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REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONVENTION**

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Montreal, 7 - 11 May 2012

Item 3.2 of the provisional agenda*

**REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11 AND
CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVES UNDER THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON
PROTECTED AREAS**

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Well-governed and effectively managed protected areas are a proven method for safeguarding both habitats and populations of species and for delivering important ecosystem services. Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted in decision X/2, call for “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”.

2. Currently, some 13 per cent of terrestrial areas and 4 per cent of marine areas under national jurisdiction (0-200 nautical miles) are protected. Within the later 7.2 per cent of coastal waters (0-12 nautical miles) are protected while 3.5% of Exclusive Economic Zones (12-200 nautical miles) are covered by marine protected areas. Of the world’s total marine area only 1.6 per cent is protected.

3. Ten of 14 terrestrial biomes have more than 10 per cent of their area protected. Those biomes which have less than 10 per cent of their area protected are desert and xeric scrublands, boreal forests/taiga, Mediterranean forests, woodlands and scrub and temperate grasslands, savannahs and shrublands. 414 of 823 terrestrial ecoregions had 10 per cent or more of their area under protection as of 2011. In 84 terrestrial ecoregions less than 1 per cent of their area was protected. With regards to the marine environment only 30 of the 232 marine ecoregions have 10 per cent or more their area protected.

4. While the size and coverage of protected areas has been increasing over time management effectiveness remains an issue. According to one global assessment of over 4,100 protected areas 13 per

* UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/1.

cent of protected areas have “clearly inadequate” management, 62 per cent have “basic management” and only 24 per cent have “sound management”.

5. Preliminary information gathered during the course of a series of regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops suggests that the world community is making good progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. 51 Parties, representing more than one fifth of the world’s terrestrial area, have proposed terrestrial protected areas targets which would amount to more than 18% of their combined area being protected. With regards to the marine environment preliminary information from 35 Parties suggests that their combined targets would amount to more than 8% of their territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles) being protected.

6. Given the above information the world community is on track to meet the terrestrial area component of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. However an increased focus on representativity, connectivity and management effectiveness, together with major efforts to expand marine protected areas will be required to fulfil the targets other aspects. Some countries have already surpassed the global per cent target and therefore will be able to achieve targets higher than the global average. Indeed, this will be necessary to reach the global target. For most of these countries, however, the focus for terrestrial areas is likely to be on the need for improved management effectiveness. Countries may wish to prioritize the protection of habitats of which relatively little remains and where continued loss would result in the total loss of the habitat type as well as the protection of habitats which are undergoing rapid rates of decline.

7. As part of the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) a number of tools and initiatives have been developed to help Parties further develop and improve the size and effectiveness of their protected areas network. These include the PoWPA website, E-learning modules as well as sub regional capacity building workshops.

I. INTRODUCTION

8. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 which includes twenty headline Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2015 or 2020 organized under five strategic goals. Under Target 11 of the Strategic Plan, 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”.

9. Recognizing the critical roles of protected areas, not only for biodiversity conservation but also for securing ecosystem goods and services, enabling climate change adaptation and mitigation, and helping countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in February 2004, committed to a comprehensive and specific set of actions known as the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA). The PoWPA² is a flexible framework that assists Parties in establishing national goals and actions with targets, actions, timeframes, inputs and expected measurable outputs. The PoWPA is regarded as among the most implemented programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity. As the elements of Target 11 incorporate the tenets of the PoWPA, its further implementation will be key in achieving Target 11³.

² The PoWPA consists of 16 goals divided among four broad elements: direct action for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing protected area systems and sites; governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing; enabling activities; and standards, assessment and monitoring.

³ PoWPA implementation will also help to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 18.

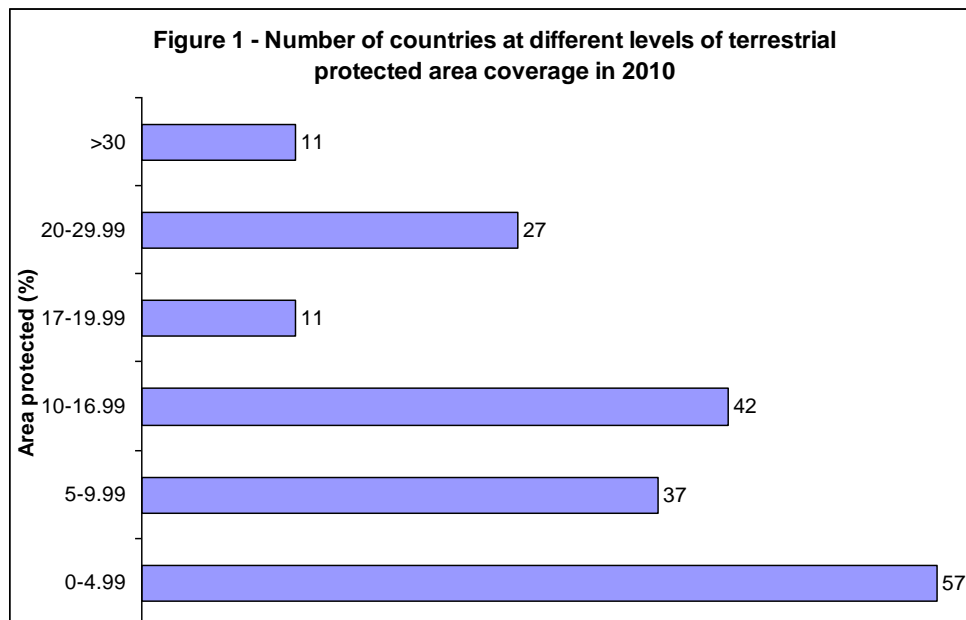
10. This document is intended to further substantiate the information contained in documents UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/2 (Review of Progress in Implementation of the Strategic Plan For Biodiversity 2011-2020) and UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/3 (Review of Progress in Providing Support to Parties in the Context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets). It reviews in detail progress towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 (section II) and provides information on PoWPA capacity development initiatives (section III), including sub-regional workshops, E-learning modules, and the PoWPA website.

II. PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING TARGET 11

2.1. Progress in achieving quantitative aspects of target 11

Progress in protecting 17% of terrestrial areas including inland water areas

11. Currently some 13 per cent of the world's terrestrial area is protected. According to data from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) 49 Parties had 17 per cent or more of their terrestrial surface area protected as of 2010⁴ (see figure 1⁵). In other words 23 per cent of Parties have met or surpassed the 17 per cent target for terrestrial protected areas. Further more than 40 Parties are close to achieving this aspect of Target 11 with between 10 and 16.99 per cent of their terrestrial surface area protected.

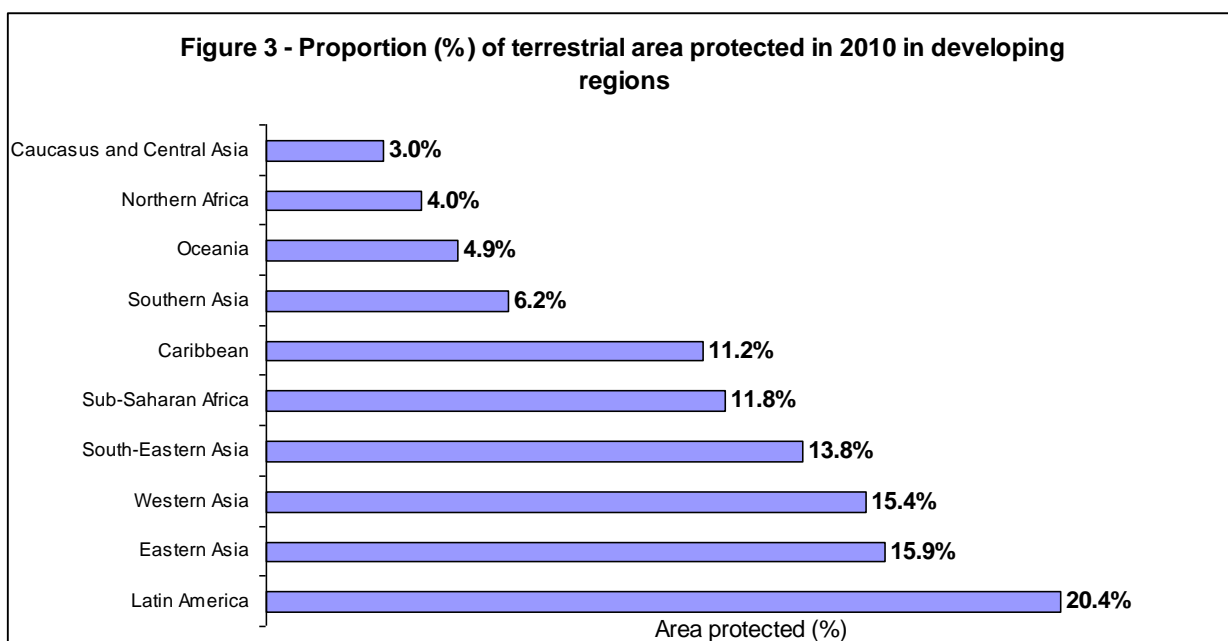
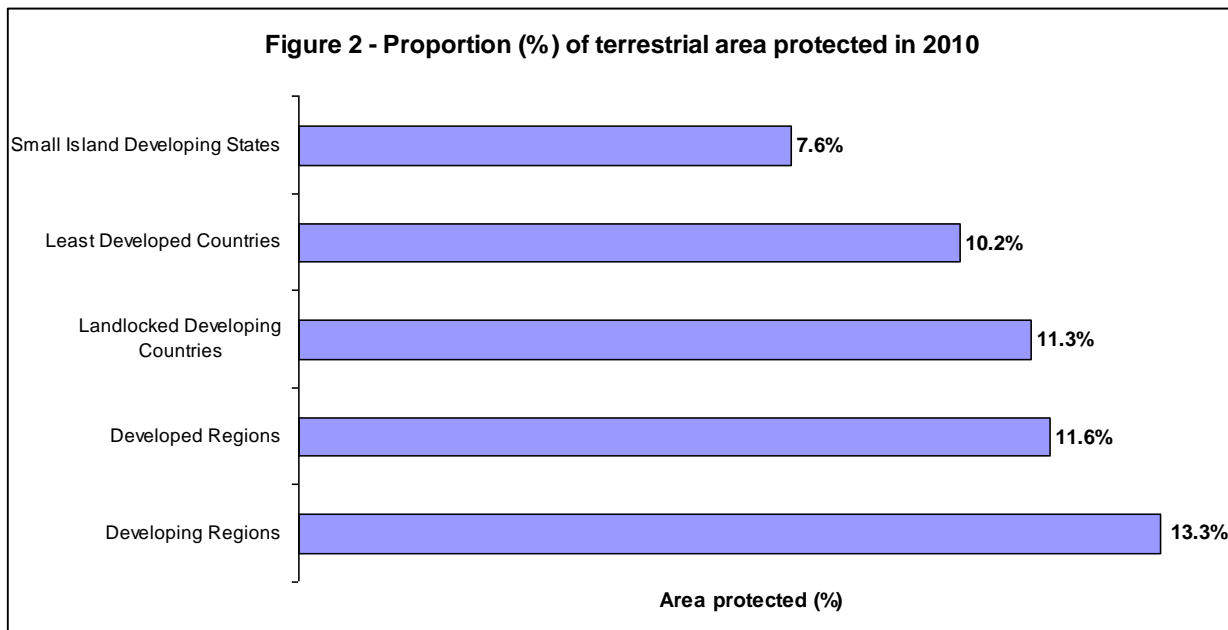


12. Globally, from 2004 to 2011, there was an increase of 1,297,578.52 km² in cumulative terrestrial protected area⁶. According to WDPA data, presented in figure 2, developing regions are the closest to attaining the 17 per cent terrestrial protected area target with 13.3 per cent of their areas protected in 2010. Developed regions and landlocked developing countries follow closely with 11.6 and 11.3 per cent protected, respectively. Of the 10 developing regions presented in figure 3, Latin America had over 20.4 per cent of its terrestrial area protected in 2010, surpassing the target. Following suite is Eastern Asia at 15.9 per cent protected, Western Asia at 15.4 per cent protected, and South-Eastern Asia at 13.8 per cent protected.

⁴ Source for figures 1 to 6: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC. 2011. The World Database on Protected Areas: January 2011. Cambridge, UK.

⁵ Figure 1 is based on information from 185 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

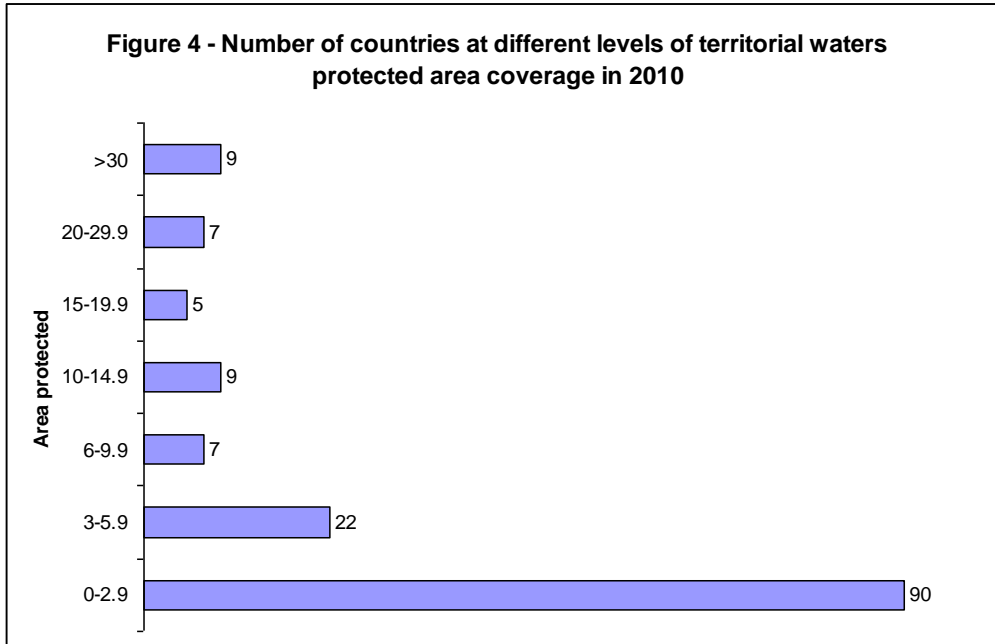
⁶ Source: UNEP-WCMC. 2011. The World Database on Protected Areas: January 2011. Cambridge, UK.



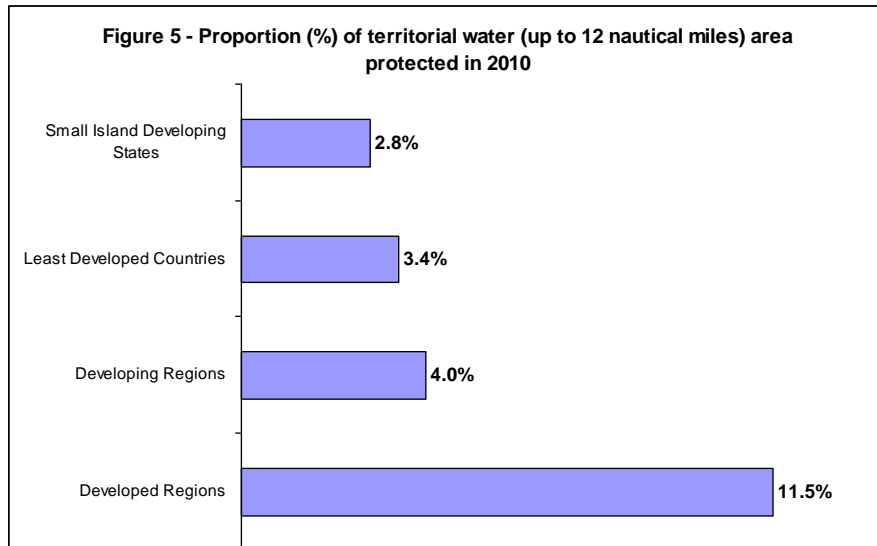
Progress in protecting 10% of territorial coastal and marine waters

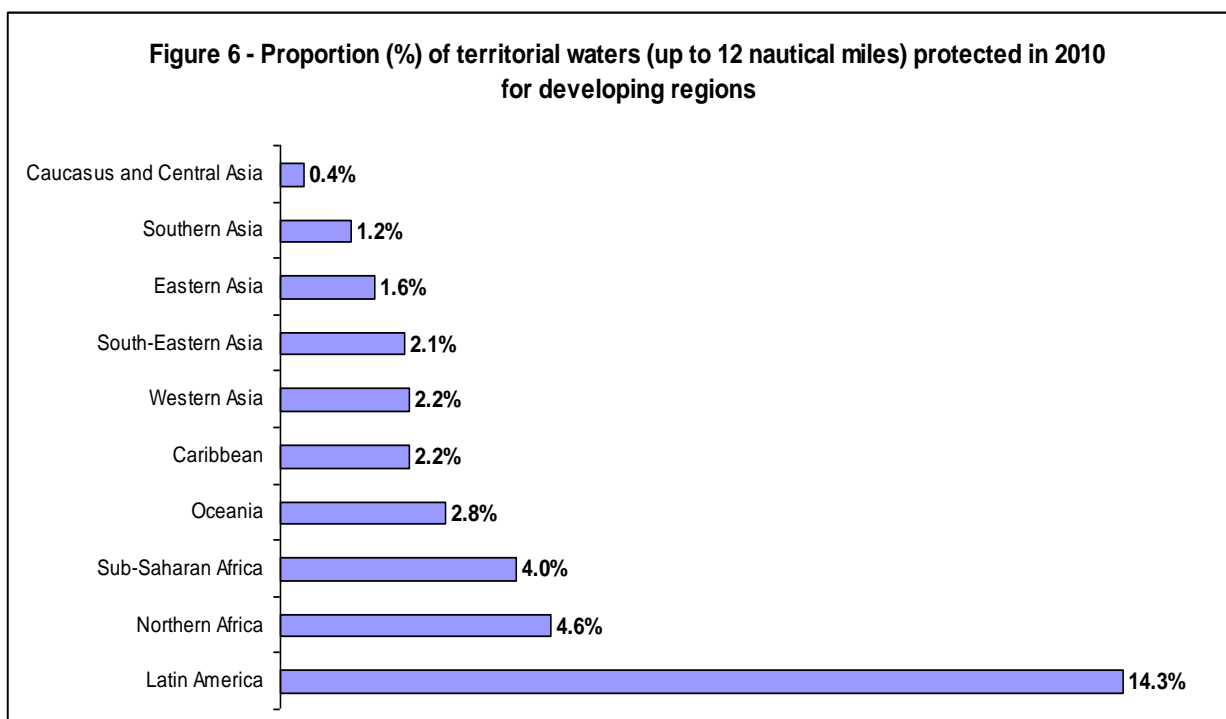
13. According to WDPA data 30 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity had 10 per cent or more of their territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles) protected in 2010 (see figure 4⁷). In other words almost 20 per cent of Parties, based on data from 149 non landlocked Parties to the Convention, have 10 per cent or more of their coastal and marine areas protected as called for in Target 11. Furthermore, 7 Parties are close to reaching the target with 6 to 9.9 per cent of their territorial waters protected in 2010. The remaining 112 Parties have a greater gap to close to achieve this target.

⁷ Figure 4 includes information on 149 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.



14. Globally, from 2004 to 2011, there was an increase of 3,973,856.37 km² in cumulative marine protected area. Specifically, developed regions have surpassed the Aichi Target with 11.5 per cent of territorial waters protected (up to 12 nautical miles) in 2010 (see figure 5). Most other parts of the world lag behind when considered at this scale. A closer look at developing regions reveals that Latin America is ahead of other developing regions with 14.3 per cent of territorial waters protected (see figure 6).





15. According to WDPA data from 2011 the area of Marine Protected Areas (MPAS) under national jurisdiction (0-200 nautical miles) amounts to 5,687,034 km² or 4.0% of the total area. If only coastal waters (0-12 nautical miles) are considered, MPAs cover 1,430,485 km² or 7.2% of the area. The size of Exclusive Economic Zones (12-200 nautical miles) covered by marine protected areas is 4,256,549 km² or 3.5% of the total area. If we consider the total ocean area, including areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), only 1.6% of the total ocean area is protected. Information on marine protected areas in ABNJ is not available.

2.2. Progress in achieving qualitative aspects of target 11

2.2.1. Ecologically representative

National gap analysis under PoWPA

16. The PoWPA calls on Parties to conduct ecological gap assessments, an analysis of the extent to which key biodiversity features (species, natural communities and ecological systems and the ecological process that sustain them), are sufficiently represented within protected area networks. More than 40 countries have completed a comprehensive ecological gap analysis as required under the PoWPA and are in the process of implementing the results, including by establishing new protected areas and/or extending existing protected areas (Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, Fiji, Federated states of Micronesia, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Laos, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, South Africa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, and Vietnam). Gap analyses for four countries are presented below as examples (see figures 7 to 10).

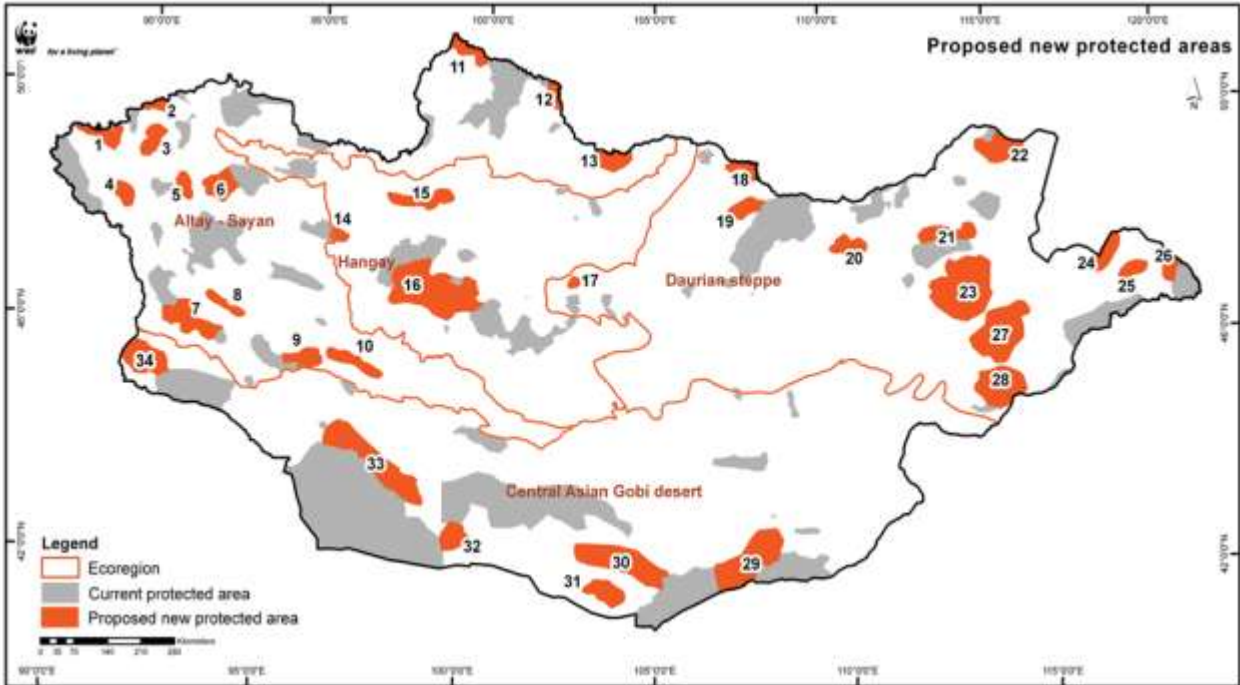


Figure 7. Mongolia ecological gap analysis.

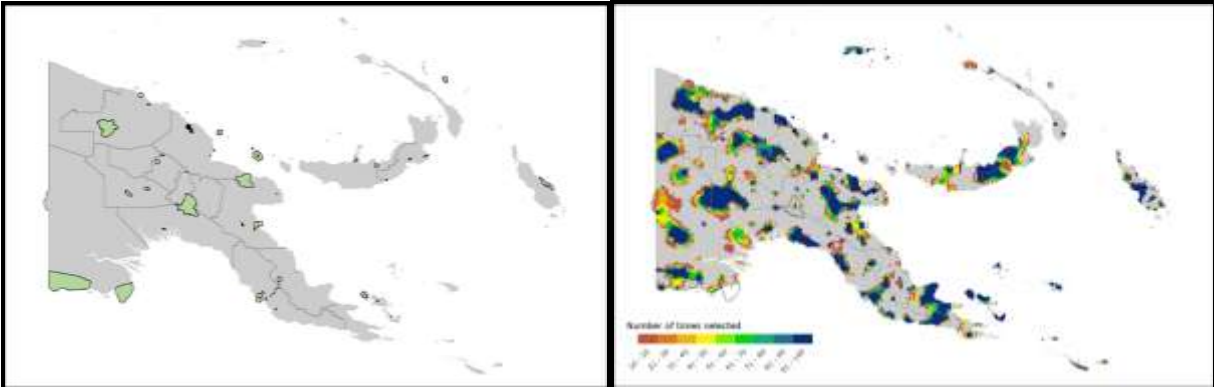


Figure 8. Papua New Guinea climate-based protected area gap analysis

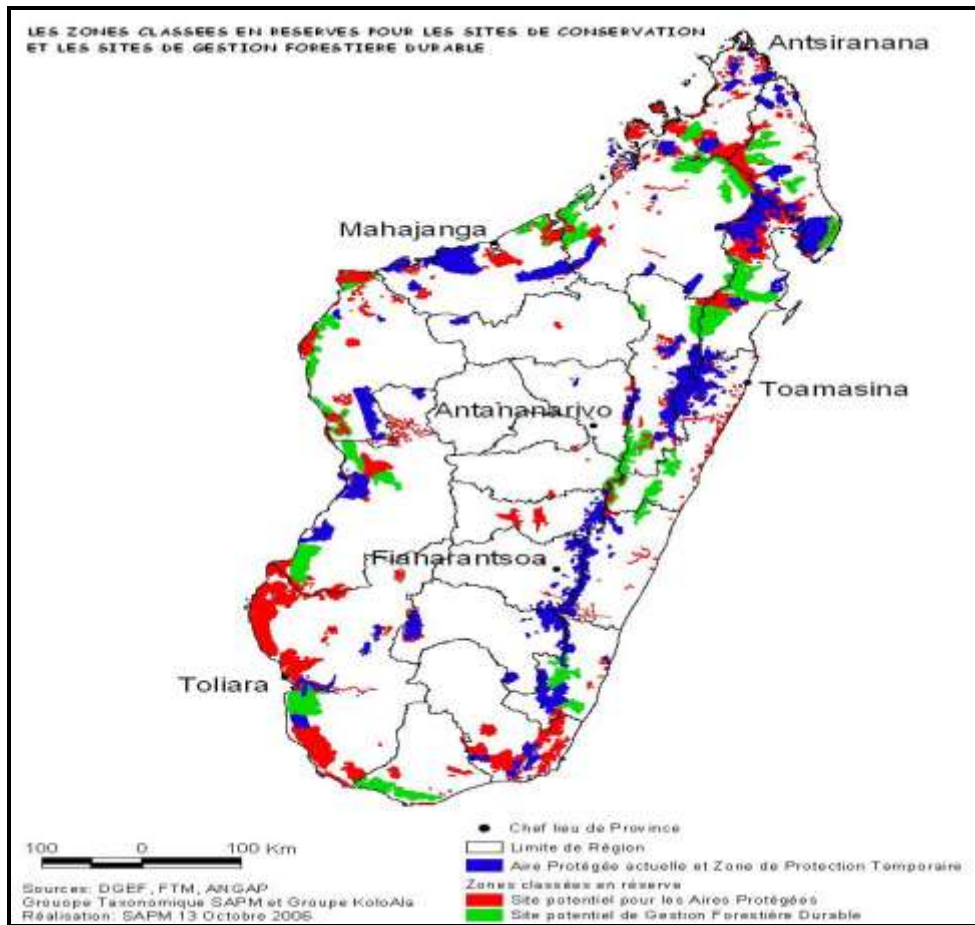


Figure 9. Madagascar ecological gap analysis.

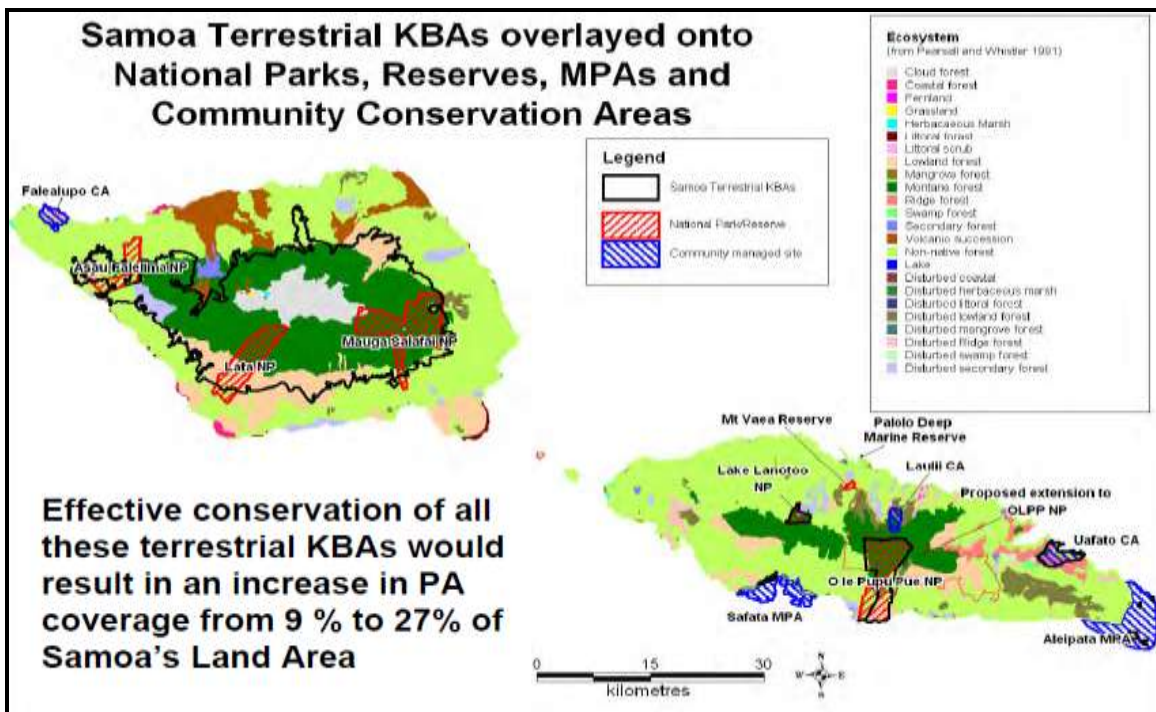


Figure 10. Samoa ecological gap analysis

17. In about 20 countries, attempts are under way to undertake comprehensive gap analyses (Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Guinea, Panama, Maldives, Mauritania, Nicaragua, and Solomon Islands). In some developed countries (Australia, Finland, Canada, and Germany) and in some developing countries (Brazil, Bhutan, Costa Rica) the protected area network is near comprehensive and ecologically representative, covering major biomes (forests, pastures, deserts, grasslands, mountains, and wetlands) and includes public, private and community protected areas.

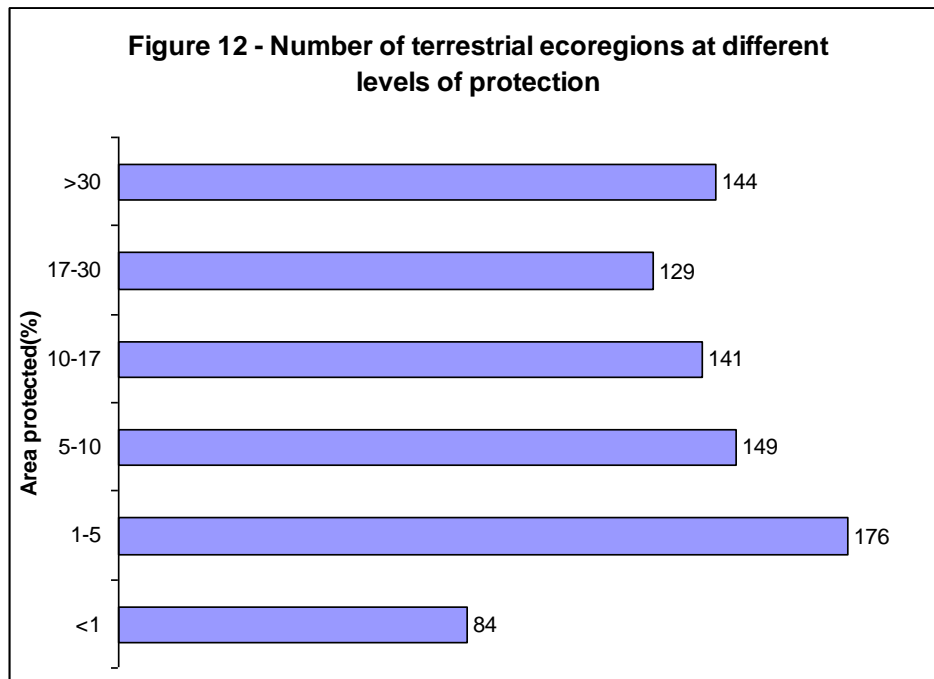
Coverage of terrestrial biomes

18. According to WDPA data, seven out of fourteen terrestrial biomes had more than 17 per cent of their areas protected as of 2010 (see figure 11). These areas are montane grasslands and shrublands (24.7 per cent), mangroves (20.7 per cent), tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests (20.4 per cent), flooded grasslands and savannas (19.1 per cent), and tundra (17.3 per cent). The temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands biome is the least protected with only 3.4 per cent of its area under protection, followed by the Mediterranean forests, woodland and scrub biome with about 8 per cent of its area under protection. If we take into account the target of having 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved adopted in decision VII/30, this target has been met for 10 biomes. In other words only 4 biomes, desert and xeric scrublands, boreal forests/taiga, Mediterranean forests, woodlands and scrub and temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands, do not have 10% of their area protected.

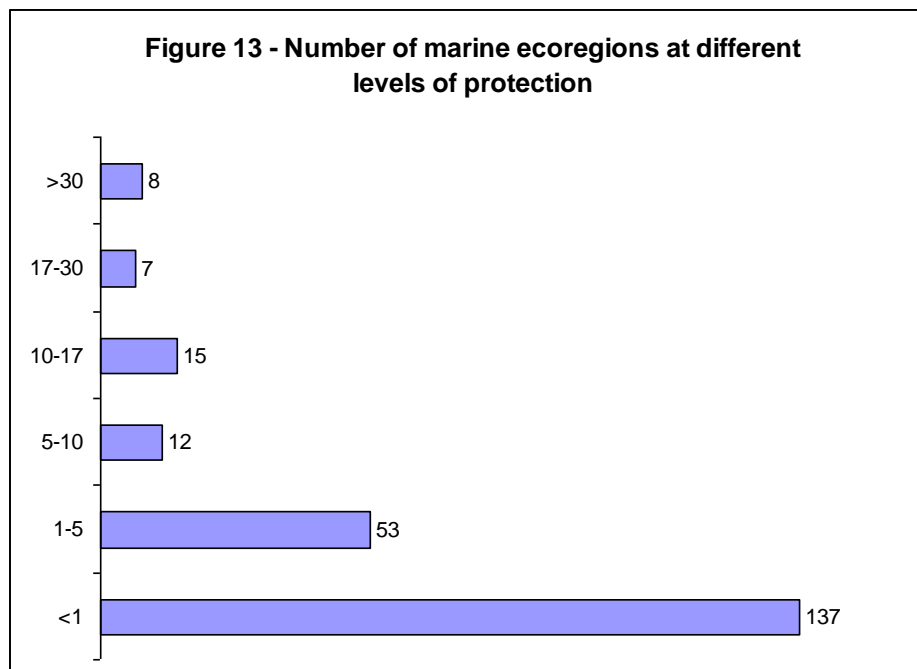
Coverage of terrestrial and marine ecoregions

19. Of the world's 823 terrestrial ecoregions 273, or 33%, have 17 per cent or more of their area under protection as of 2011 (see figure 12)⁸. Some of these eco-regions are Alberta Mountain forests, Bermuda subtropical conifer forests, Cocos Island moist forests, Islas Revillagigedo dry forests, Galapagos Islands scrubland mosaic, Kalaallit Nunaat high arctic tundra, Namib desert and Rwenzori-Virunga montane moorlands. 141 terrestrial ecoregions, or about 17%, have 10-17 per cent of their areas under protection while 149 terrestrial ecoregions, or about 18 per cent, have 5-10 per cent of their area under protection. In 84 terrestrial ecoregions less than 1 per cent of their area is protected. These ecoregions include Central Afghan Mountains xeric woodlands, Mandara Plateau mosaic, Hispaniolan pine forests, Southern Cone Mesopotamian savannah, Comoros forest, and Nile Delta flooded savannah. If we take into account the target of having 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved, adopted in decision VII/30, 50% or 414 out of the 823 terrestrial ecoregions meet this target and a further 149 ecoregions are close to it with between 5-10% of their area under protection.

⁸ Source: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC. 2011. The World Database on Protected Areas: January 2011. Cambridge, UK.



20. Out of the 232 marine eco-regions 30, or about 13 per cent, have over 10 per cent of their area protected (figure 13). Some of these regions are Central and Southern Great Barrier Reef, Chagos Archipelago, Northern Galapagos Islands, Southwestern Caribbean, Kermadec Island and Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy. 12 marine ecoregions have 5-10 per cent of their area protected and are therefore close to the target. 137 marine regions have less than one percent under protected area management. Some of these eco-regions include Mexican Tropical Pacific, Western India, South European Atlantic Shelf, Gulf of Guinea Central, Beaufort Sea - continental coast and shelf, and Southern Red Sea.



Coverage of major ecosystems

21. **Dry and sub-humid lands.** According to the report “Global Drylands: A United Nations system-wide response”⁹ published in October 2011 by the United Nations Environment Management Group, 9 per cent, or 5,382,521 km², of dry and sub humid lands across the world are covered by protected areas. Sub-humid and hyper arid areas have more than 10 per cent of their areas under protection while arid and semi-arid areas only have 8 per cent under protection.

22. **Mountains.** According to Rodriguez-Rodriguez *et al* 2011¹⁰ 16.9 per cent of the world’s mountain areas, excluding Antarctica, are covered by protected areas (see figure 14). However protection of mountain areas at finer scales remains uneven and is largely insufficient, with 63 per cent (125) of countries, 57 per cent (4) of realms, 67 per cent (8) of biomes, 61 per cent (437) of eco-regions and 53 per cent (100) of Global 200 priority eco-regions falling short of the 17 per cent target. In terms of Important Bird Areas and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites in mountain areas, 39 and 45 per cent respectively remain entirely unprotected.

⁹ Global Drylands: A UN system-wide response, October 2011, United Nations Environment Management Group.

¹⁰ D. Rodriguez-Rodriguez, Bastian Bomhard, Stuart H.M. Butchart and Mathew N. Foster. *Biological Conservation* 144 (2011): 2978-2983.

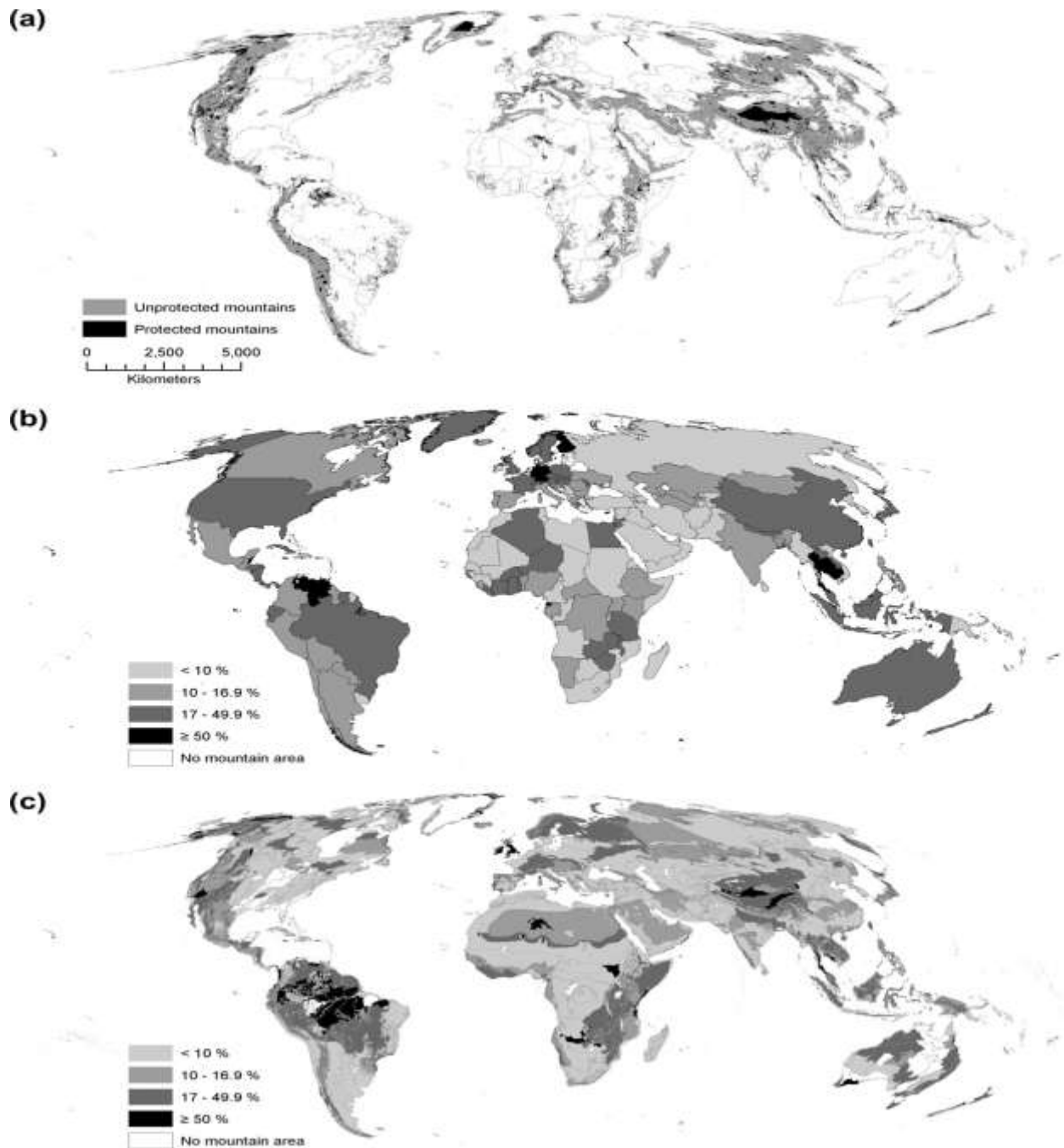


Figure 14. Maps of the coverage of mountains protected areas across: (a) the terrestrial surface; (b) countries; and (c) ecoregions.

23. **Forests.** Schmitt *et al* (2011)¹¹ present a global analysis of forest cover and forest protection using an updated Global Forest Map (employing MODIS2005) within 20 natural forest types. This map was overlaid onto WWF realms and eco-regions to gain additional bio-geographic information on forest distribution. Using the 2008 World Database on Protected Areas, they have calculated the percentage of forest cover globally, within forest types, realms and eco-regions, and within selected areas of global conservation importance. At the 10 per cent tree cover threshold, global forest cover was 39 million km². Of this, 7.7 per cent fell within protected areas under IUCN management categories I–IV (see table 1).

¹¹ C.B.Schmitt et al. *Biological Conservation* 142 (2009): 2122-2130

With the inclusion of IUCN categories V and VI, the level of global forest protection increased to 13.5 per cent. The percentage of forest protected (IUCN I–IV) varied greatly between realms from 5.5 per cent (Palearctic) to 13.4 per cent (Australasia), and for forest types from 3.2 per cent (temperate freshwater swamp forest) to 28 per cent (temperate broadleaf evergreen forest). Median protection of forest cover in 670 studied eco-regions (forest above a specified threshold) was 5.9 per cent (IUCN I–IV). At IUCN I–VI, 46 per cent of the eco-regions had less than 10 per cent forest protection. Median protection of biodiversity hotspots (IUCN I–IV) was 8.4 per cent and was concluded to be insufficient given their importance for biodiversity.

Global forest cover and forest types	Forest area (*000 km2)	% Protected (IUCN I–IV)	% Protected (IUCN I–VI)
Global forest cover	38,998	7.7	13.5
GFM Forest types			
Temperate broadleaf evergreen forest	180	28.0	34.2
Tropical upper montane forest	476	18.2	26.1
Tropical semi-evergreen moist broadleaf forest	843	17.7	26.4
Tropical sclerophyllous dry forest	241	16.0	16.5
Tropical mangrove	119	14.2	20.7
Temperate sclerophyllous dry forest	392	13.1	24.1
Tropical lower montane forest	448	12.7	17.5
Tropical lowland evergreen broadleaf rainforest	6489	10.3	20.8
Tropical thorn forest	10	9.5	22.2
Tropical deciduous/semi-deciduous broadleaf forest	1729	8.9	12.6
Tropical needleleaf forest	32	8.8	13.3
Tropical sparse trees/parkland	1007	8.0	11.0
Temperate evergreen needleleaf forest	6501	7.6	14.1
Tropical freshwater swamp forest	440	6.9	8.6
Temperate sparse trees/parkland	1939	6.1	8.7
Temperate deciduous broadleaf forest	2689	5.7	12.8
Temperate mixed broadleaf/needleleaf forest	1435	4.4	8.5
Temperate deciduous needleleaf forest	2625	4.3	5.8
Tropical mixed needleleaf/broadleaf forest	9	4.3	6.7
Temperate freshwater swamp forest	89	3.2	8.2
Unresolved tree cover	11,305	5.8	10.4
Mean (and median) forest protection per GFM forest type (unresolved cover not included)		10.4 (8.9)	15.9 (13.7)

2.2.2. *Effective management*

24. Activity 4.2.2 of the PoWPA requires Parties to implement management effectiveness evaluations of at least 30 per cent of their national protected areas systems. In paragraph 19(a) of decision X/31, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to continue expanding and institutionalizing management effectiveness in assessments and to work towards assessing 60 per cent of the total area under protection by 2015 as well as to ensure that the results of the assessments are implemented.

¹² Unresolved tree cover comprises a variety of forest types in the Global Land Cover 2000 that could not be assigned a Global Forest Map forest type.

25. From 2005-2010, the University of Queensland undertook a global study¹³ to evaluate the management effectiveness in protected areas. The study covered over 9000 assessments across 140 countries. Data was ‘translated’ into a common reporting format and combined into one database and analyzed. The average score of the 4151 ‘most recent’ assessments with available data was calculated at 0.53 on a zero to one scale. It was considered that overall scores of less than 0.33 indicated “clearly inadequate management”, while average scores above 0.66 represent “sound management”. The study concluded that protected areas management leaves much to be desired with 13 per cent of areas in the clearly inadequate range (scoring less than 0.33), 62 per cent having “basic management” (scoring between 0.33 and 0.67) and only 24 per cent having sound management (scoring over 0.67).

26. The management effectiveness study also found that 35 countries have assessed at least 30 per cent of their protected areas and that 63 countries have assessed more than 15 per cent of their protected areas. On an area basis 67 countries have assessed 30 per cent of the total area of their protected areas while 99 countries have assessed more than 15 per cent of their area under protection. Furthermore, there is evidence that many more countries are commencing ambitious programs to evaluate the management effectiveness evaluation of their protected area systems. The Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Areas Management (RAPPAM) and the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) are the most widely used management assessment methodologies across the world. These methodologies have been widely applied across Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe and to a lesser extent Latin America and the Caribbean. Other methodologies, including the Parks in Peril Site Consolidation Scorecard, PROARCA, and ParksWatch Parks Profiles, have been applied extensively in Latin America and the Caribbean. As part of the Global Study a database, which is being linked to the WDPA, was developed to enable the methodologies and study locations to be viewed of (available at www.wdpa.org/ME/Default.aspx).

III. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES UNDER THE POWPA FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION ON THE GROUND

27. A variety of initiatives have been developed to implement the PoWPA. These include regional capacity building workshops, the designation of PoWPA focal points, the creation of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) early-action granting window for PoWPA implementation, the programming of a major portion of the biodiversity portfolio of the fifth replenishment period of the GEF (GEF 5) for the PoWPA, development of a user-friendly comprehensive central website, the establishment of the LifeWeb Initiative and the development of PoWPA E-Learning modules. These initiatives have helped to make the PoWPA one of the Convention’s most implemented programmes of work.

Subregional capacity-building workshops

28. In paragraph 1 (b) of decision X/31, Parties were invited to develop a long-term action plan or update their existing plan for the implementation of the PoWPA, including by detailing activities, timelines, budgets and responsibilities, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020¹⁴. In paragraph 3 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to foster the formation of regional initiatives and formulate regional action plans, through regional technical support networks, to coordinate funding, technical support, exchange of experiences and capacity-building for implementing PoWPA.

¹³ Fiona Leverington, Katia Lemos Costa, Jose Courrau, Helena Pavese, Christoph Nolte, Melitta Marr, Lauren Coad, Neil Burgess, Bastian Bomhard and Marc Hockings (2010). Management Effectiveness Evaluation in Protected areas- a global study. Second edition 2010. The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.

¹⁴ The decision also requested the Executive Secretary to report on the status of such plans at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

29. Based on the success of earlier regional capacity building workshops and their contribution to effective implementation of the PoWPA, in paragraph 7 of decision X/31, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue to hold regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops, with special attention to element 2 (governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing) of the programme of work, and other identified priorities in collaboration with relevant partners.

30. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the PoWPA Friends Consortium, and with the generous financial assistance of the European Union, Spain, the Netherlands and host countries, organized five workshops during 2011–2012 for the following sub-regions: West Africa (Dakar, Senegal, 22-26 May 2011); Pacific (Nadi, Fiji, 3-7 October 2011); South, East, and South-East Asia (Dehradun, India, 6-9 December 2011); Central, South and East Africa (Cape Town, South Africa, 30 January-3 February 2012); and Latin America (Bogota, Colombia 12-16 March 2012). These workshops covered over 100 countries and 150 protected area practitioners and resulted in a number of tangible outcomes¹⁵. They helped:

(a) To facilitate national dialogues about the obstacles to, and capacity needs for, PoWPA implementation and for achieving Target 11 of the Strategic Plan;

(b) 83 countries to identify their national targets for Target 11 taking into account ecological gap analysis and conservation planning studies (See figure 15 below for details);

(c) To catalyze the development and consolidation of an array of learning tools and materials, including country-specific case studies including successful governance in their national protected area (see Annex II);

(d) 68 countries to develop draft action plans for implementing the PoWPA and for achieving Target 11. This also contributed to the revising of NBSAPs. Some 17 Parties have formally submitted their Action Plans and others are expected to follow;

(e) To identify three to four of the most important strategies for improving climate resilience through site-level planning and specific actions. At least one strategy for protected area site level climate adaptation planning has been developed;

(f) To identify important elements of biodiversity to mainstream into sectoral plans and policies and providing the rationale for the integration and mainstreaming of protected areas;

(g) To create heightened awareness about funding opportunities under GEF 5 both in the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) and in enabling activities and opportunities in implementing the protected area projects accessed under GEF 4; and

(h) To provide a forum for region-wide discussions on co-operation and future collaboration through enabling technical support networks for facilitating implementation (e.g. SPREP in Pacific, REDPARQUES in Latin America, IUCN Africa Eastern and Southern Africa regional office and Central Africa regional office).

¹⁵ Two additional workshops have been held, one for the Caribbean (Christ Church, Barbados, 1 to 5 April 2012) and the other for West Asia and North Africa (Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 16 to 20 April 2012). Due to the timing of these two workshops their outcomes are not reflected in this document.

Figure 15 – Number of participants and summary of outputs for five Subregional Workshops on Capacity-Building for Implementation of the CBD PoWPA

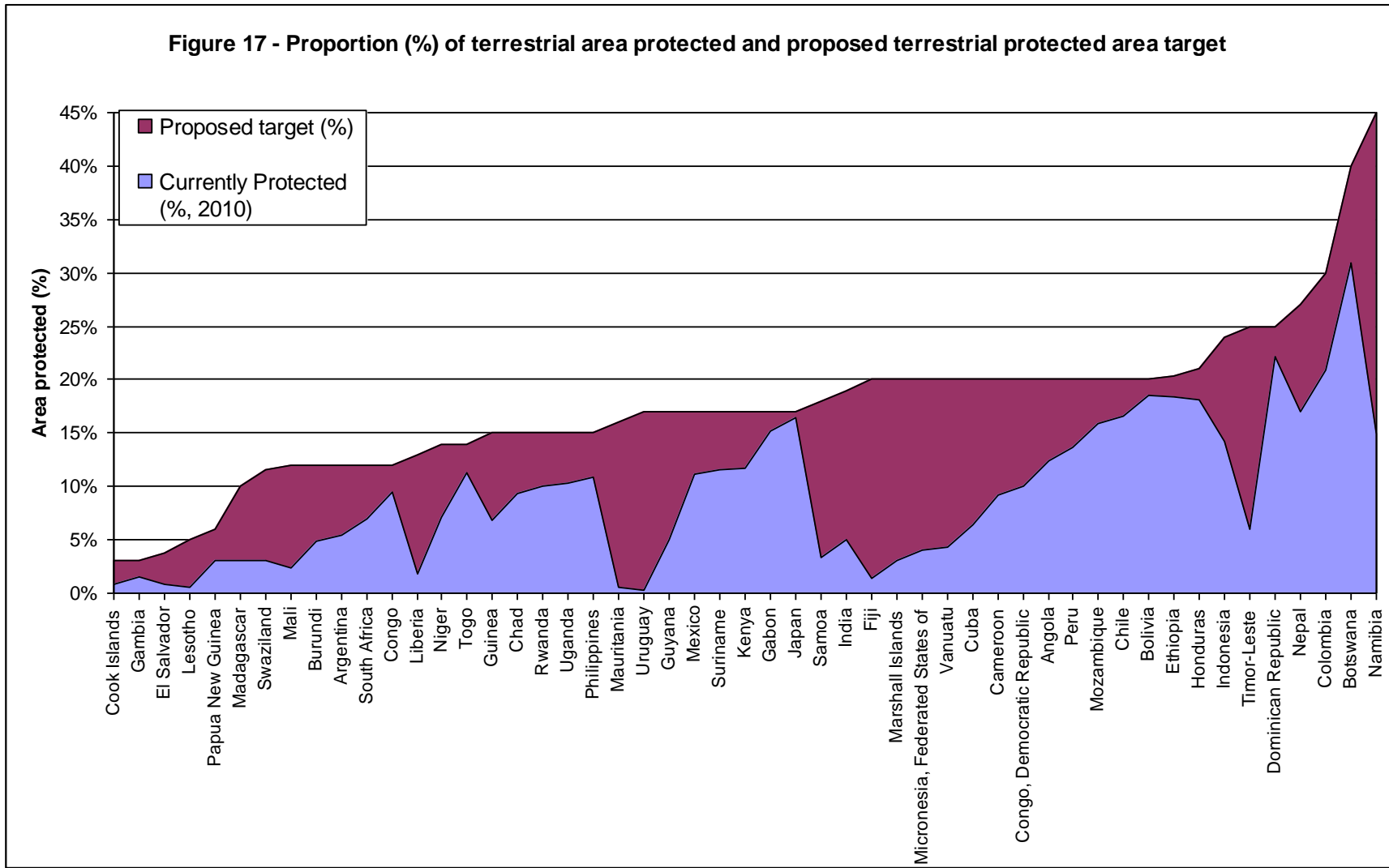
Workshop	Number of countries invited	Number of participants	Draft Action Plans received	Identified national targets	Capacity building needs identified	Governance evaluated	CC site level and sectoral level
West Africa	16	38	12	7	16	16	16
Pacific	14	30	11	14	N/A	14	12
South, East, and South-East Asia	24	53	12	20	N/A	19	2
Central, South and East Africa	31	59	14	23	22	23	24
Latin America	22	43	19	19	19	19	19
TOTAL	107	223	68	83	57	91	73

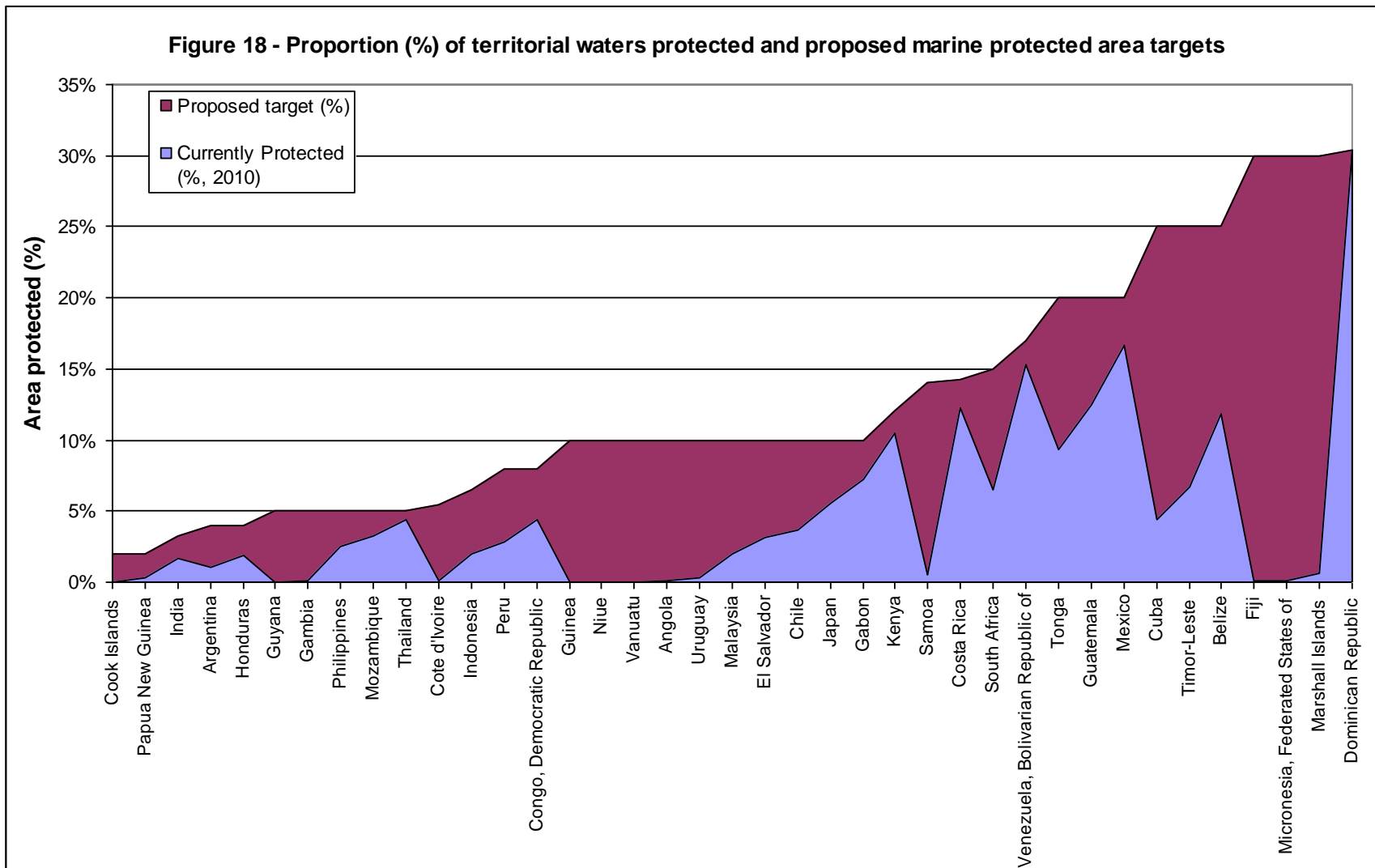
Progress in setting national targets for Aichi Target 11

31. Following practical training and examples in the five subregional workshops, over 90 Parties identified national targets to respond to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. Some of the targets were qualitative, such as listing future protected areas, and others were quantitative, such as determining the area to be protected. Most commonly Parties provided quantifiable targets in terms of the per cent of area to be protected. For terrestrial areas over 50 Parties identified quantitative protected area targets ranging from 3 to 40 per cent, with 31 Parties setting goals at or above Target 11. For marine areas over 45 countries identified protected area targets ranging from 2 to 35 per cent, with 29 Parties setting goals at or above Target 11.

32. Figures 17 and 18 display the proportion of each country's terrestrial and territorial water area under protection in 2010, based on data from the WDPA, as well as their proposed targets, based on information gathered during the course of the series of regional and subregional capacity-building workshops¹⁶. This information suggests that the world community is making good progress towards the area components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. 51 Parties, representing more than one fifth of the world's terrestrial area, have proposed terrestrial protected areas targets which would amount to more than 18% of their combined area being protected. With regards to the marine environment 35 Parties suggests that their combined targets would amount to more than 8% of their territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles) being protected. Interestingly, several small island developing states have set targets of 25 per cent or more although collectively they only have 2.8 per cent marine protected areas (figure 5).

¹⁶ Further information on the proposed targets are contained in Annex I.





3.1 User Friendly, Comprehensive PoWPA website

33. In response to paragraph 16 of decision IX/18, the CBD Secretariat with the help of PoWPA FRIENDS (an informal consortium of international NGOs, IUCN-WCPA and others) launched a user friendly, comprehensive central website to facilitate national implementation of the PoWPA. Accordingly, the Secretariat, with initial funding from the Government of Germany, assembled web-based tools, resources and services to support national implementation including:

- (a) An attractive home page (figure 19) including protected area news and with space for countries to submit examples of successful implementation;
- (b) Access to view, learn about and download information on the 16 goals of the PoWPA;
- (c) Space to view the status of, and showcase progress in, the implementation of the PoWPA at global and at national levels on country pages;
- (d) A page to view information about the PoWPA focal points including their photos;
- (e) PoWPA Friends page with space for logos;
- (f) Ask an expert - in collaboration with UNEP, there is a facility to ask a protected area expert questions about specific PoWPA themes;
- (g) Consultant database - this roster includes consultants and experts sorted by region, expertise or PoWPA goal, who are experienced in one or more aspects of the PoWPA. The roster is intended to help countries find the expertise they need to implement the many actions of the PoWPA;
- (h) Tools database - A searchable database of approximately 2000 tools (documents links etc) to help implementation sorted by theme, PoWPA goal, language and more;
- (i) A collaboration page including a blog and links to other collaboration sites; and
- (j) An online e-curriculum: developed by protected area experts, the detailed modules on each PoWPA goal and other key themes are designed for protected area practitioners.

34. The website provides information on protected area values and benefits, global and national implementation of the PoWPA and provides for online reporting of PoWPA implementation by national PoWPA focal points using the reporting framework adopted by the COP in decision X/31. The goal of the renewed PoWPA website is to improve national capacity to implement the programme of work on protected areas through the provision of information, tools and services.



Figure 19. The Web portal of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas under the CBD

3.2 PoWPA E-learning Modules

35. To assist countries in implementing the programme of work on protected areas and in response to decisions IX/18 and X/31, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in conjunction with Conservation Training and with and with the generous financial support from the Governments of Spain, Canada, Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, Netherlands and Switzerland, are in the process of developing E-learning modules for all 16 goals of the PoWPA. Separate modules on climate change adaptation and mitigation, PoWPA implementation and marine protected areas are also being developed. The E-learning modules provide protected area staff and CBD protected area focal points with tools and information to better implement the PoWPA. The modules are a condensed synthesis of best available information vetted by a pool of experts¹⁷. They explain, in a detailed but simple way, the key PoWPA themes (such as conducting an ecological gap analysis or assessing management effectiveness or developing a sustainable finance plan or integrating protected areas into wider land and seascapes) and provide concrete examples, case studies, and tools¹⁸. To date 13 modules are available from the PoWPA webpage (at <http://www.cbd.int/protected/e-learning/>) and by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties they will be available in five languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic) (see figure 20). The modules have manuals that can also be downloaded to computers or mobile devices in both Word and Adobe Reader formats. Manuals will also be made available in the five languages. So far there have been more than 2329 registrations (figure 21) for the modules with a 14 per cent completion rate. User satisfaction is at 4.2 out of 5 for the course room and 4.7 out of 5 for course content based on 165 responses.

36. Using the modules, course rooms are organized prior to each sub-regional workshop on capacity building for implementation of the PoWPA. The online course room is a virtual discussion forum where

¹⁷ The creation of an E-learning module begins with a compilation of existing guidelines, best practices and case studies. An inter-disciplinary team of experts sorts through this information and creates a synthesized concise outline covering the most important elements. Based on this outline author(s) write a script that is then peer-reviewed by an expert panel. After the script is finalized it is placed into E-learning software and translated.

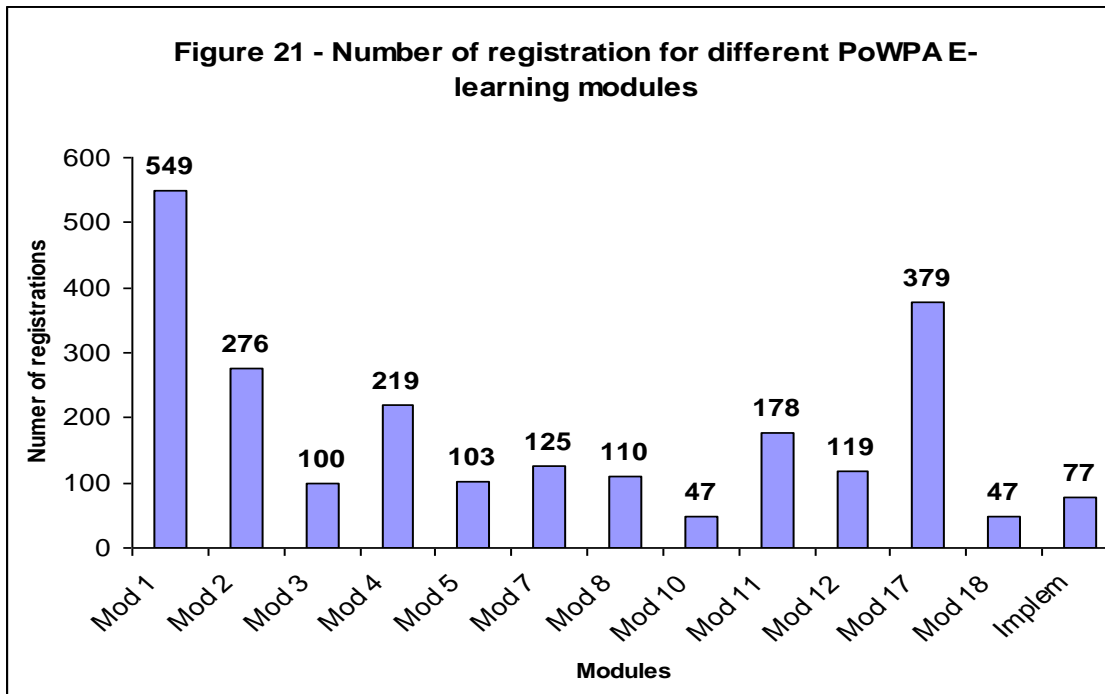
¹⁸ Most modules contain three lessons and each lesson contains 35 to 45 slides. They also contain a glossary, available tools and references.

participants to the workshop share experiences with fellow protected area practitioners of the region. The courses are monitored by dedicated mentors who explain and respond to the queries of the participants.

37. The potential of using these modules in reaching out to park managers and rangers through organizing mentored course rooms is being increasingly recognized: REDPARQUES, the protected areas network for Latin American countries, will be using the Spanish modules in their regular protected area manager training; the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) will be using them in the Pacific; in Central and Eastern Europe they will be used by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) as part of support to countries; and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda is also planning to use them for protected area staff training in-country. These modules are also helping the countries in implementing their protected area projects accessed under GEF 4, GEF 5, other bilateral programmes and LifeWeb projects.



Figure 20. Screenshot of E-Learning module available in Arabic



IV. CONCLUSION

38. Significant progress has been made in implementing the PoWPA as well as reaching Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. From 2004 to 2011, there was an increase of 1,297,578.52 km² in terrestrial protected areas and an increase of 3,973,856.37 km² in marine protected areas. Given this current progress, it is likely that the terrestrial area aspects of Target 11 will be achieved by 2020 or before. However, an increased focus on qualitative aspects and major efforts to expand marine protected areas are needed.

39. By taking bold steps and by demonstrating firm commitment countries can ensure that both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of Target 11 can be achieved. With Parties developing focused PoWPA action plans, securing funding from their national allocations, GEF 5 allocations and from other bilateral sources, and with systematic capacity development initiatives and with the enabling of sub-regional technical support networks and partnerships, this could lead to achieving the target as well as creating a virtuous cycle of supporting protected areas, addressing climate change and providing ecosystem services. The results could be tangible and discernible on the ground.

*Annex I***PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT TERRESTRIAL AREA PROTECTED AND PROPOSED TARGETS¹⁹**

Country/ Territory Name	Currently Protected (% , 2010)	Proposed target (%)
Angola	12.40%	20.%
Argentina	5.47%	12%
Bolivia	18.51%	20%
Botswana	30.93%	40%
Burundi	4.85%	12%
Cameroon	9.15%	20%
Chad	9.39%	15%
Chile	16.55%	20%
Colombia	20.90%	30%
Congo	9.45%	12%
Congo, Democratic Republic	9.99%	20%
Cook Islands	0.81%	3%
Cuba	6.37%	20%
Dominican Republic	22.21%	25%
El Salvador	0.83%	3.74%
Ethiopia	18.40%	20.40%
Fiji	1.34%	20%
Gabon	15.14%	17%
Gambia	1.53%	3%
Guinea	6.78%	15%
Guyana	5.00%	17%
Honduras	18.17%	21%
India	5.03%	19%
Indonesia	14.15%	24%
Japan	16.48%	17%
Kenya	11.76%	17%
Lesotho	0.49%	5%
Liberia	1.77%	13%
Madagascar	3.06%	10%
Mali	2.43%	12%
Marshall Islands	3.08%	20%
Mauritania	0.54%	16%
Mexico	11.13%	17%
Micronesia, Federated States of	4.03%	20%
Mozambique	15.83%	20%
Namibia	14.94%	45%
Nepal	17.00%	27%
Niger	7.07%	14%

¹⁹ The information on the current size of protected areas is from The World Database on Protected Areas. The information on the proposed protected areas was gathered during the course of PoWPA workshops. While every attempt has been made to be as accurate as possible some of the information contained in the table may be incomplete or in need of updating. Please send any updates or comments on this information to secretariat@cbd.int. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this table do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Papua New Guinea	3.07%	6%
Peru	13.62%	20%
Philippines	10.86%	15%
Rwanda	9.99%	15%
Samoa	3.41%	18%
South Africa	6.90%	12%
Suriname	11.56%	17%
Swaziland	3.02%	11.5%
Timor-Leste	6.05%	25%
Togo	11.26%	14%
Uganda	10.26%	15%
Uruguay	0.26%	17%
Vanuatu	4.26%	20%

**PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT TERRITORIAL WATERS (up to 12 nautical miles)
PROTECTED AND PROPOSED TARGETS²⁰**

Country/ Territory Name	Currently Protected (% , 2010)	Proposed target (%)
Angola	0.07%	10%
Argentina	1.10%	4%
Belize	11.86%	25%
Chile	3.69%	10%
Colombia	15.53%	10%
Congo, Democratic Republic	4.40%	8%
Cook Islands	0.04%	2%
Costa Rica	12.24%	14.24%
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07%	5.5%
Cuba	4.41%	25%
El Salvador	3.11%	10%
Fiji	0.06%	30%
Gabon	7.28%	10%
Gambia	0.06%	5%
Guatemala	12.51%	20%
Guinea	0.00%	10%
Guyana	0.00%	5%
Honduras	1.89%	4%
India	1.67%	3%
Indonesia	1.99%	6.5%
Japan	5.55%	10%
Kenya	10.47%	12%
Malaysia	2.03%	10%
Marshall Islands	0.61%	30%
Mexico	16.67%	20%

²⁰ The information on the current size of protected areas is from The World Database on Protected Areas. The information on the proposed protected areas was gathered during the course of the PoWPA workshops. While every attempt has been made to be as accurate as possible some of the information contained in the table may be incomplete or in need of updating. Please send any updates or comments on this information to secretariat@cbd.int. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this table do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Micronesia, Federated States of	0.06%	30%
Mozambique	3.25%	5%
Papua New Guinea	0.32%	2%
Peru	2.84%	8%
Philippines	2.47%	5%
Samoa	0.55%	14%
South Africa	6.49%	15%
Thailand	4.38%	5%
Timor-Leste	6.67%	25%
Tonga	9.37%	20%
Uruguay	0.33%	10%
Vanuatu	0.05%	10%
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	15.33%	17%

Annex II

MATRIX OF PROTECTED AREA CATEGORIES AND GOVERNANCE—POSITION OF SELECTED PAS IN THE CARIBBEAN

Governance type (IUCN) PA management category	A. Governance by government			B. Shared governance			C. Private governance			D. Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities	
	Federal or national ministry or agency in charge	Sub-national ministry or agency in charge	Government-delegated management (e.g., to and NGO)	Transboundary management	Collaborative management (various forms of pluralist influence)	Joint management (pluralist management board)	Declared and run by individual landowners	...by non-profit organizations (e.g., corporate owners, universities)	By for-profit organizations (e.g., corporate owners)	Indigenous peoples' protected areas and territories - established and run by indigenous peoples	Community conserved areas - declared and run by local communities
I Strict Nature Reserve	Grenada: Mount Hart Men, Perseverance · St. Vincent & Grenadines: Parrot Reserve, Forest & Wildlife Reserves · St. Lucia: Parrot Sanctuary	Jamaica: Mason River PA	Jamaica: Fish Sanctuaries (9)			Barbados: Greeme Hall Nature Sanctuary St. Lucia: Maria Islands Reserve					
II National Park	Dominica: Moorne Trois Pitons National Park · Barbados: Folkestone Marine Reserve · St. Kitts & Nevis: Basseterre Valley Park · Haiti: Park National Mscoua	Antigua & Barbuda: Codrington Lagoon National Park, Nelson's Dockyard National Park	Jamaica: Blue and John Crow National Park					St. Vincent & Grenadines: Tobago Cays Marine Park			
III Natural Monument	Jamaica: Port Royal Heritage Site Grenada: Grand Etang & Mount St. Catherine · Trinidad & Tobago: Aripo Savannas · St. Kitts & Nevis: Central Forest Reserves	St. Lucia: Piton Management Area	St. Kitts & Nevis: Brimstone Hill Fortress and NP						Haiti: Source Zabeth et Bois Fréché		
IV Habitat/Species Management	Jamaica: Negril Environmental Protection Area, Coral Spring / Mountain Spring PA · Dominica: Sisserou Parrot (Syndicate) · Grenada: Mount St. Catherine, Grand Etang, Morne Gazo, Annandale · Trinidad & Tobago: Nariva Swamp				Haiti: Unité de la Réserve de la forêt des Pin	Haiti: Park National La Visite	Barbados: Woodbourne Bird Sanctuary	Trinidad & Tobago: Asa Wright Nature Centre, Point a Pierre Wildfowl Trust			
V Protected landscape/seascape	Jamaica: Ocho Rios Marine Park Grenada: Sand Oyster Beach Marine Protected Area, Clark's County Bay, Mollincaire, Beausejour · Antigua & Barbuda: North East Management Area, Cades Bay Marine Reserve		Jamaica: Negril Marine Park, Montego Bay Marine Park				Haiti: Park Naturelle de Fonds Parisiens	Haiti: Park Morissant			
VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources	Grenada: Grand Etang & Annandale				St. Lucia: Soufriere Marine Management Area	Trinidad & Tobago: Matura National Park St. Lucia: Mankoté Mangrove Ramsar Site		St. Lucia: Rain Forest Skyrides, Part of Castries Waterworks Reserves	Dominica: Kalinago Country (Carib Territory)		
