

Assessing progress towards Aichi Target 11: where are we now?



Protected Planet 2014: A collaborative effort

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 was agreed in 2010

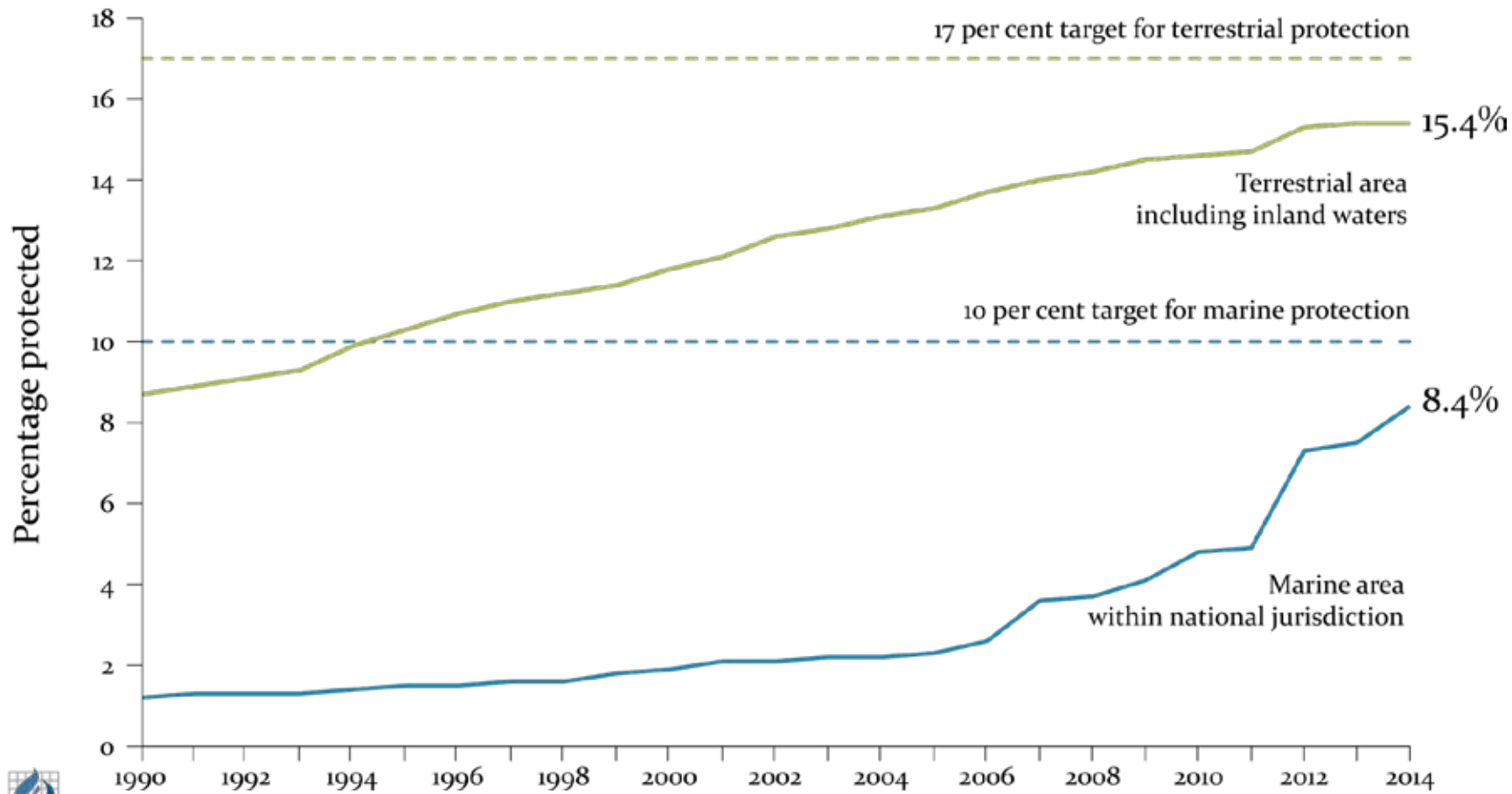


By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas

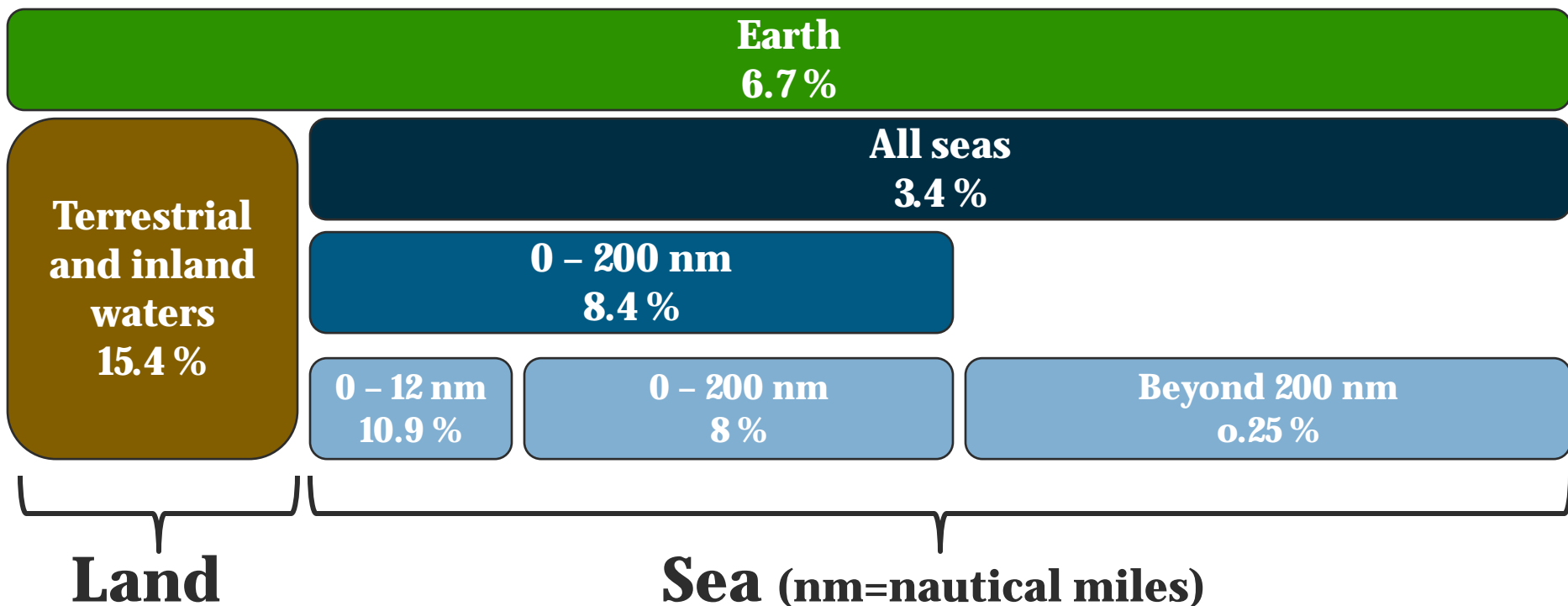
Terrestrial and inland waters PAs coverage has increased in 5% since 2010
 Marine and coastal PAs coverage has increased in 43% since 2010

20% increase overall



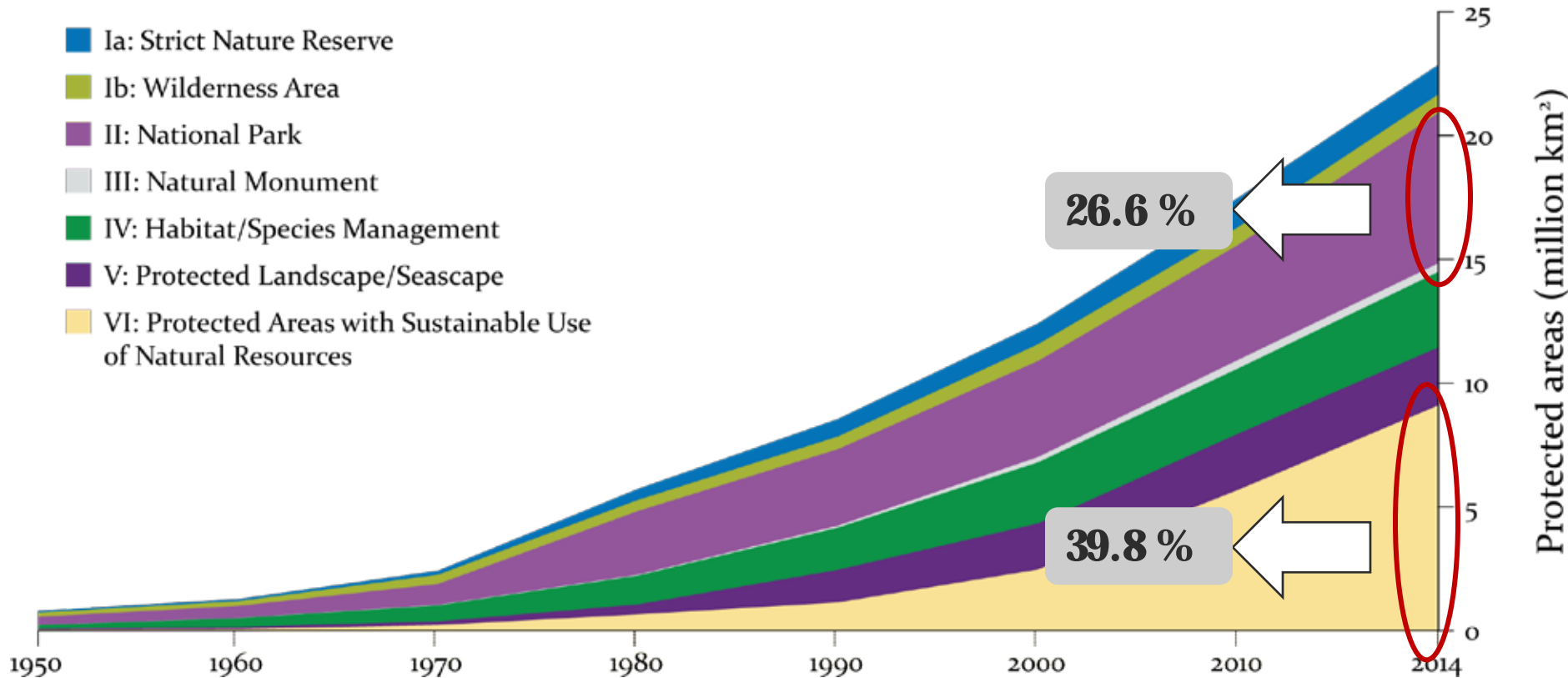
17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas

How much is covered by protected areas in 2014?



**17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and
10 per cent of coastal and marine areas**

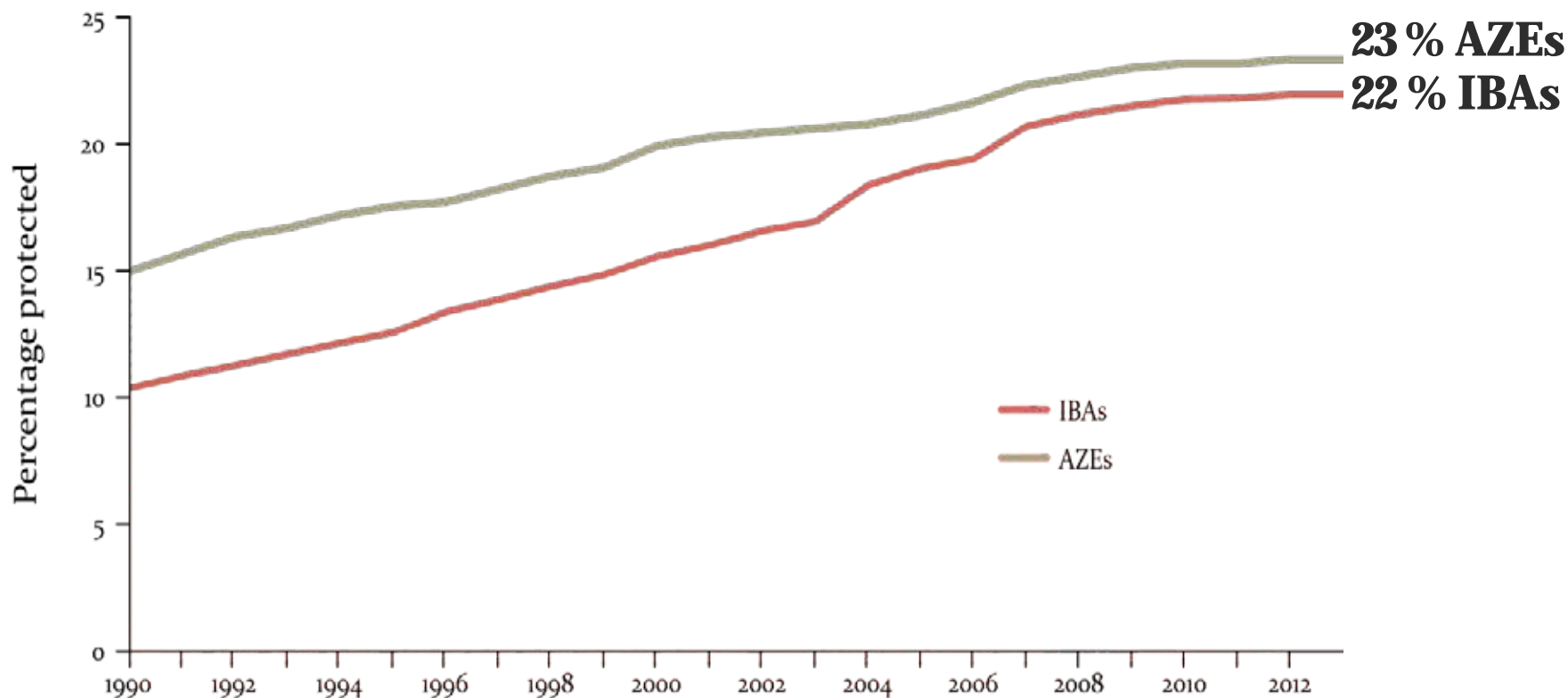
What kinds of protected do we have?



36 % of the area of PAs has no IUCN Management category assigned

areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services

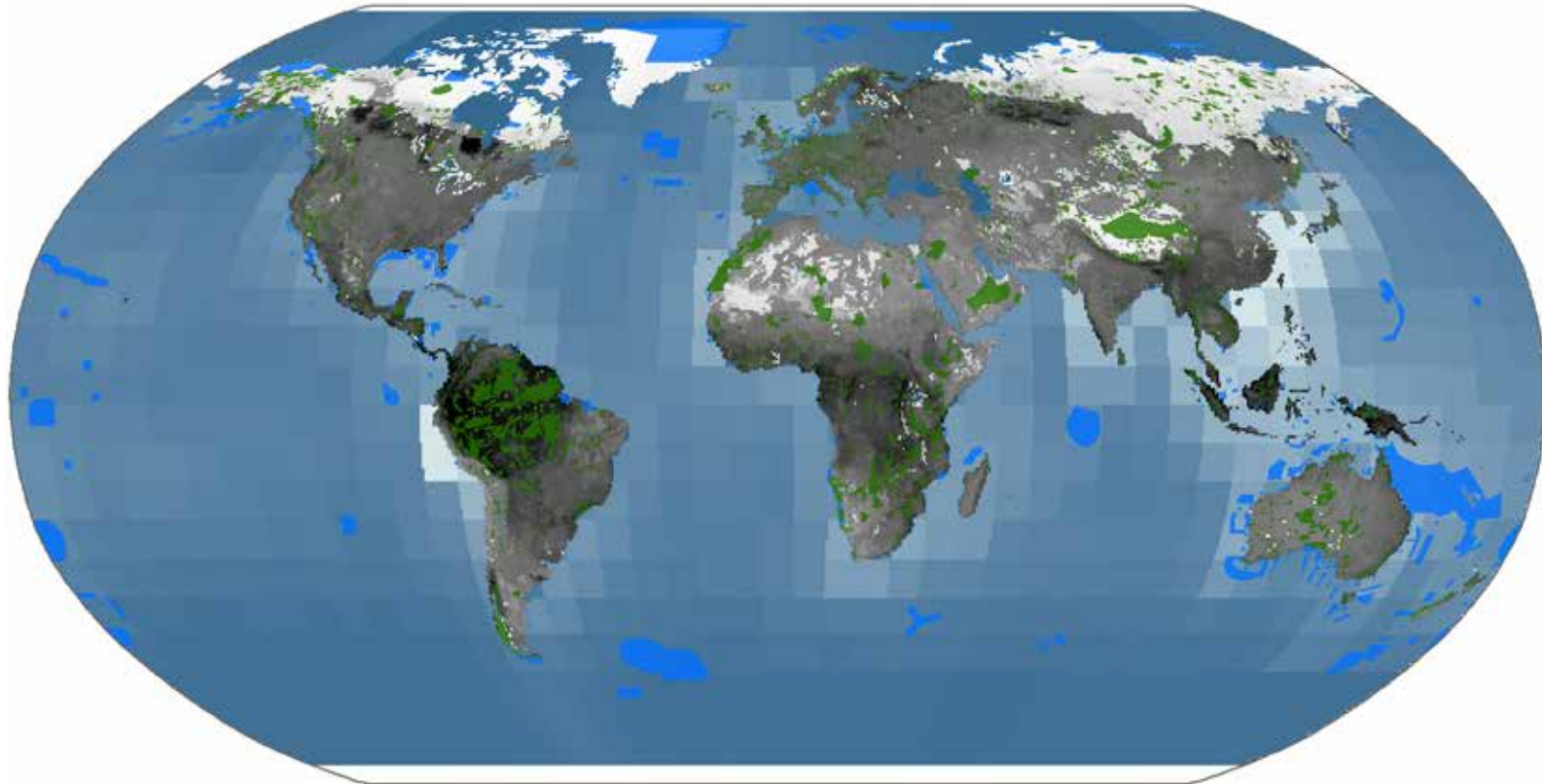
Percentage of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) completely covered by protected areas.



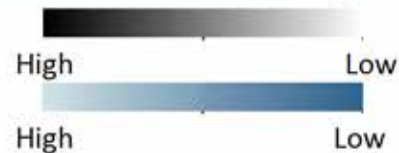
Source: Butchart et al. in review

areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services

Overlap of protected areas with a global map on ecosystem assets.



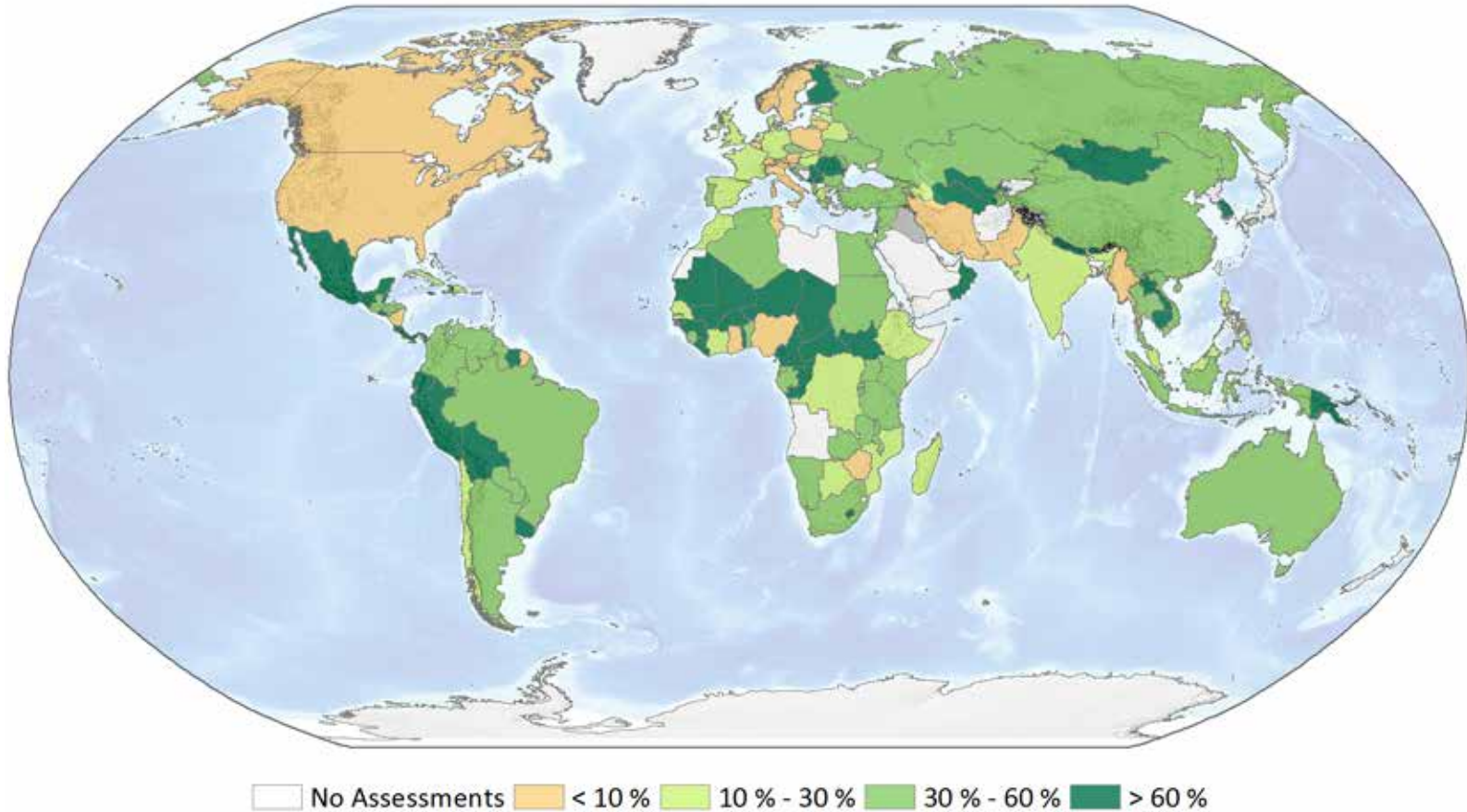
■ Terrestrial protected areas
■ Marine protected areas



Adapted from: Dickson et al. 2014

effectively and equitably managed,

Percentage of area assessed for PA Management Effectiveness (PAME)

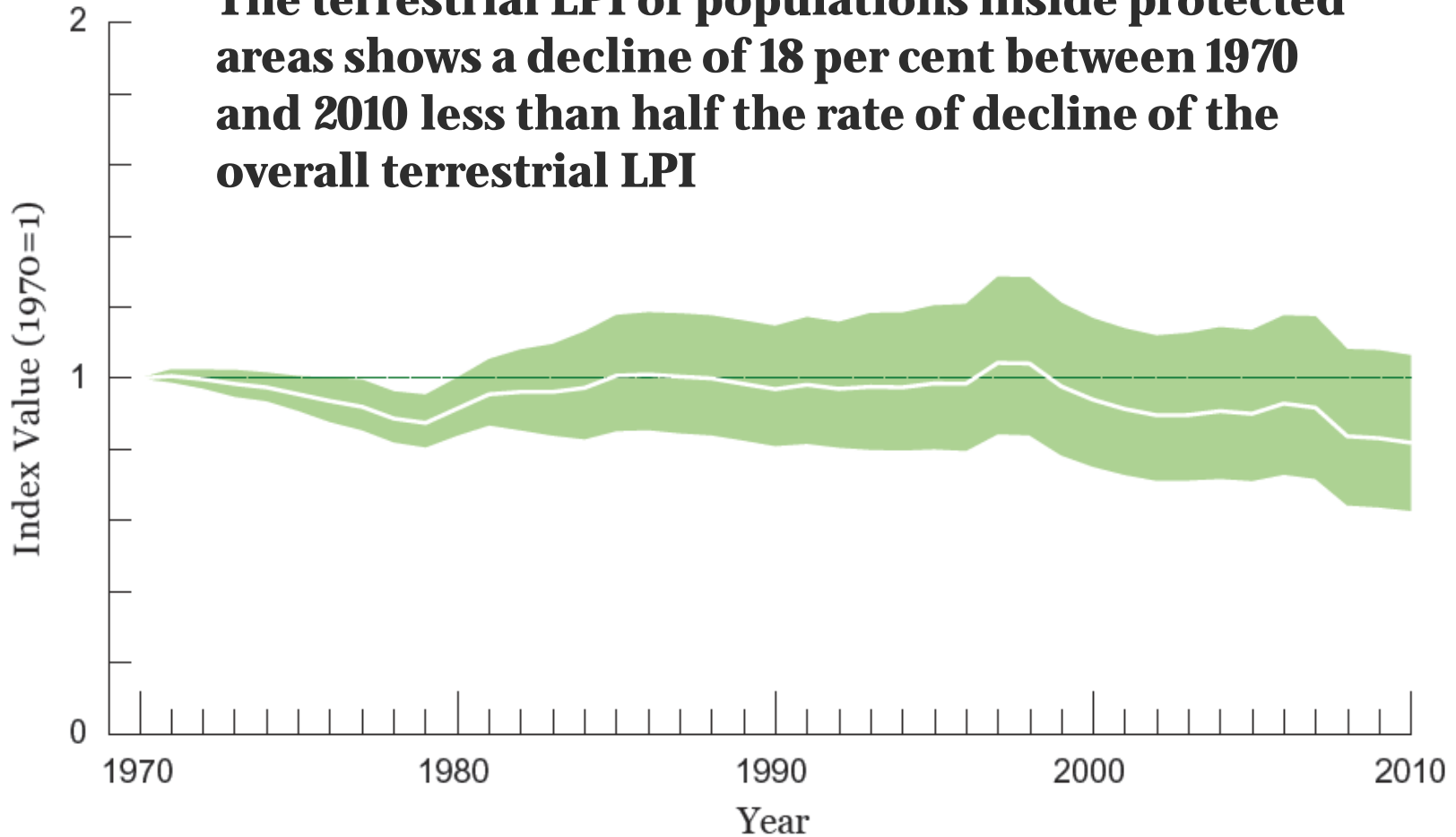


In 2013, 29% of the area of a global sample of 6,741 protected areas had been assessed for PAME. Far from the CBD target for 2015 which is 60 %.

Source: Coad et al. 2013

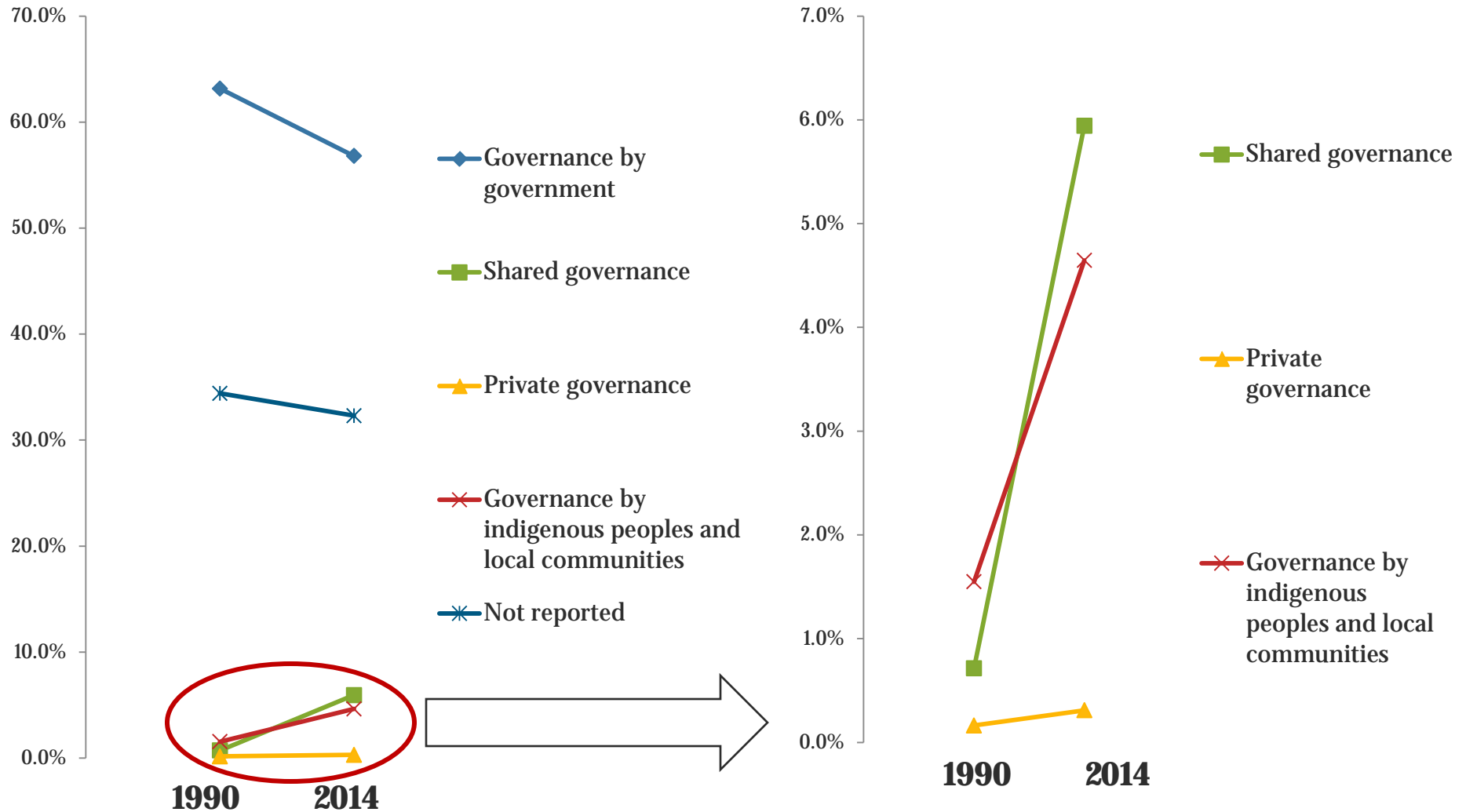
effectively and equitably managed,

The terrestrial LPI of populations inside protected areas shows a decline of 18 per cent between 1970 and 2010 less than half the rate of decline of the overall terrestrial LPI



Source: WWF, ZSL 2014

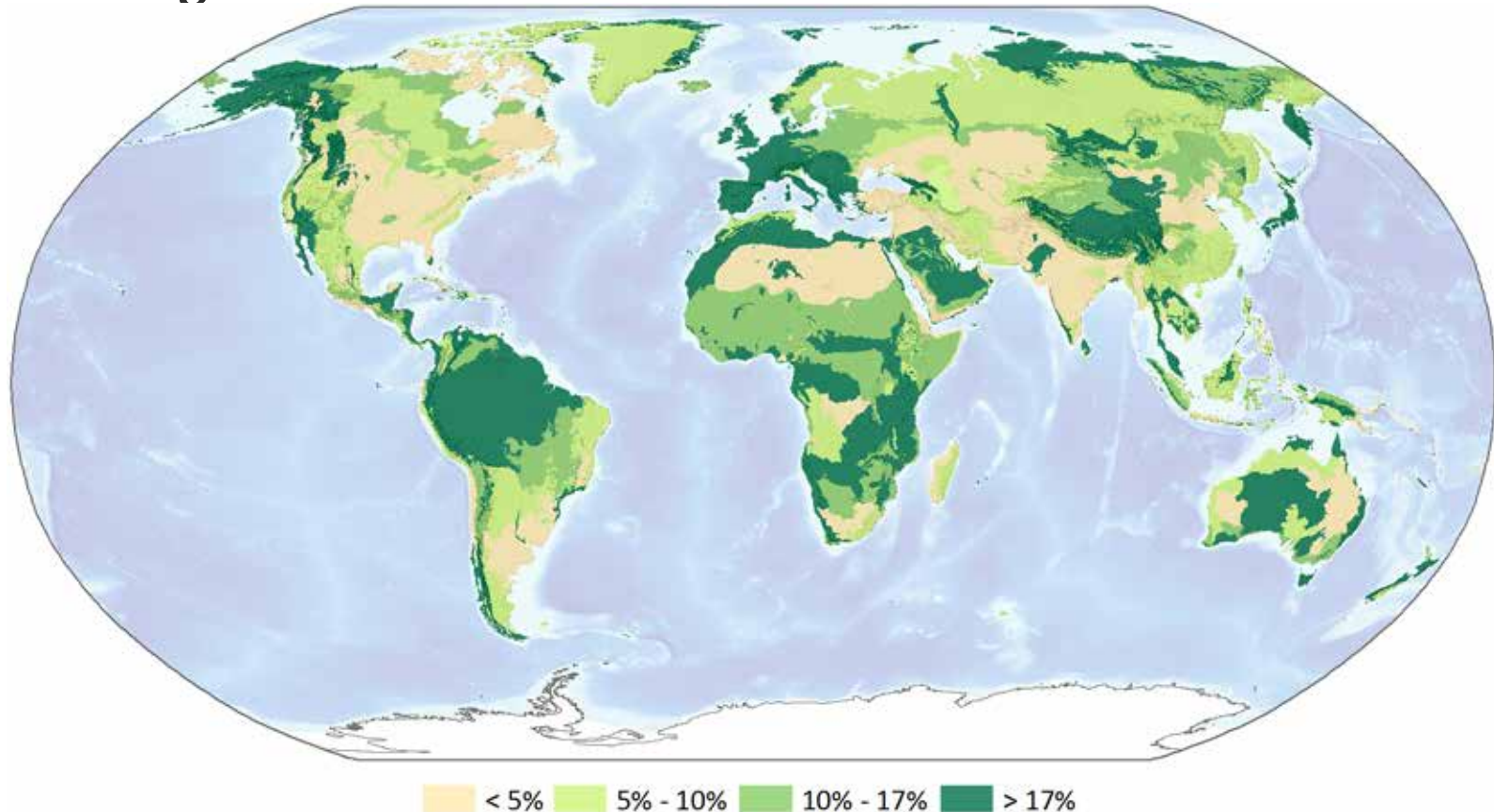
effectively and equitably managed,



Percentage of each governance type in the WDPA in 1990 and 2014

ecologically representative and well connected systems

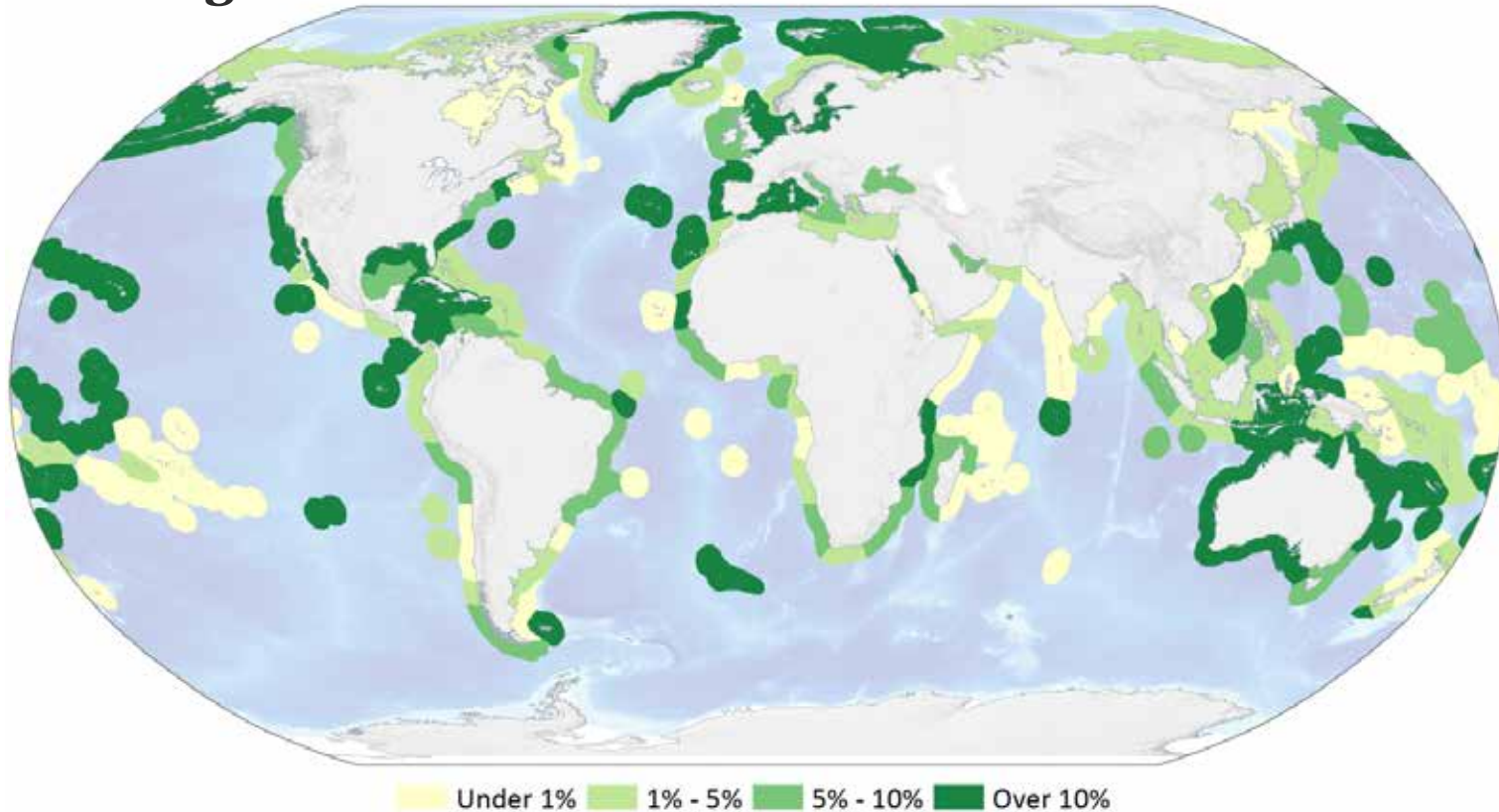
Protected area coverage in percentage for terrestrial ecoregions of the world



43 % of terrestrial ecoregions (Olson et al. 2001) have at least 17 % of their extent covered by protected areas

ecologically representative and well connected systems

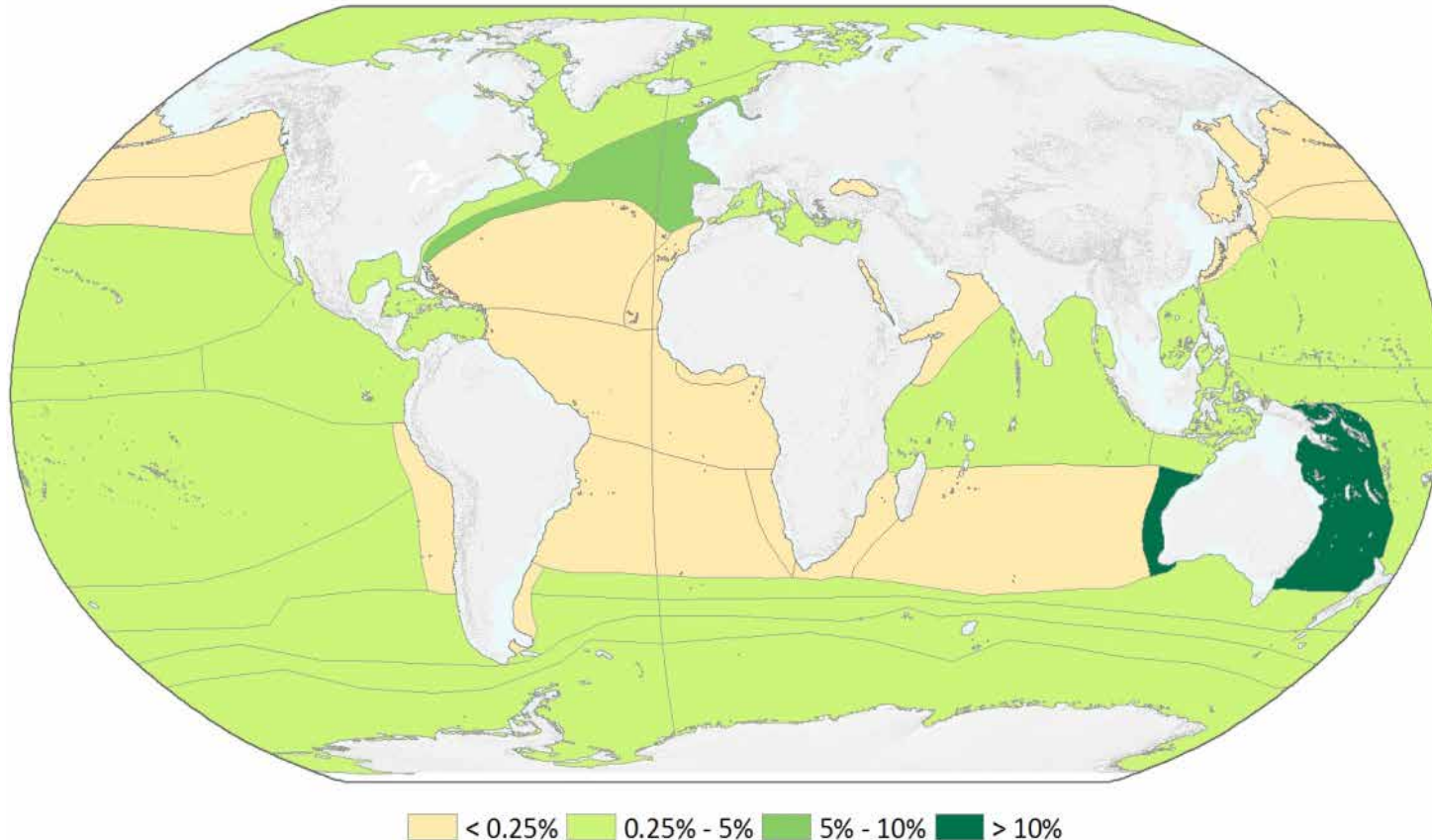
Protected area coverage in percentage for terrestrial ecoregions of the world



34 % of marine ecoregions (Spalding et al. 2007) have at least 10% of their extent covered by protected areas

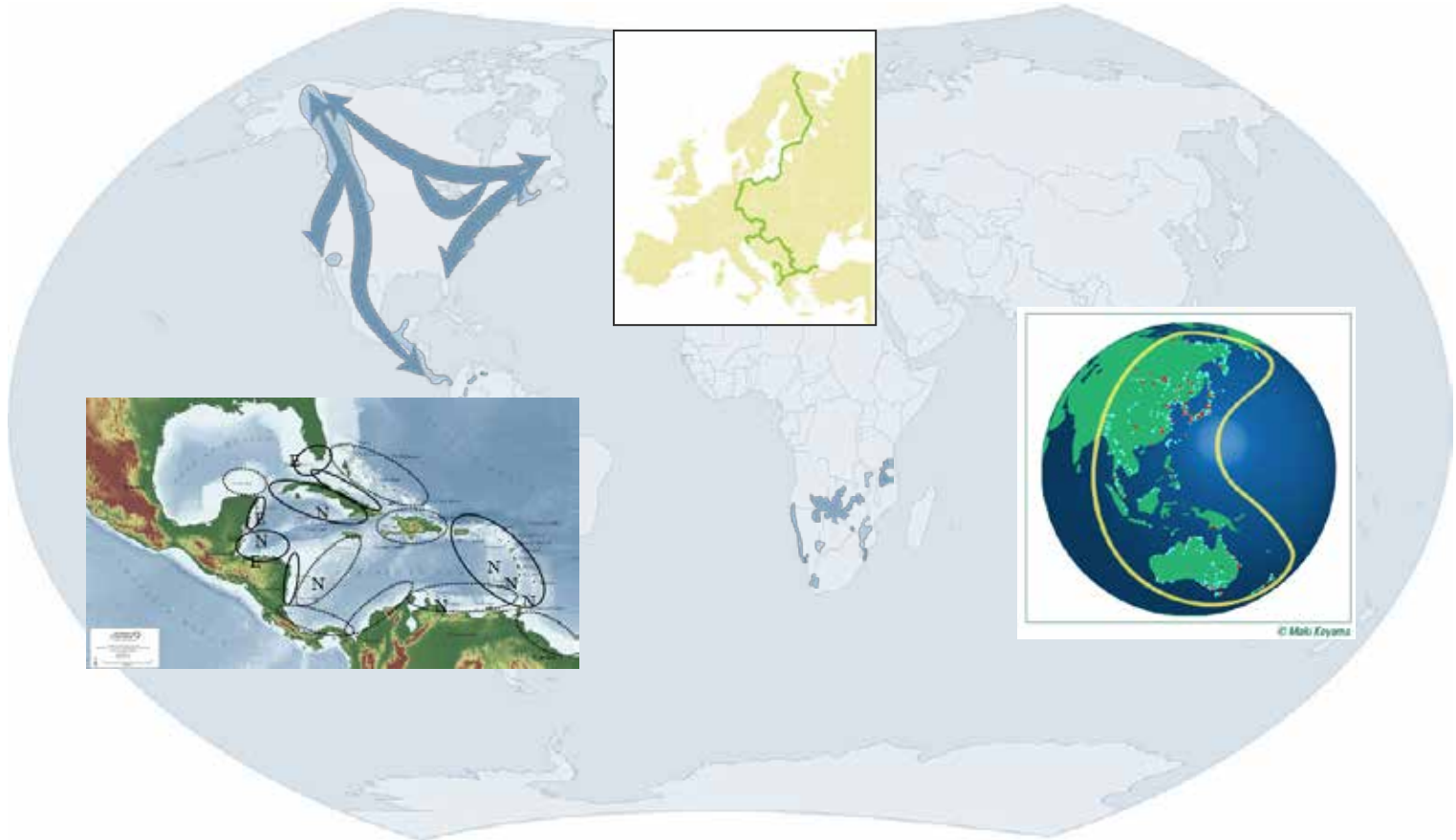
ecologically representative and well connected systems

Protected area coverage in percentage for pelagic provinces of the world



5 % of pelagic provinces (Spalding et al. 2012) have at least 10% of their extent covered by protected areas

ecologically representative and well connected systems



other effective area-based conservation measures

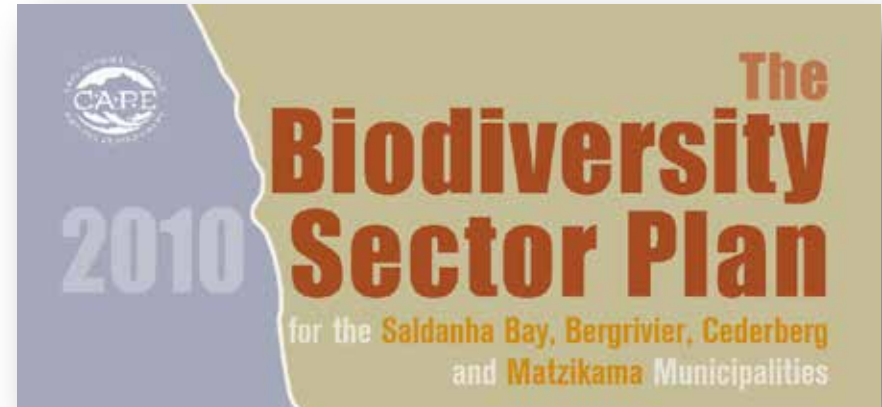
- Conservation initiatives that do not meet the IUCN definition of protected areas may still be beneficial for conservation.
- The extent of “other” areas, their distribution and the degree to which they complement the global system of protected areas are all uncertain.
- Need a globally agreed definition of OECMs to start accounting for and measuring the contribution of these areas to biodiversity conservation.



The screenshot shows the ICCA Registry website. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'HOME / ABOUT ICCAs / EXPLORE / PARTICIPATE / FAQs / CONTACT / LOGIN'. The main heading is 'Recognising indigenous and community conservation'. Below this, there is a 'Welcome to the ICCA Registry' section with three bullet points: 'Learn about ICCAs (Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas), an important form of local conservation.', 'Participate in the ICCA Registry. Register your ICCA or submit a case study.', and 'Explore interactive maps and ICCA case studies. Begin your journey with the world map.' To the right of this text is a world map with red location pins. Below the map is a large photograph of four men in a rural setting, holding a large fish. A caption below the photo reads 'Kawwana, Senegal'. At the bottom of the page, there are two columns of text: 'Introduction' and 'What are ICCAs?'. The 'Introduction' text states that the ICCA Registry website is an online information platform for Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, where communities provide data, case studies, maps, photos and stories. The 'What are ICCAs?' text defines ICCAs as natural sites, resources, habitats and associated biodiversity conserved in a voluntary and self-directed way through community values, practices, rules and institutions.

integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

- 1) Identify and recognise the wider benefits of protected areas.
- 2) Understand the pressures on protected areas and their underlying drivers.
- 3) Minimise pressures by integrating protected areas into national and local planning.



Aichi Target 11 – the data gaps

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The big questions

Does the global protected area network effectively conserve biodiversity at all levels (species/habitat/genetic)?

What does and doesn't work and why?

How much additional space is needed and where protected areas should expand to?



Thank you!

To read the report and explore the global protected area network: // wcmc.io/protectedplanetreport2014

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