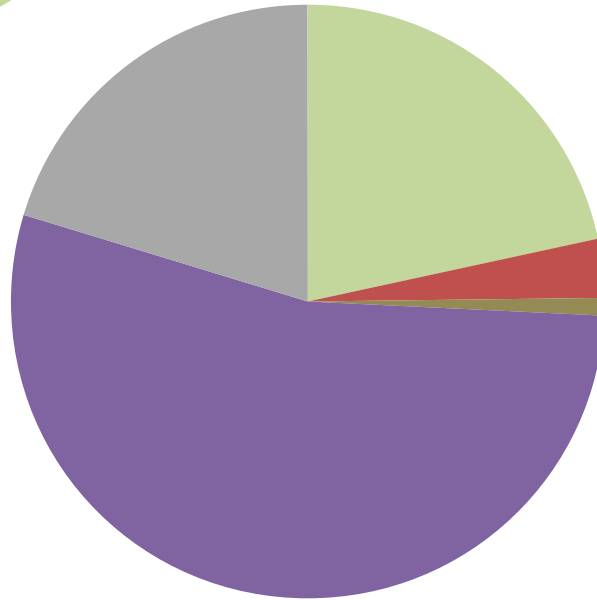
Global



All Oceania



- Government
- Shared
- Private
- IPLC
- Not Reported



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(excl. AUS & NZ)



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# GEF-5 STAR Biodiversity Allocations (USD)



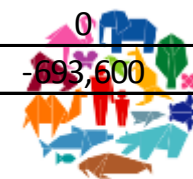
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Country	GEF 5			
	Total number of National biodiversity projects	Total number of Regional/Global biodiversity projects	Allocation utilized	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Cook Islands	3	2	2,140,000	0
Fiji	3	3	4,560,000	0
Kiribati	1	4	1,934,976	-244,976
Marshall Islands	1	4	1,949,377	70,623
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2	3	3,489,999	1
Nauru	1	4	1,500,000	0
Niue	1	3	1,500,000	0
Palau	1	4	4,069,606	-2,149,606
Papua New Guinea	1	3	13,319,998	2
Samoa	0	3	0	2,430,000
Solomon Islands	1	5	3,704,116	-104,116
Tonga	2	4	1,280,440	309,560
Tuvalu	2	2	1,500,000	0
Vanuatu	1	4	3,243,600	-693,600



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



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# GEF-5 STAR Biodiversity Allocations (USD)



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Country	GEF 6			
	Total number of National biodiversity projects	Total number of Regional/Global biodiversity projects	Allocation utilized	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Cook Islands	0	1	0	2,169,796
Fiji	2	3	4,936,768	0
Kiribati	0	2	0	2,000,000
Marshall Islands	0	6	3,000,000	-920,050
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1	2	4,753,952	-933,506
Nauru	0	2	0	1,500,000
Niue	0	3	1,000,000	500,000
Palau	1	3	2,760,106	-836,923
Papua New Guinea	1	4	14,436,259	220,728
Samoa	0	3	0	2,668,564
Solomon Islands	1	3	4,523,698	819
Tonga	0	3	1,697,649	2,017
Tuvalu	0	4	2,200,000	-200,000
Vanuatu	1	2	2,780,000	2,714



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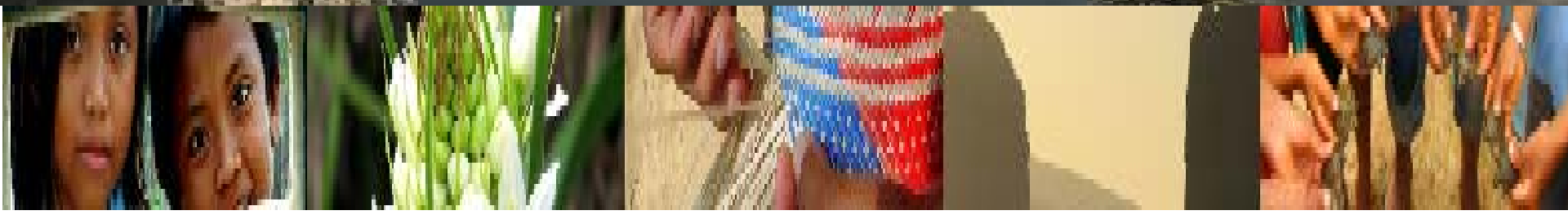
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**Have we Identified the problem?**

**Are the interventions are addressing the root cause or only treating the symptoms superficially?**

If you want to change the world, start with yourself.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE





# What is **NEEDED** to facilitate implementation of the identified priority actions? How to make Implementation a **REALITY** on the ground?

- ❑ Focused actions, technical and financial support, monitoring & reporting;
- ❑ All relevant partners, including government, ministries, departments, GEF implementing agencies, regional organizations, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, the private sector, and conservation and community organizations:
  - ✓ Should consider aligning their activities to support this implementation as the primary framework of action;
  - ✓ Approach implementation in a concerted manner with comprehensive coordination among all;
  - ✓ Commitment and engagement by all to achieve Target 11 and reap the multiple benefits and co-benefits thereof.



ICCA consortium

???

Aichi Biodiversity Targets



???

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SDGs

UNDP

Development

Economy

GEF

Poverty

National  
Priorities

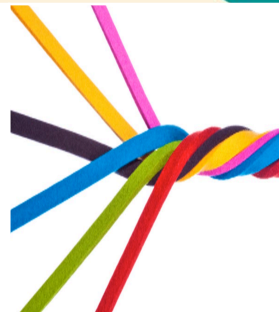
???

IUCN-WCPA

Climate Change

**We can't move forward if we pull our carts in different directions.**





# WE WORK TOGETHER



# Partnerships for Improving Natural Capital for Achieving Global Targets and for Addressing Global Challenges

**If all related partners, governments and others pool all resources and energy, and pull the cart together in the direction towards reaching the 2020 Target, chances of reaching the Target are bright !!!**



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# COP XII/24 para. 8



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*“Invites the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, IUCN regional offices, the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme, the World Heritage Convention, and **the IUCN’s Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project (BIOPAMA) supported by the European Union, along with the partners involved in developing analytical tools for the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas, including the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, BirdLife International, the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and others, to align their initiatives on capacity-building so as to further support implementation of national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas, and to continue to develop technical guidance to achieve the full scope of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, in conjunction with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other contributing organizations;***



# COP XIII/2, para. 9(d)



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*Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant partners, regional agencies, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, in conjunction with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, taking into account information provided by, and in consultation with Parties and other Governments, and subject to the availability of resources:

d) To facilitate support networks at the regional and subregional level, such as REDPARQUES and other important regional initiatives, as appropriate, to build capacity and support the implementation of national actions identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and, as appropriate, through the regional workshops for the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12, to promote the preparation, use and sharing of technical guidance, best practices, tools, lessons learned, and monitoring efforts;

# Value and Multiple Benefits



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Other Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Protected areas



Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative



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# Value and Multiple Benefits



iversity



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# Value and Multiple Benefits



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Brazil's Actions	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	Connectivity	Effectively managed	Equitably managed	Ecologically Representative	Integration
NBSAP 11.9		✓		✓		
GEF-5 Project #5324		✓		✓	✓	✓
GEF-6 Project #9271	✓		✓			



University



# Value and Multiple Benefits



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Brazil's Actions	SDG 14 & 15	CMS	UNCCD	UNFCCC NDCs	RAMSAR	CITES	UNESCO-WH
NBSAP 11.9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GEF-5 Project #5324	✓		✓	✓			
GEF-6 Project #9271		✓				✓	✓



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# Value and Multiple Benefits



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Brazil's Actions	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	Connectivity	Effectively managed	Equitably managed	Ecologically representative	Integration
Project Title: Protected areas and other site-based conservation mechanisms at local authority level			✓	✓		
Project Title: Amazon forest conservation and climate fund	✓	✓	✓	✓		



# What is needed.



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- Unless we make sincere attempts collectively and coherently addressing the **ROOT CAUSE** not simply treating **SUPERFICIALLY** the **SYMPTOMS**, perhaps we may have to perpetuate the **BUSINESS As USUAL**.
- The synergy study, Valuation in concrete terms including carbon sequestration potential and concomitant containment of temperature; showcasing the contribution to food, livelihood, health and other securities would help inviting attention of bilateral donors to invest or align their funding with the implementation.
- **WE STILL HAVE two years 6 months and 19 days precisely or about one quarter of a decade to achieve Aichi Targets.**
- 
- **Pinpointing the focussed actions required and more systematic and focussed attempts by all for facilitating implementation of those actions, in next **Two and half years** would definitely make a change**



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



Lead harmony, into the future

# Partnerships for Improving Natural Capital for Achieving Global Targets and for Addressing Global Challenges



**If all related partners, governments and others pool all resources and energy, and pull the cart together in the direction towards reaching the 2020 Target, chances of reaching the Target are bright !!!**



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**If you can't fly, *then run*;  
If you can't run, *then walk*;  
If you can't walk, *then crawl*,**

**But whatever you do you have to keep *moving forward*”**

**- *Martin Luther King Jr.***

This advice is *timeless*, and a reminder that  
we only do great work and improve the world by *moving forward*.  
The only way to move forward is to *move forward together*.

***When all partners including Governments pool their energies and  
resources and pull the cart towards the direction of reaching the Target  
Achieving the Target would be a reality***



future