



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
<i>Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Elements: Current status and opportunities for action</i>	5
INTRODUCTION	8
SECTION I: CURRENT STATUS	10
<i>COVERAGE - TERRESTRIAL & MARINE</i>	11
<i>ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS – TERRESTRIAL & MARINE</i>	14
<i>AREAS IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY</i>	19
<i>AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES</i>	29
<i>CONNECTIVITY & INTEGRATION</i>	32
<i>GOVERNANCE DIVERSITY</i>	33
<i>PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS</i>	35
SECTION II: EXISTING PROTECTED AREA AND OECM COMMITMENTS	37
<i>PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM 2015-2016 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS</i>	37
<i>NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)</i>	39
<i>APPROVED GEF-5, GEF-6, & GCF PROTECTED AREA PROJECTS</i>	42
<i>UN OCEAN CONFERENCE VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS</i>	43
<i>OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS</i>	44
ANNEX I	45
<i>FULL LIST OF TERRESTRIAL ECOREGIONS</i>	45
ANNEX II	46
<i>ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PPAs</i>	46
REFERENCES	47



GLOSSARY

AZEs	Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GD-PAME	Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
ICCAs	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Area (may also be referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”)
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MEOW	Marine Ecosystems of the World
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OECD	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PPA	Privately Protected Area
PPOW	Pelagic Provinces of the World
ProtConn	Protected Connected land indicator
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
TEOW	Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WD-OECD	World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures



4 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE

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This country dossier is compiled by the UNDP and SCBD from publicly available information. It is prepared, within the overall work of the Global Partnership on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Party concerned and other national stakeholders to facilitate the verification, correcting, and updating of country data. The statistics might differ from those reported officially by the country due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Furthermore, the suggestions from the UNDP and SCBD are based on analyses of global datasets, which may not necessarily be representative of national policy or criteria used at the national level. The analyses are also subject to the limits inherent in global indicators (precision, reliability, underlying assumptions, etc.). Therefore, they provide useful information but cannot replace analyses at a national level nor constitute a future benchmark for national policy or decision-making.

The preparation of this dossier was generously supported by: the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH*; the European Commission; the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the Government of Japan (Japan Biodiversity Fund). The dossier does not necessarily reflect their views.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides information on the coverage of protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), as currently reported in global databases (the World Database on Protected Areas ([WDPA](#)) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures ([WD-OECM](#))). It also includes details on the status of the other qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 based on this data. These statistics might differ from those reported officially by countries due to difference in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage, differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory, or if global datasets differ from the criteria and indicators used at the national level. Where available, data from national statistics for the elements of Target 11 are included alongside records from these global databases. This dossier also provides a summary of commitments made under Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and a summary of potential opportunities regarding elements of the target for future planning.

The dossier has been developed in consultation with the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), which manages the WDPA, WD-OECM and Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness ([GD-PAME](#)). Parties to the CBD are requested to contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org with any updates to the information in these databases.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Elements: Current status and opportunities for action

Coverage - Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** as of May 2021, terrestrial coverage in Chile is 158,788.0 km² (20.9%) and marine coverage is 1,511,390.5 km² (41.3%).
- **Opportunities for action:** opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

Ecological Representativeness—Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** Chile contains 13 terrestrial ecoregions, 8 marine ecoregions, and 2 pelagic provinces: the mean coverage by reported PAs and OECMs is 20.6% (terrestrial), 27.1% (marine), and 42.3% (pelagic); 2 terrestrial ecoregions and 1 marine ecoregion have no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Chile to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs. Ecoregions which currently have no coverage by PAs or OECMs are key areas for action.



6 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE

Areas Important for Biodiversity

- **Status:** Chile has 146 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean protected coverage of KBAs by reported PAs and OECMs is 37.0%, while 78 KBAs have no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Chile to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.

Areas Important for Ecosystem Services

- **Status:** coverage of areas important for ecosystem services: In Chile, 47.0% of aboveground biomass carbon, 42.1% of belowground biomass carbon, 42.2% of soil organic carbon, 35.4% of carbon stored in marine sediments is covered by PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** for carbon, there is opportunity for Chile to increase PA and OECM coverage in both marine and terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.
- For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

Connectivity and Integration

- **Status:** coverage of protected-connected lands is 14.3%.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for a targeted increase in connecting PAs or OECMs and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.
- As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).

Governance Diversity

- **Status:** the most common governance type(s) for reported PAs in Chile is: 68.0% under Government (64.9% Federal or national ministry or agency; 3.2% Sub-national ministry or agency).
- **Opportunities for action:** explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Chile this could relate to governance by Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities (IPLC), etc. Increase efforts to identify the



7 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE

governance types for the 11.7% of sites that do not have their governance type reported.

- There is also opportunity for Chile to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

Protected Area Management Effectiveness

- **Status:** 28.6% of terrestrial PAs and 0.1% of marine PAs have completed Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessments reported.
- **Opportunities for action:** the 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for both terrestrial and marine PAs to achieve the target.
- There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.



INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan from 18-29 October 2010. The vision of the Strategic Plan is one of “Living in harmony with nature” where *“By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”* (CBD, 2010). In addition to this vision, the Strategic Plan is composed of 20 targets, under five strategic goals. Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 states that *“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, 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.”*

With the conclusion of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020, Target 11 on area-based conservation has seen success in the expansion of the global network of protected areas (PA) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The negotiation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its future targets provide an essential opportunity to further improve the coverage of PAs and OECMs, to improve other aspects of area-based conservation, to accelerate progress on biodiversity conservation more broadly, while also addressing climate change, and the Sustainable Development Goals. This next set of global biodiversity targets are to be adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. These new targets must aim to build upon lessons learned from the last decade of progress to deliver transformative change for the benefit of nature and people, to realize the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity have developed the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossiers, which provide countries with an overview of the status of Target 11 elements, opportunities for action, and a summary of commitments made by Parties over the last decade. Each dossier can support countries in assessing their progress on key elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and identifying opportunities to prioritize new protected areas and OECMs.

This dossier provides an overview of area-based conservation in Chile. Section I of the dossier presents data on the current status of Chile’s PAs and OECMs. The data presented in Section I relates to each element of Target 11. Section I also presents the PA and OECM coverage for two critical ecosystem services: water security and carbon stocks. In addition, the dossier presents potential opportunities for action for Chile, in relation to each Target 11 element. The analyses present options for improving Chile’s area-based conservation network to achieve enhanced protection and benefits for livelihoods and climate change. Section II presents details on Chile’s existing PA and OECM commitments as a summary of existing efforts towards achieving Target 11. This gives focus not only to national policy and actions but also voluntary commitments to the UN. Furthermore, where data is

9 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE

available, this dossier provides information on potential OECMs, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs; also, often referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”) and Privately Protected Areas (PPAs) and the potential contribution they will have in achieving the post-2020 targets.

The information on PAs and OECMs presented here is derived from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM). These databases are joint products of UNEP and IUCN, managed by UNEP-WCMC, and can be viewed and downloaded at www.protectedplanet.net. Parties are encouraged to provide data on their PAs and OECMs to UNEP-WCMC for incorporation into the databases (see e.g., Decisions 10/31 and 14/8). The significant efforts of Parties in updating their data in the build up to the publication of the Protected Planet Report 2020 (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2021) were greatly appreciated. UNEP-WCMC welcomes further updates, following the data standards described here (www.wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual), and these should be directed to protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org. The statistics presented in this dossier are derived from the May 2021 WDPA and WD-OECM releases, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Readers should consult www.protectedplanet.net for the latest coverage statistics (updated monthly).

Some data from the WDPA and WD-OECM are not made publicly available at the request of the data-provider. This affects some statistics, maps, and figures presented in this dossier. Statistics provided by UNEP-WCMC (terrestrial and marine coverage) are based upon the full dataset, including restricted data. All other statistics, maps, and figures are based upon the subset of the data that is publicly available.

Where data is less readily available, such as for potential OECMs, ICCAs and PPAs, data has also been compiled from published reports and scientific literature to provide greater awareness of these less commonly recorded aspects. These data are provided to highlight the need for comprehensive reporting on these areas to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM. Parties are invited to work with indigenous peoples, local communities and private actors to submit data under the governance of these actors, with their consent, to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM.

Overall, PAs and OECMs are essential instruments for biodiversity conservation and to sustain essential ecosystem services that support human well-being and sustainable development, including food, medicine, and water security, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The data in this dossier, therefore, aims to celebrate the current contributions of PAs and OECMs, whilst the gaps presented hope to encourage greater progress, not just for the benefit of biodiversity and the post-2020 GBF, but also to recognize the essential role of PAs and OECMs to the Sustainable Development Goals and for addressing the climate crisis.



SECTION I: CURRENT STATUS

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 refers to both protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). This section provides the current status for all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 where indicators with global data are available. Statistics for all elements are presented using data on both PAs and OECMs (where this data is available and reported in global databases like the WDPA and WD-OECM). It is recognized that statistics reported in the WPDA and WD-OECM might differ from those reported officially by countries due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Details on UNEP-WCMC's methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage area available [here](#). The global indicators adopted here for presenting the status of other elements of Target 11 may also differ from those in use nationally.



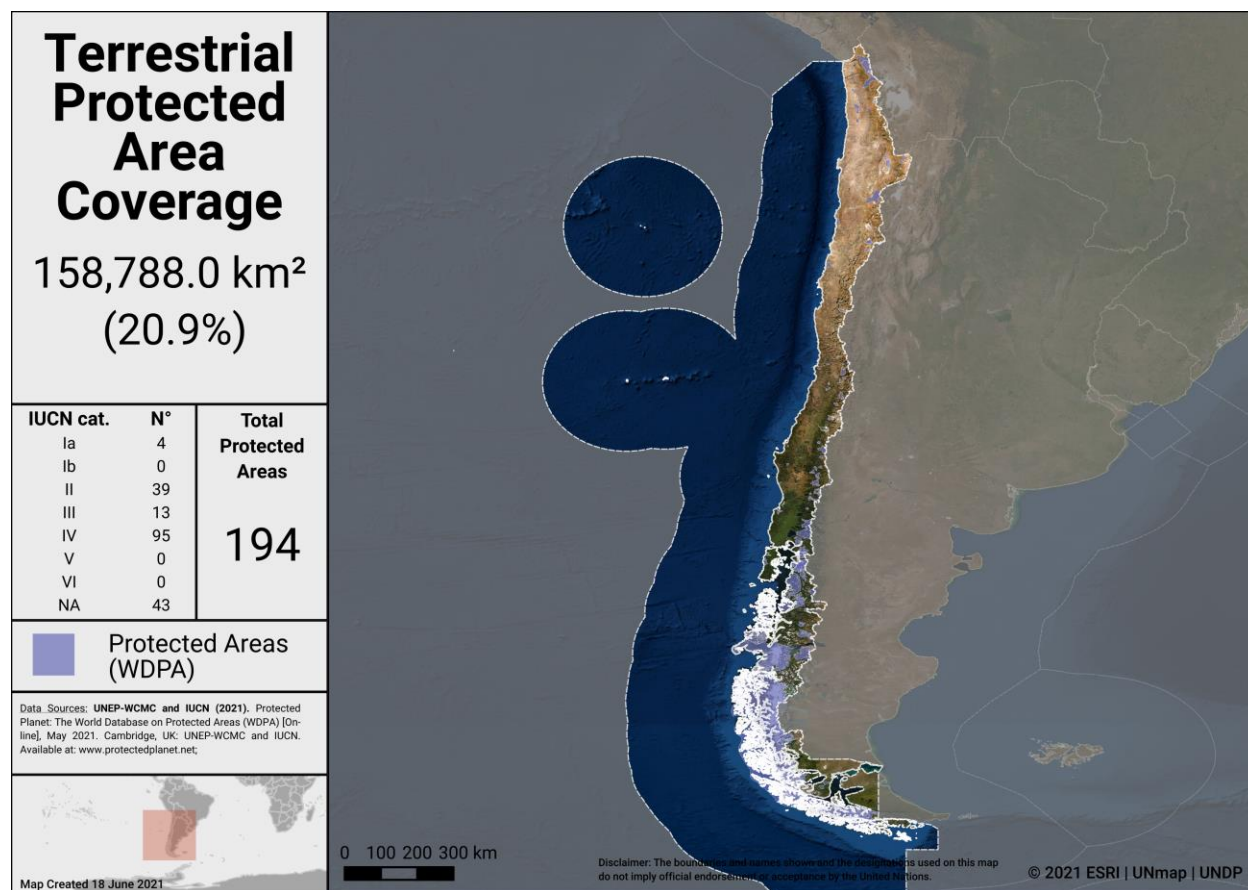
COVERAGE - TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

As of May 2021, Chile has **222** protected areas reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). 10 UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserves are not included in the following statistics (see details on UNWP-WCMC’s methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage [here](#)).

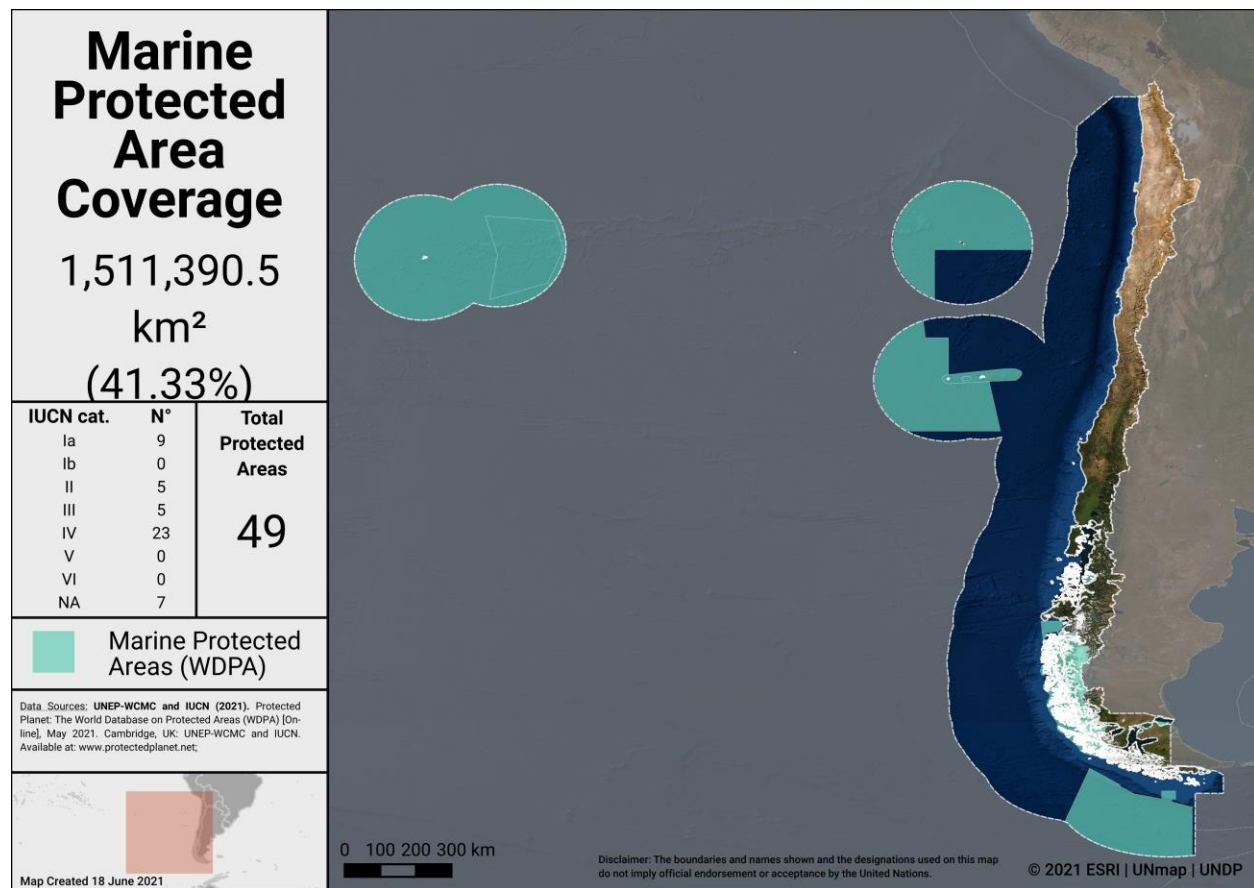
As of May 2021, Chile has **0** OECMs reported in the world database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

Current coverage for Chile:

- 20.9% terrestrial (194 protected areas, 158,788.0 km²)
- 41.3% marine (49 protected areas, 1,511,390.5 km²)



Terrestrial Protected Areas in Chile



Marine Protected Areas in Chile

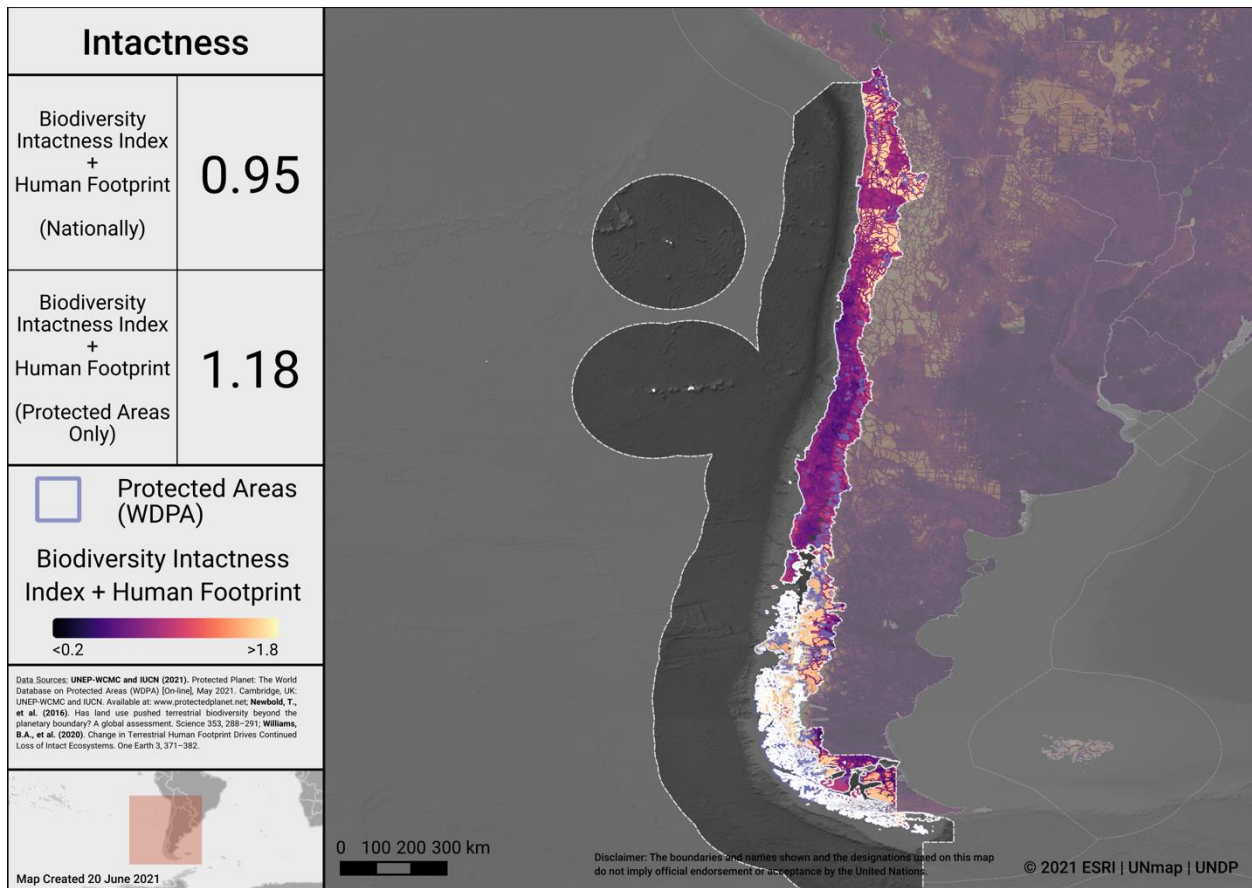
Potential OECMs

There are currently no potential OECMs examples for Chile.

Opportunities for action

Opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, as Chile considers where to add new PAs and OECMs, the map below identifies areas in Chile where intact areas are not currently protected. Focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

13 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE



Intactness in Chile

To explore more on intactness visit the UN Biodiversity Lab: map.unbiodiversitylab.org.

ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS – TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

Ecological representativeness is assessed based on the PAs and OECMs coverage of broad-scale biogeographic units. Globally, ecoregions have been described for terrestrial areas (Dinerstein et al, 2017), marine coastal and shelf ecosystems (to a depth of 200m; Spalding et al 2007) and surface pelagic waters (Spalding et al 2012).

Chile has 13 **terrestrial** ecoregions. Out of these:

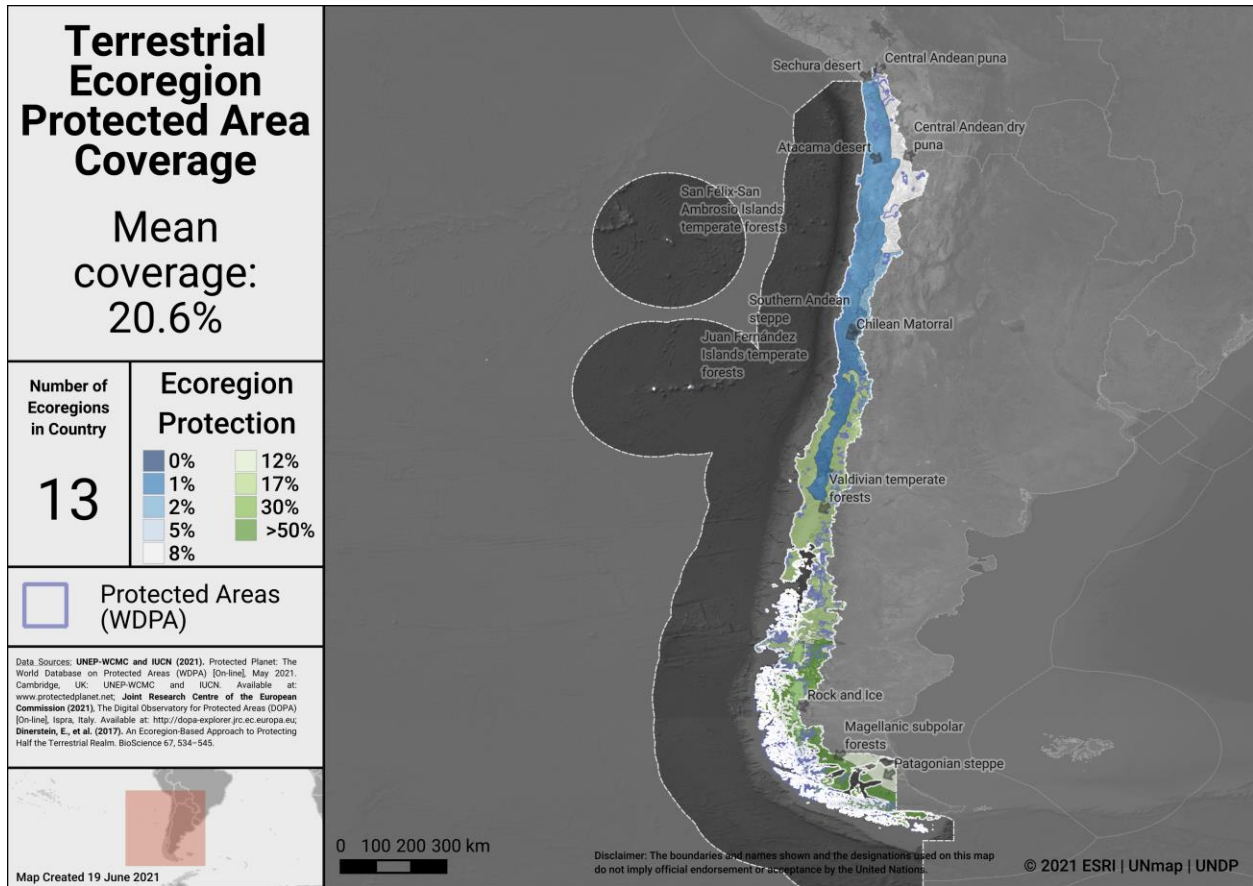
- 11 ecoregions have at least some coverage from PAs and OECMs.
- 5 ecoregions have at least 17% protected within the country.
- The average coverage of terrestrial ecoregions is 20.6%.

Chile has 8 **marine** ecoregions and 2 **pelagic provinces**. Out of these:

- 7 marine ecoregions and 2 pelagic provinces have at least some coverage from reported PAs and OECMs.
- 3 marine ecoregions and 2 pelagic provinces have at least 10% protected within Chile's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- The average coverage of marine ecoregions is 27.1% and the average coverage of pelagic provinces is 42.3%.

A full list of terrestrial ecoregions in Chile is available in Annex I.

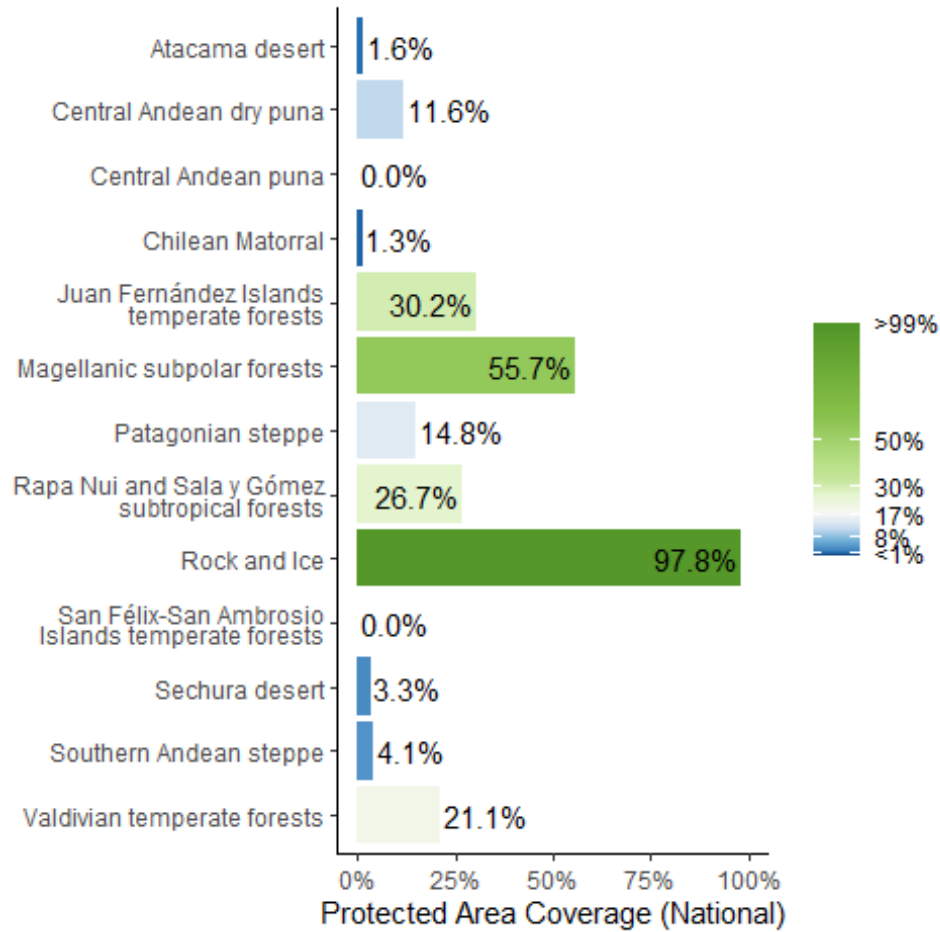




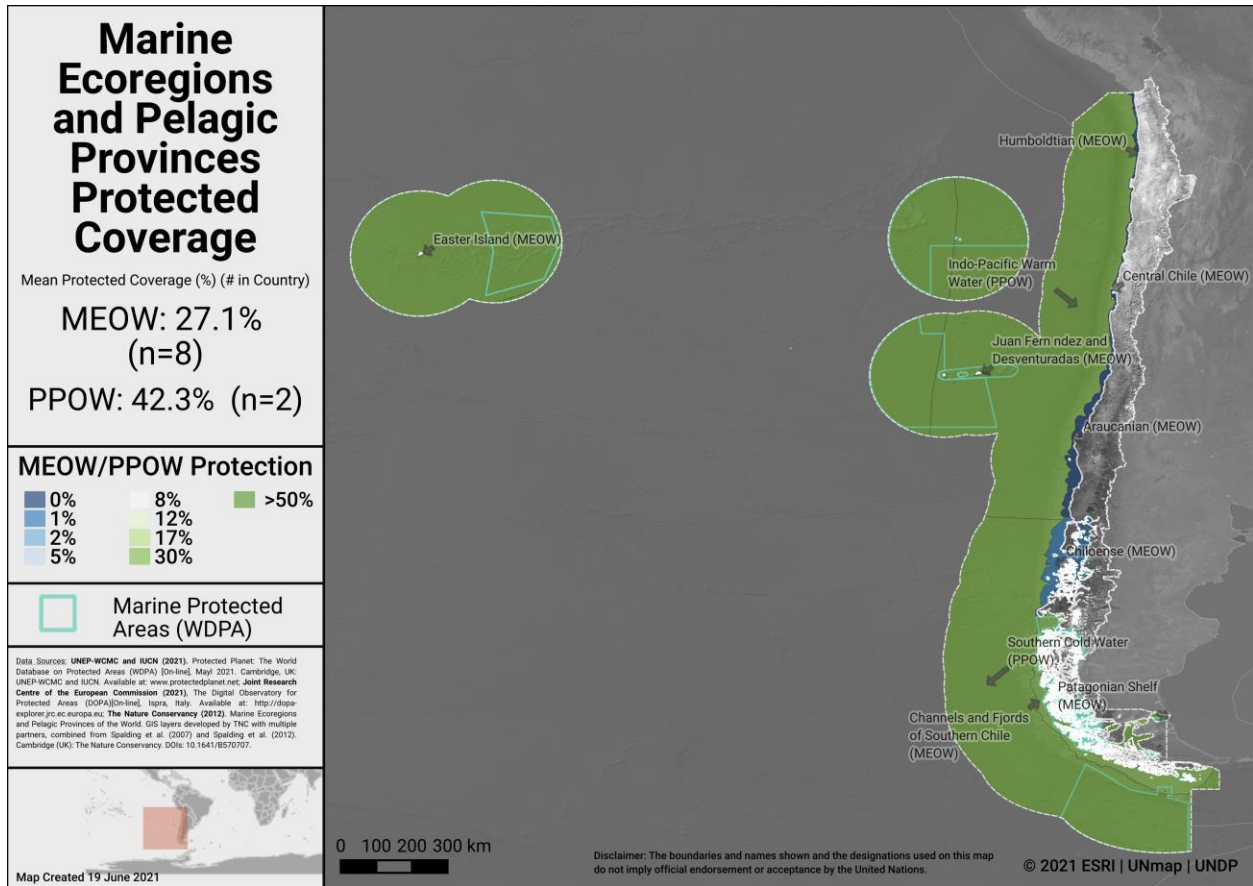
Terrestrial ecoregions in Chile



16 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE

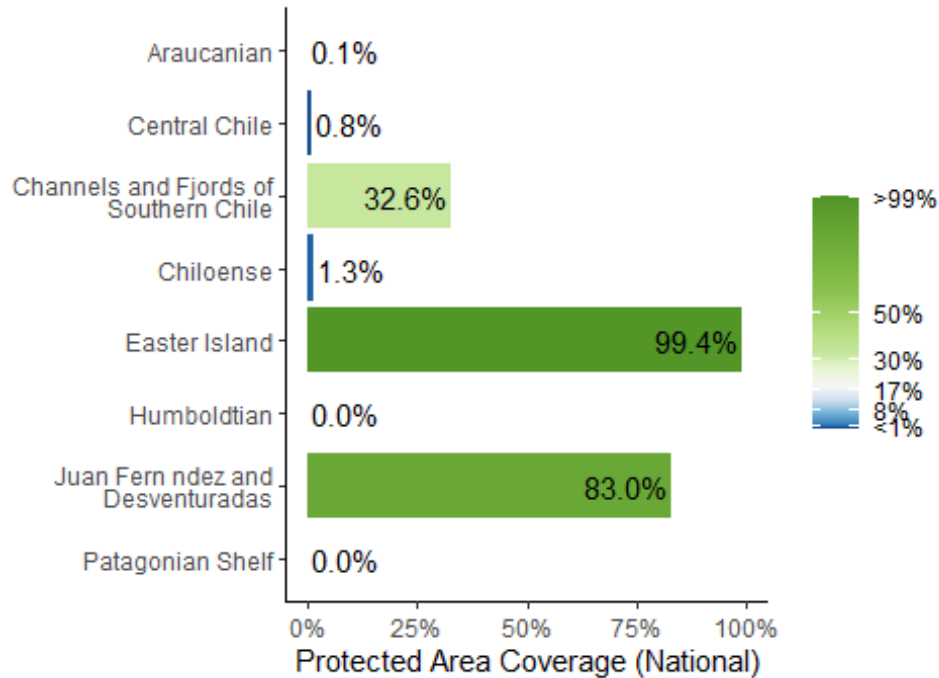


Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Chile

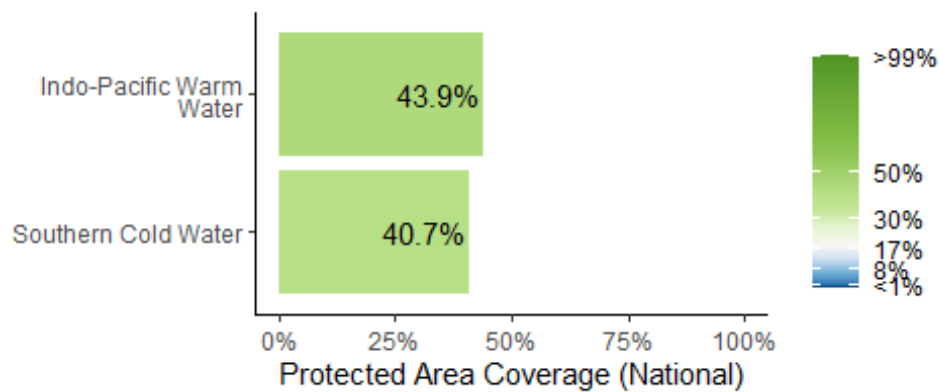


Marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces

18 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE



Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW) in Chile



Pelagic Provinces of the World (PPOW) in Chile

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Chile to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs. Ecoregions which currently have no coverage by PAs or OECMs are key areas for action.

AREAS IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Protected area and OECM coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) provide one proxy for assessing the conservation of areas important for biodiversity at national, regional and global scales. KBAs are sites that make significant contributions to the global persistence of biodiversity (IUCN, 2016). The KBA concept builds on four decades of efforts to identify important sites for biodiversity, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and KBAs identified through Hotspot ecosystem profiles supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. Incorporating these sites, the dataset of internationally significant KBAs includes Global KBAs (sites shown to meet one or more of 11 criteria in the Global Standard for the Identification of KBAs, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and irreplaceability), Regional KBAs (sites identified using pre-existing criteria and thresholds, that do not meet the Global KBA criteria based on existing information), and KBAs whose Global/Regional status is Not yet determined, but which will be assessed against the global KBA criteria within 8-12 years. Regional KBAs are often of critical international policy relevance (e.g., in EU legislation and under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), and many are likely to qualify as Global KBAs in future once assessed for their biodiversity importance for other taxonomic groups and ecosystems. To date, nearly 16,000 KBAs have identified globally, and information on each of these is presented in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas: www.keybiodiversityareas.org.

Chile has 196 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) [**146 KBAs** included in the analysis]

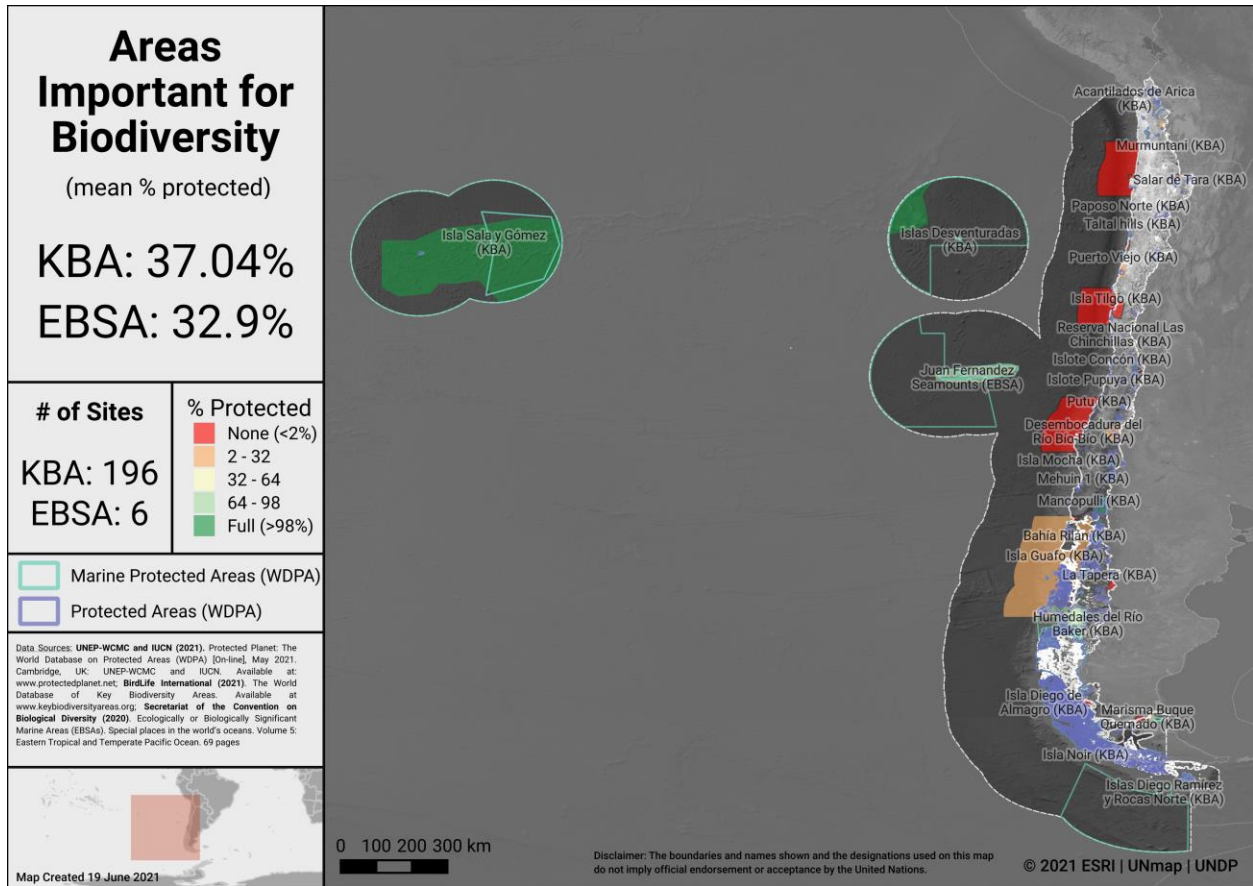
- Mean percent coverage of all KBAs by PAs and OECMs in Chile is **37.0%**.
- **32** KBAs have full (>98%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **36** KBAs have partial coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **78** KBAs have no (<2%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- *50 KBAs lack spatial data to allow PA and OECM coverage to be determined*

Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

Other important areas for biodiversity may also include Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), which were identified following the scientific criteria adopted at COP-9 (Decision IX/20; see more at: <https://www.cbd.int/ebsa/>). Sites that meet the EBSA criteria may require enhanced conservation and management measures; this could be achieved through means including MPAs, OECMs, marine spatial planning, and impact assessment.

There are 6 EBSAs with some portion of their extent within Chile's EEZ, of which 3 EBSAs have <1% coverage from PAs and OECMs.

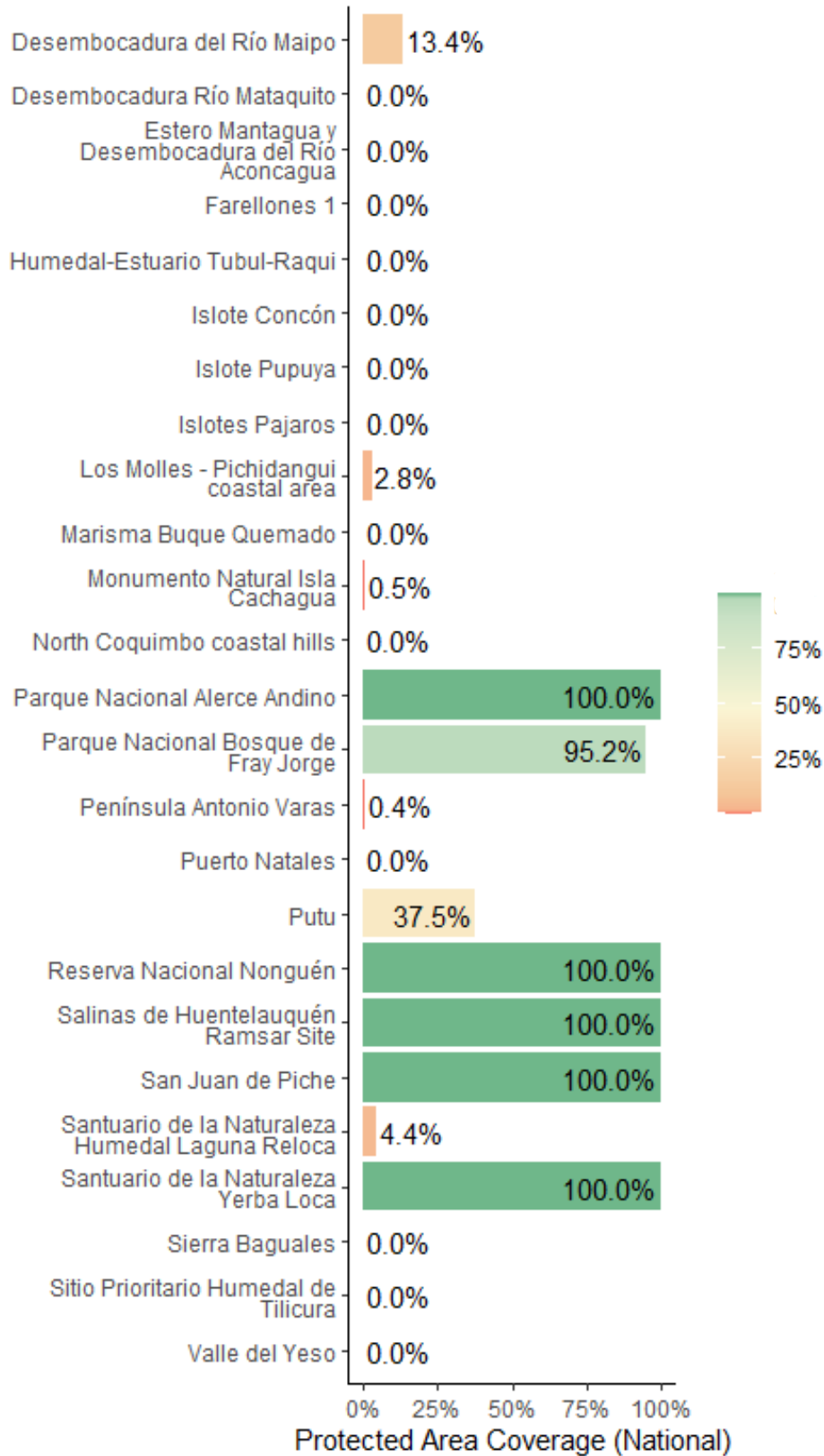




Areas Important for Biodiversity in Chile

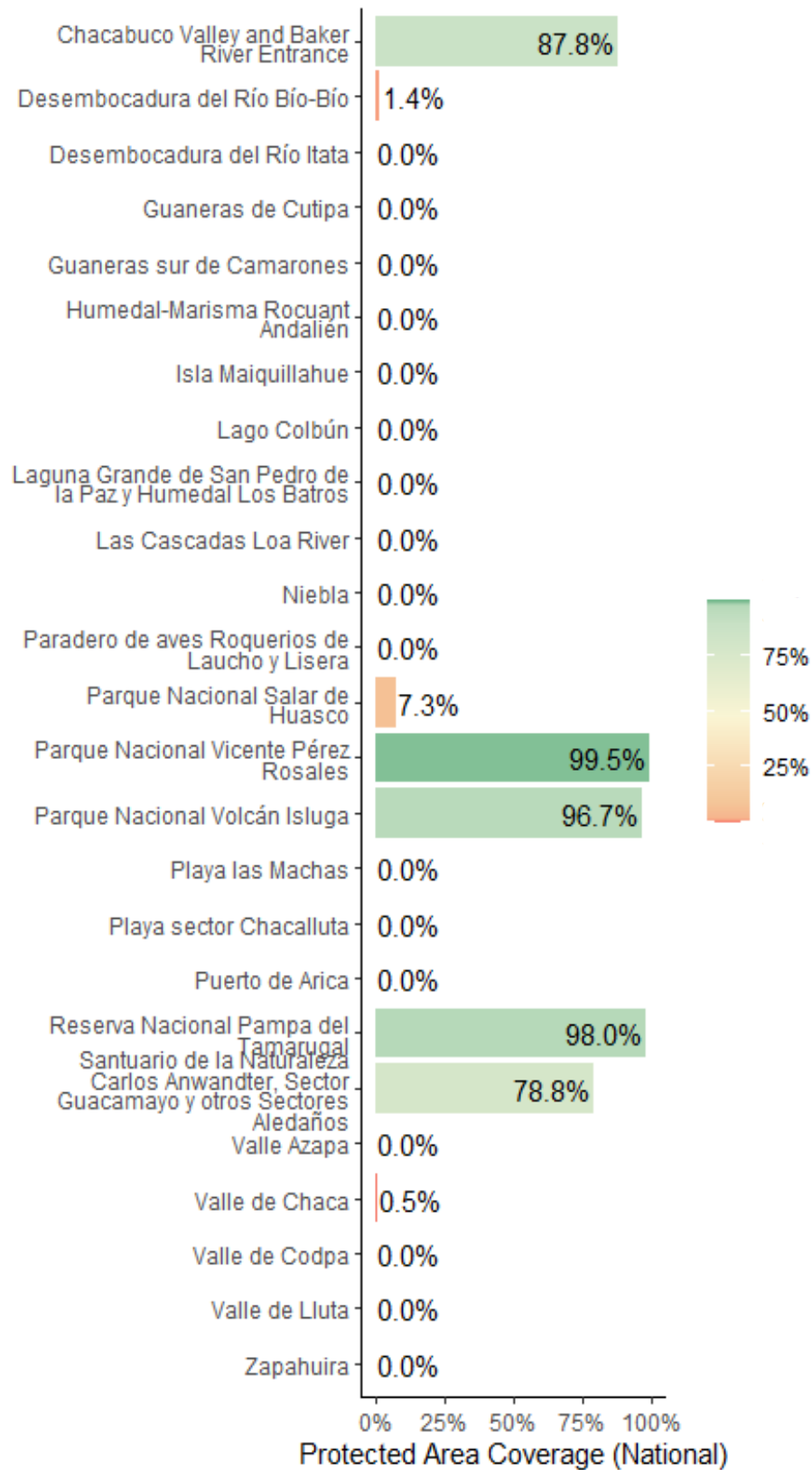


21 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE

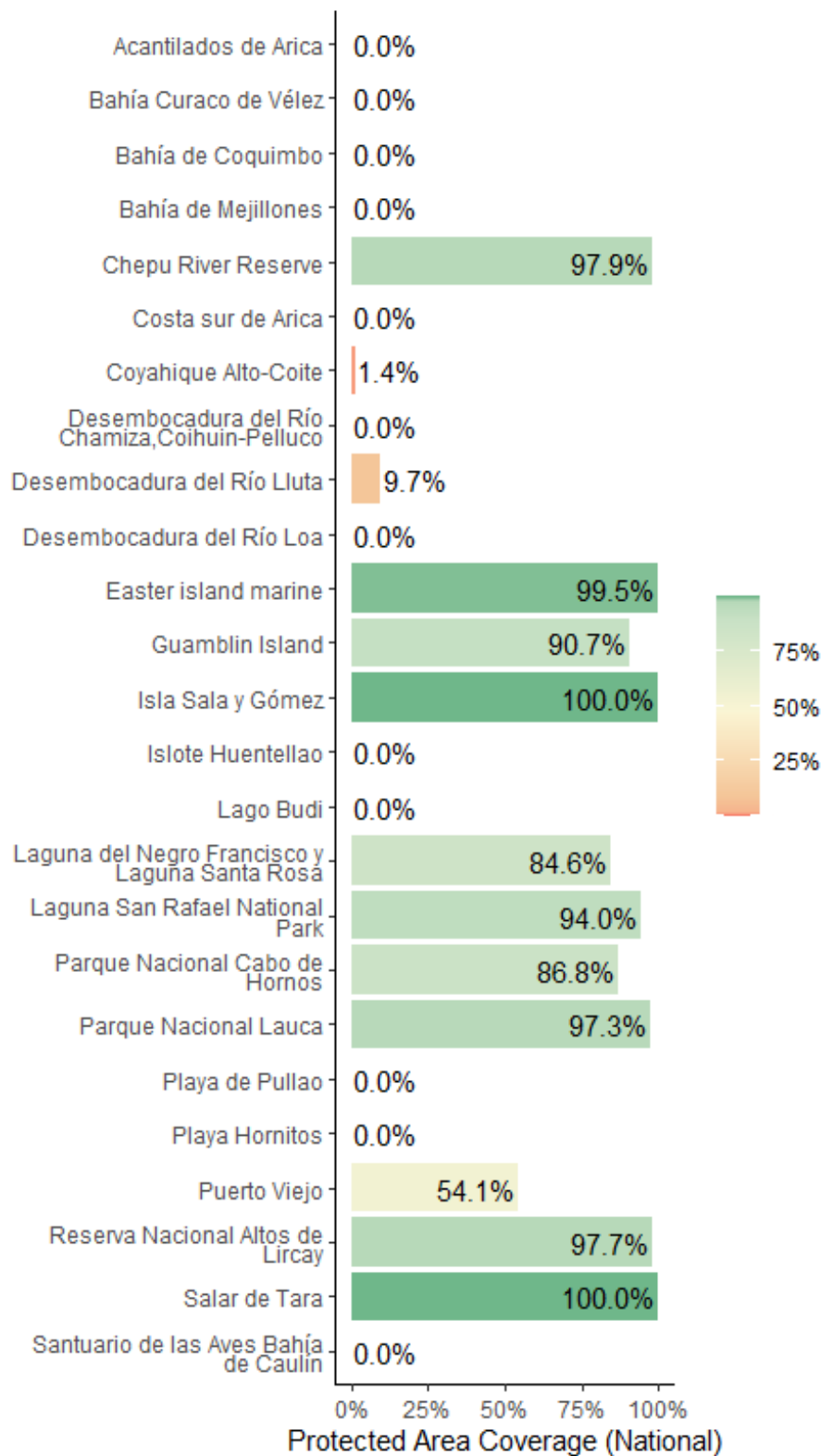


Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Chile

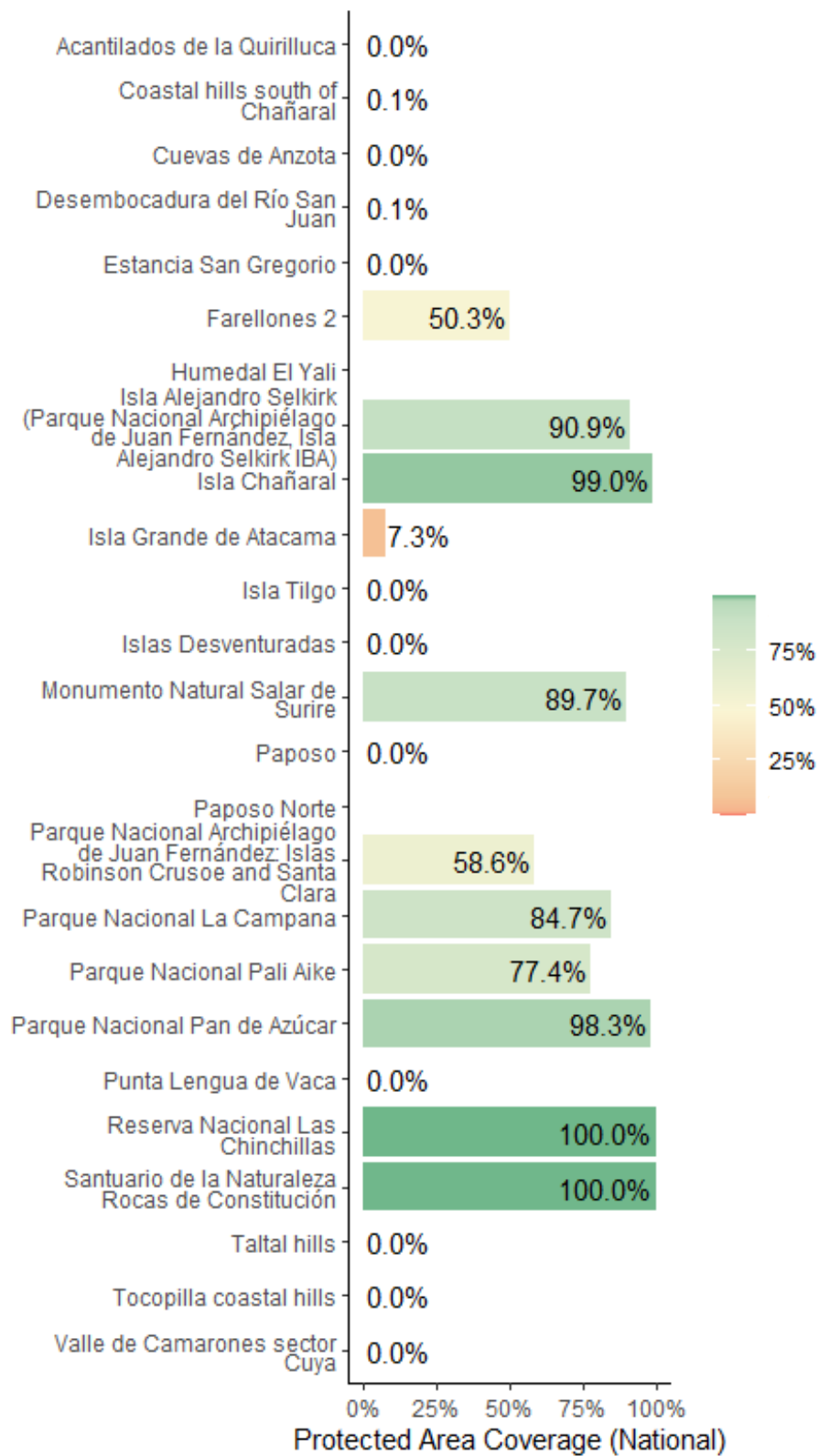
22 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE



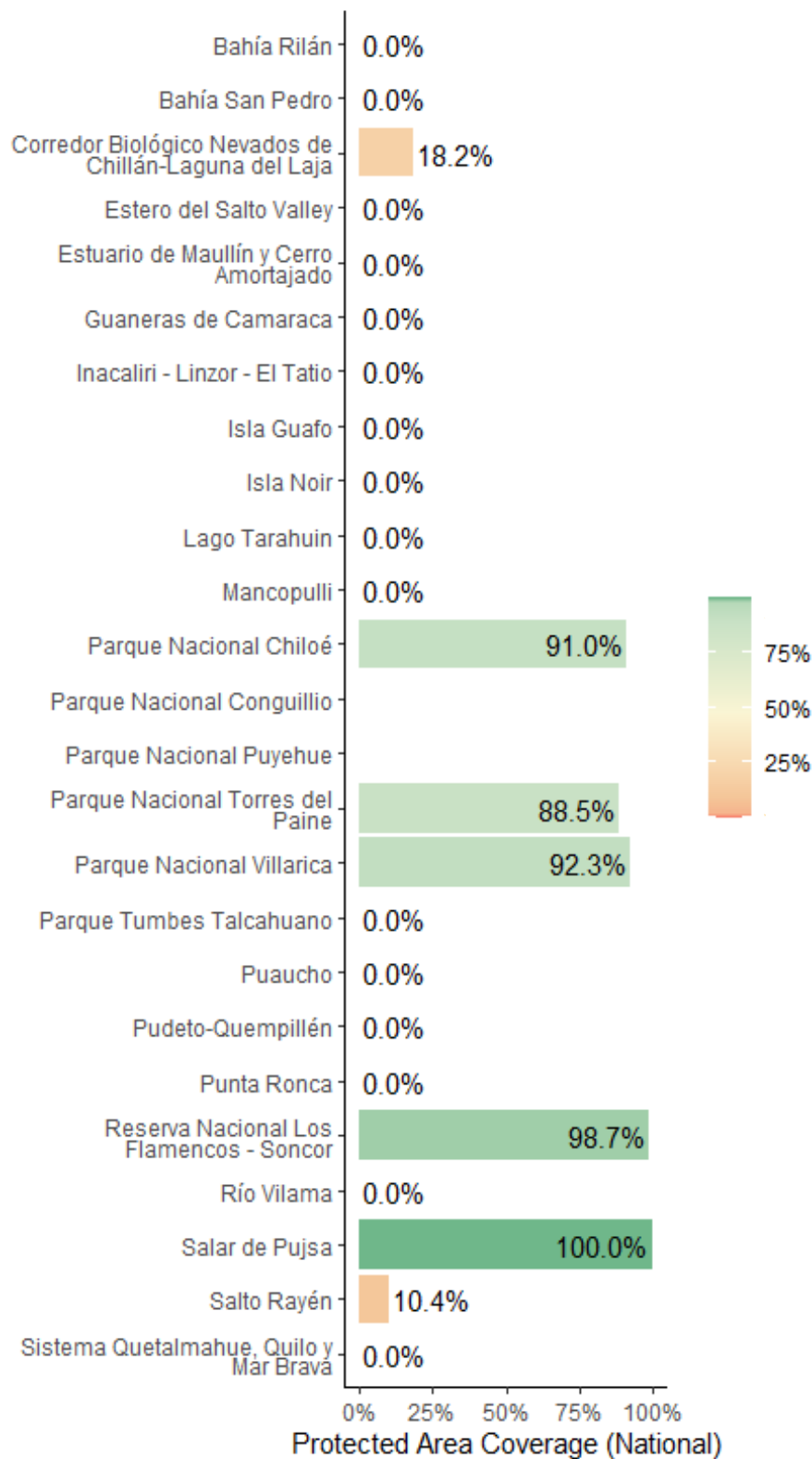
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Chile (continued)



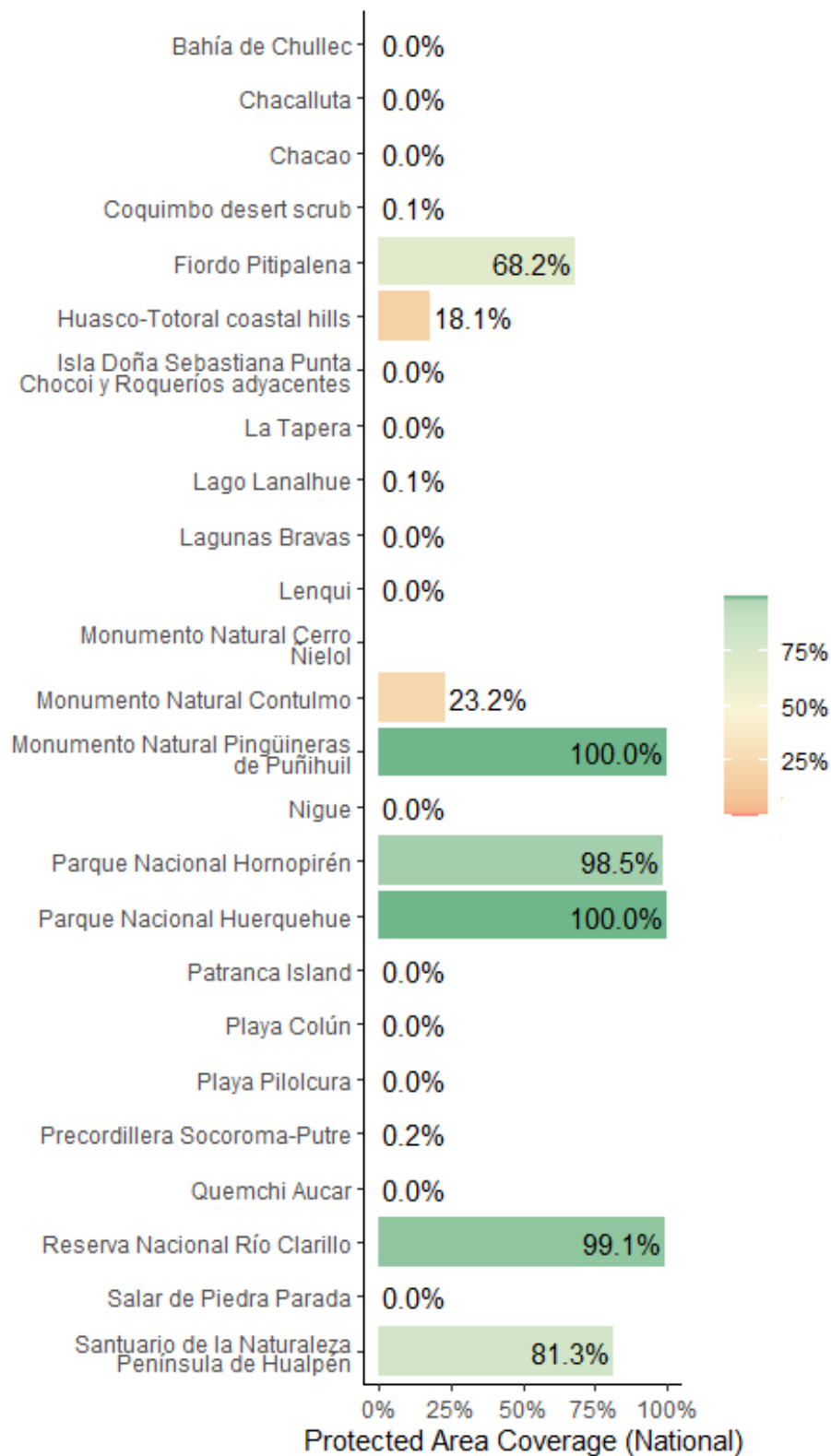
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Chile (continued)



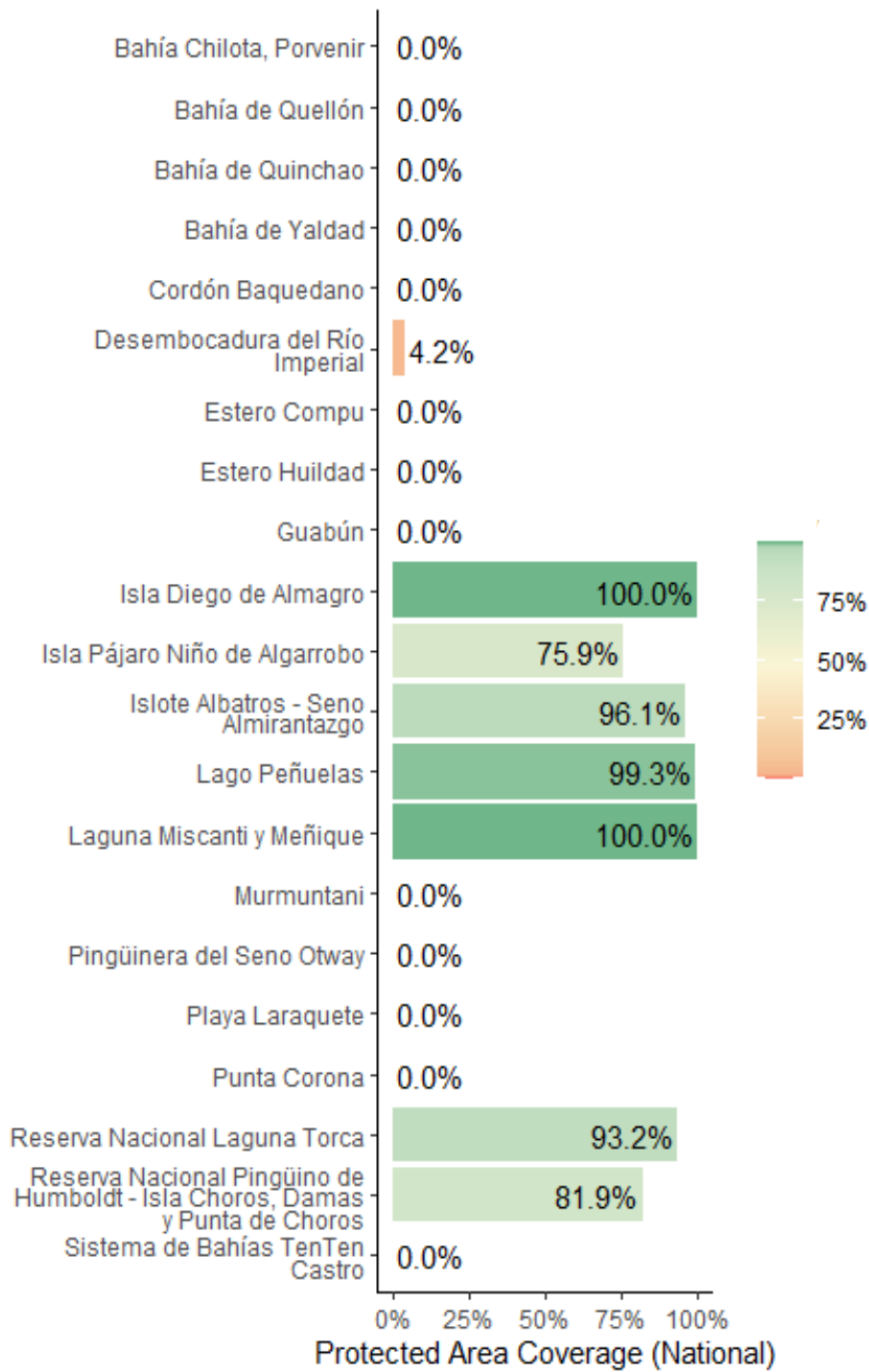
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Chile (continued)



Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Chile (continued)

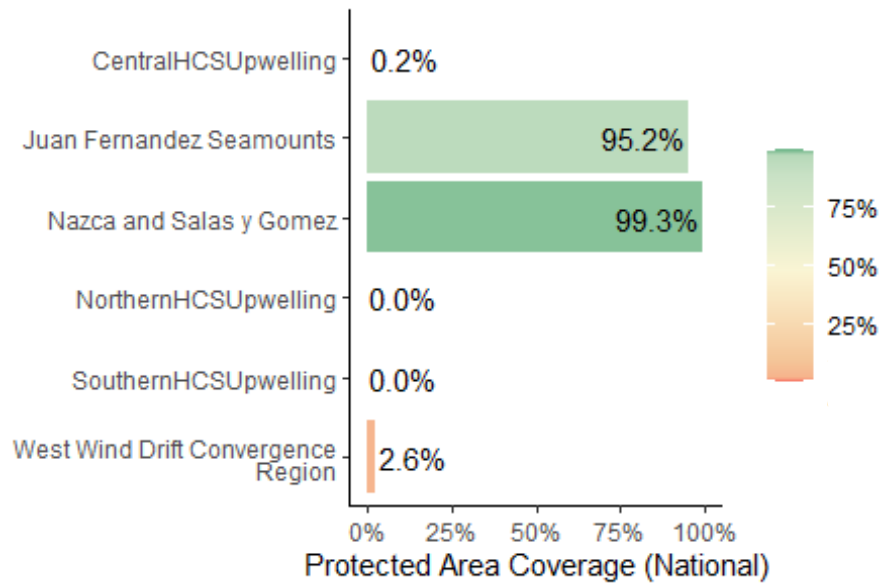


Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Chile (continued)



Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Chile (continued)





Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in Chile

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Chile to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage



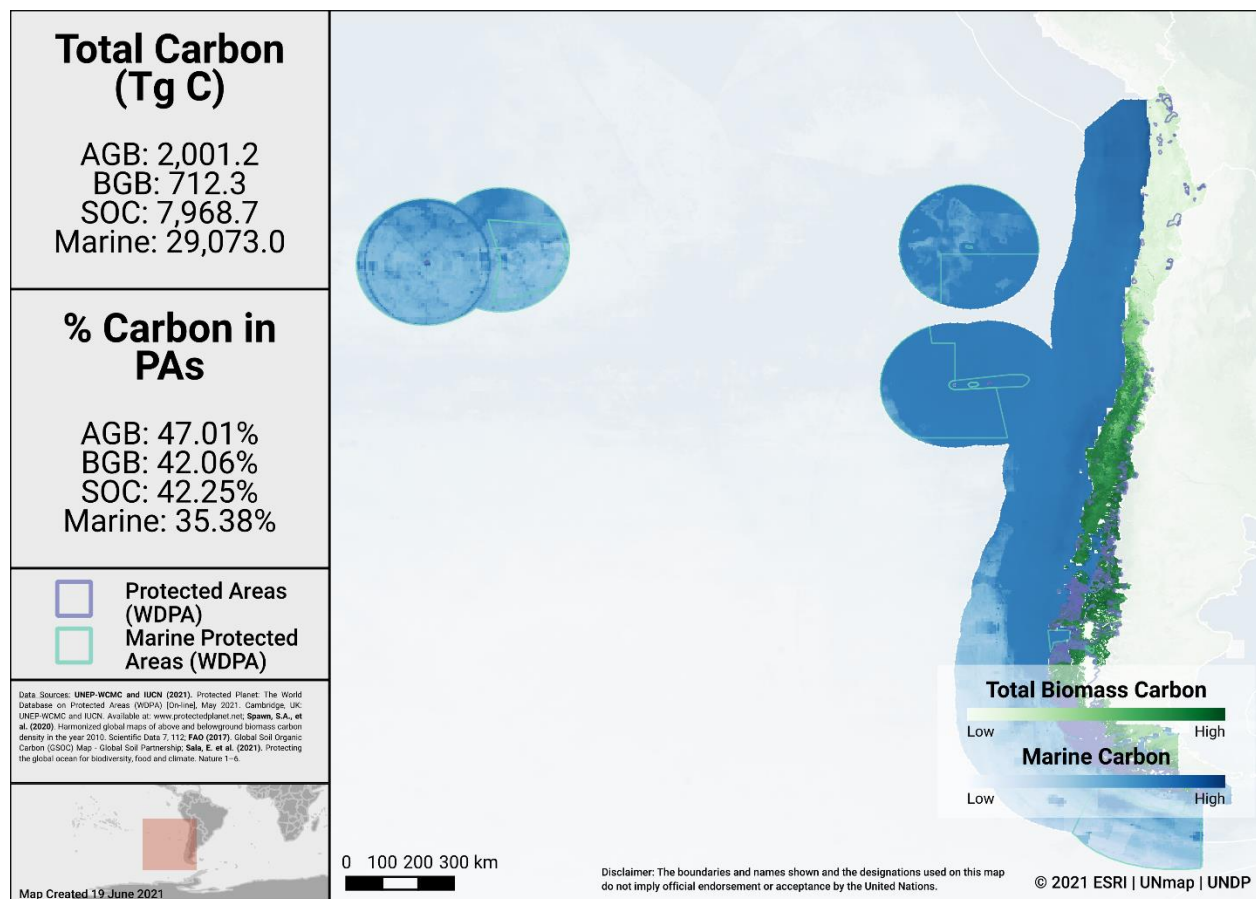
AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

There is no single indicator identified for assessing the conservation of areas important for ecosystem services. For simplicity, two services with available global datasets are assessed here (carbon and water). In future, other critical ecosystem services could be explored.

Carbon

Data for biomass carbon comes from temporally consistent and harmonized global maps of aboveground biomass and belowground biomass carbon density (at a 300-m spatial resolution); the maps integrate land-cover specific, remotely sensed data, and land-cover specific empirical models (see Spawn et al., 2020 for details on methodology). The Global Soil Organic Carbon Map present an estimation of SOC stock from 0 to 30 cm (see FAO, 2017). Data is also presented from global maps of marine sedimentary carbon stocks, standardized to a 1-meter depth (see Sala et al., 2021, and Atwood et al., 2020).

The map below presents the total carbon stocks in Chile and the percent of carbon in protected areas. The total carbon stocks is 2,001.2 Tg C from aboveground biomass (AGB), with 47.0% in protected areas; 712.3 Tg C from below ground biomass (BGB), with 42.1% in protected areas; 7,968.7 Tg C from soil organic carbon (SOC), with 42.2% in protected areas; and 7,968.7 Tg C from marine sediment carbon, with 35.4% in protected areas.



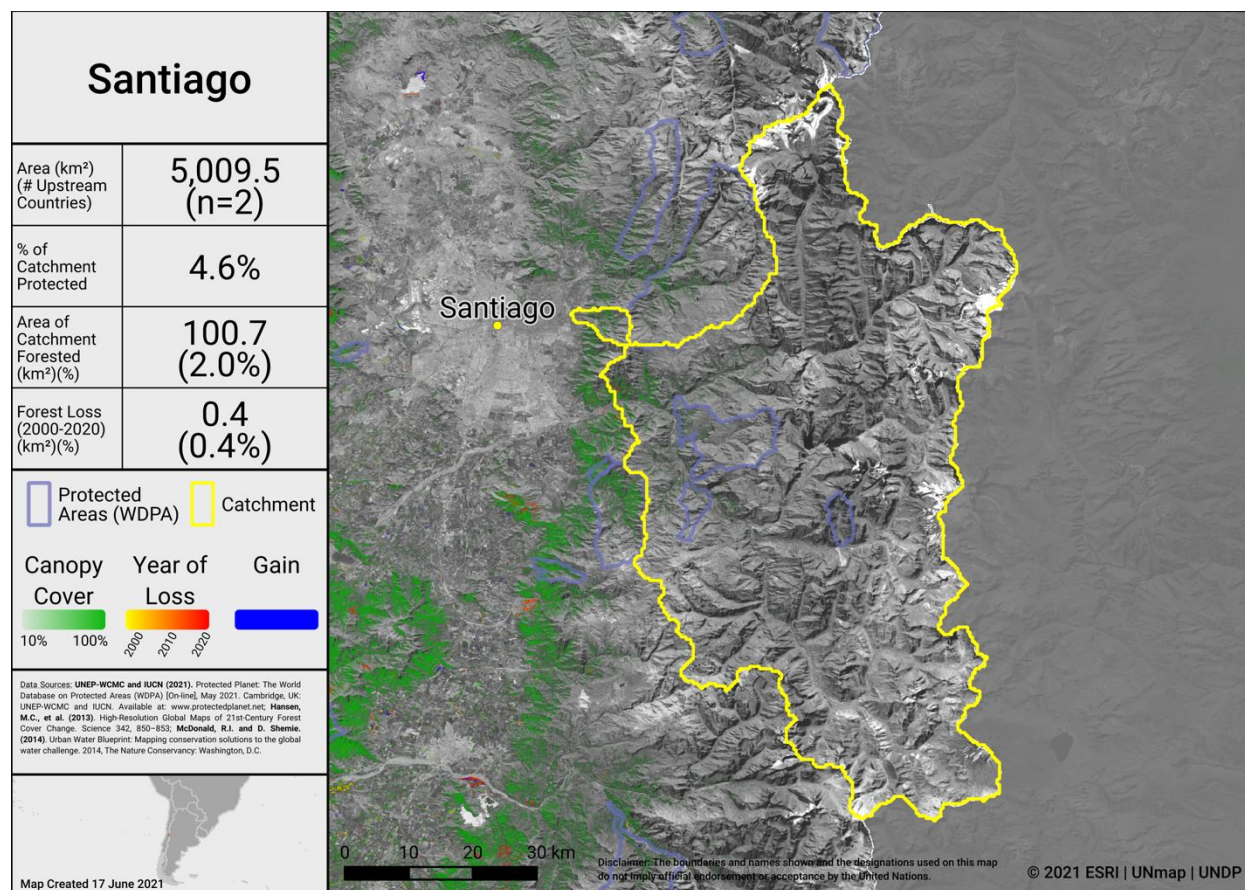
Carbon Stocks in Chile

Water

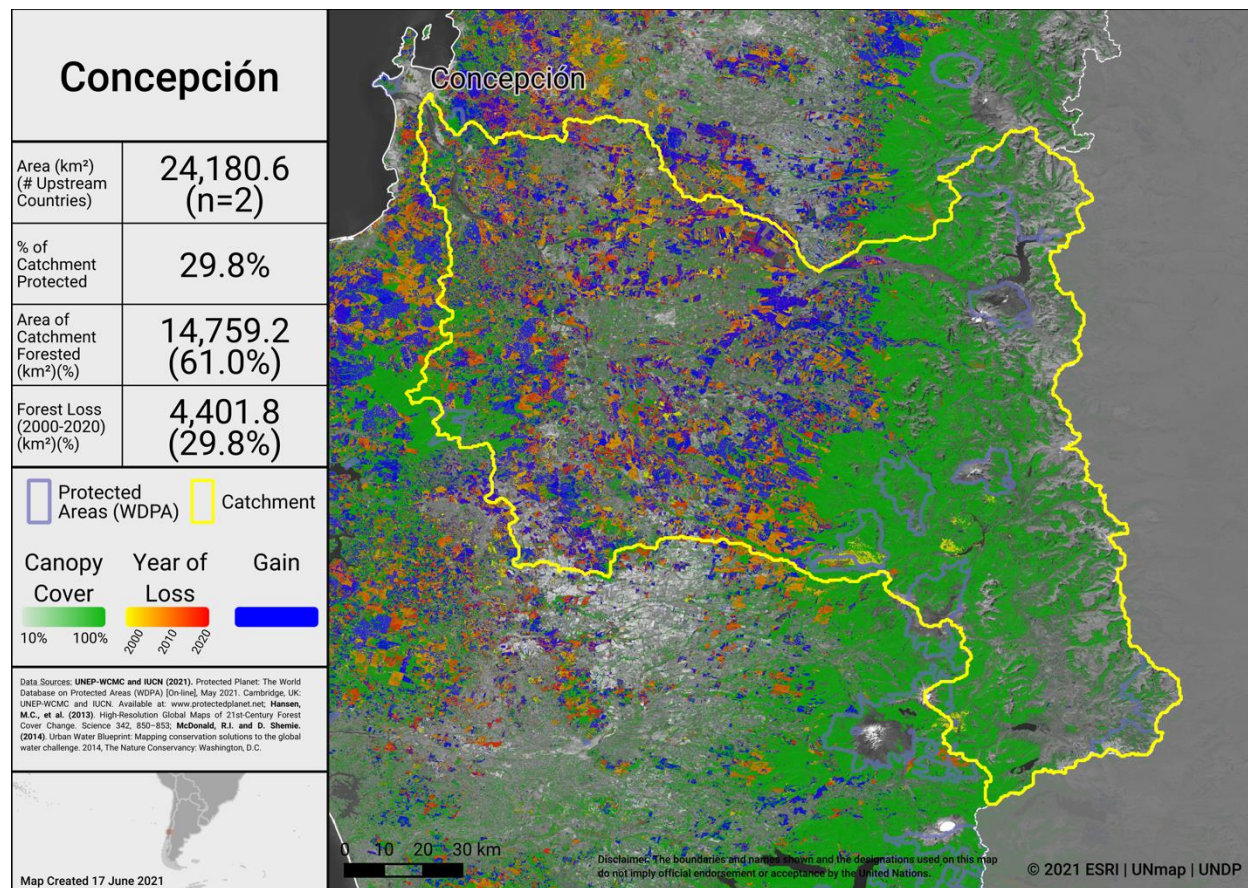
Information on the water sources for 534 cities is available via the City Water Map (CWM) and provides details on the catchment area of the watershed that supplies these cities (see McDonald et al., 2014 for details on methodology).

Forests support stormwater management and clean water availability, especially for large urban populations. Research that has examined the role of forests for city drinking water supplies shows that of the world’s 105 largest cities, more than 30% (33 cities) rely heavily on the local protected forests, which provide ecosystem services that underpin local drinking water availability and quality (Dudley & Stolton, 2003).

Drinking water supplies for cities in Chile may similarly depend on protected forest areas within and around water catchments. The maps below show the percentage forest and PA cover and the forest loss from 2000-2020 in the most heavily populated water catchments of Chile. Intact catchments can support more consistent water supply and improved water quality.



Water catchment in Santiago



Water catchment in Concepción

Opportunities for action

For carbon, there is opportunity for Chile to increase PA and OECM coverage in both marine and terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks, as identified in the map above. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.

For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

CONNECTIVITY & INTEGRATION

Two global indicators, the Protected Connected land indicator (ProtConn; EC-JRC, 2021; Saura et al., 2018) and the PARC-Connectedness indicator (CSIRO, 2019), have been proposed for assessing the terrestrial connectivity of PA and OECM networks. To date there is no global indicator for assessing marine connectivity, though some recent developments include proposed guidance for the treatment of connectivity in the planning and management of MPAs (see Lausche et al., 2021).

Protected Connected Land Indicator (Prot-Conn)

As of January 2021, as reported in the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission's Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) (JRC, 2021), the coverage of protected-connected lands (a measure of the connectivity of terrestrial protected area networks, assessed using the ProtConn indicator) in Chile was 14.3%.

PARC-Connectedness Index

In 2019, as assessed using the PARC-Connectedness Index (values ranging from 0-1, indicating low to high connectivity), connectivity in Chile is 0.52. This represents an increase from 0.50 in 2010.

Corridor case studies

There are currently no corridor case studies available for Chile (but see general details on conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors in Hilty et al 2020).

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for a targeted designation of PAs or OECMs in strategic locations for connectivity and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.

As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).



GOVERNANCE DIVERSITY

There is a lack of comprehensive global data on governance quality and equity in PAs and OECMs. Here, we provide data on the diversity of governance types for reported PAs and OECMs.

As of May 2021, PAs in Chile reported in the WDPA have the following governance types:

- 68.0% are governed by **governments**
 - 64.9% by federal or national ministry or agency
 - 3.2% by sub-national ministry or agency
 - 0.0% by government-delegated management
- 10.8% are under **shared** governance
 - 9.5 % by collaborative governance
 - 1.4% by joint governance
 - 0.0% by transboundary governance
- 8.6% are under **private** governance
 - 8.1% by individual landowners
 - 0.5% by non-profit organisations
 - 0.0% by for-profit organisations
- 0.9% are under **IPLC** governance
 - 0.0% by Indigenous Peoples
 - 0.9% by local communities
- 11.7% **do not** report a governance type

OECMs

As of May 2021, there are **0** OECMs in Chile reported in the WD-OECM, therefore there is no data available on OECM governance types.

Privately Protected Areas (PPAs)

From Gloss et al. (2019), a UNDP study on PPA data for Chile:

- PPAs **are** formally defined in PA legislation (while Chile does not have a legal definition for PPAs, its Environmental Framework Law states that private reserves can be created)
- PPAs **are** directly identified in Chile's recent NBSAP.
- PPAs **are** included as part of the current PA network.
- There are currently **232** private conservation initiatives, totaling **1,255,341 ha**

See full details in Chile's [country profile](#), and summarized in Annex II.



Based on the country reviews presented in Stolton et al. 2014, in Chile there were:

- 308 PPAs that have been established or recognized (as of 2014).
 - These PPAs cover **16,000 km²**.

Territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCAs)

From Kothari et al. (2012) potential ICCAs (or similar designation) in Chile include:

- There are two documented cases, covering **850.0 km²**.
 - There is no overall figure (just 2 documented cases)
 - As further documentation takes place, the figure is likely to go up manifold.

Other Indigenous lands

Lands managed and/or controlled by Indigenous Peoples cover an area of 89,513.0 km², of which 74,928.0 km² falls outside of formal protected areas. Indigenous lands with a human footprint less than 4 (considered as 'natural landscapes') cover an area of 61,262.0 km² (for details on analysis see Garnett et al., 2018).

For Chile, evidence for the presence of Indigenous Peoples comes from: Indigenous Work Group on Indigenous Affairs. Indigenous World 2017 (Indigenous Working Group on Indigenous Affairs, 2017).

Boundaries of the lands Indigenous Peoples manage or have tenure rights over come from: Corporación Nacional de Desarrollo Indígena. Sistema Integrado de Información v.20. <http://siic.conadi.cl/> (2017).

Opportunities for action

Explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Chile this could relate to governance by Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities (IPLC), etc. Increase efforts to identify the governance types for the 11.7% of sites that do not have their governance type reported.

There is also opportunity for Chile to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. Examples of existing tools and methodologies include: Governance Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (Franks & Brooker, 2018), Social Assessment of Protected Areas (Franks et al 2018), and Site-level assessment of governance and equity (IIED, 2020). As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

This section provides information on the coverage of PAs and OECMs with completed protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments as reported in the global database (GD-PAME). The proportion of terrestrial and marine PAs with completed PAME assessments is also calculated and compared with the 60% target agreed to in COP-10 Decision X/31. Information is also included regarding changes in forest cover nationally within PAs and OECMs.

Protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments

As of May 2021, Chile has 222 PAs reported in the WDPA; of these PAs, 65 (29.3%) have management effectiveness evaluations reported in the global database on protected area management effectiveness (GD-PAME).

- 6.0% (45,469 km²) of the terrestrial area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
 - 28.6% of the area of terrestrial PAs have completed evaluations.
- 0.0% (1,403 km²) of the marine area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
 - 0.1% of the area of marine PAs have completed evaluations.

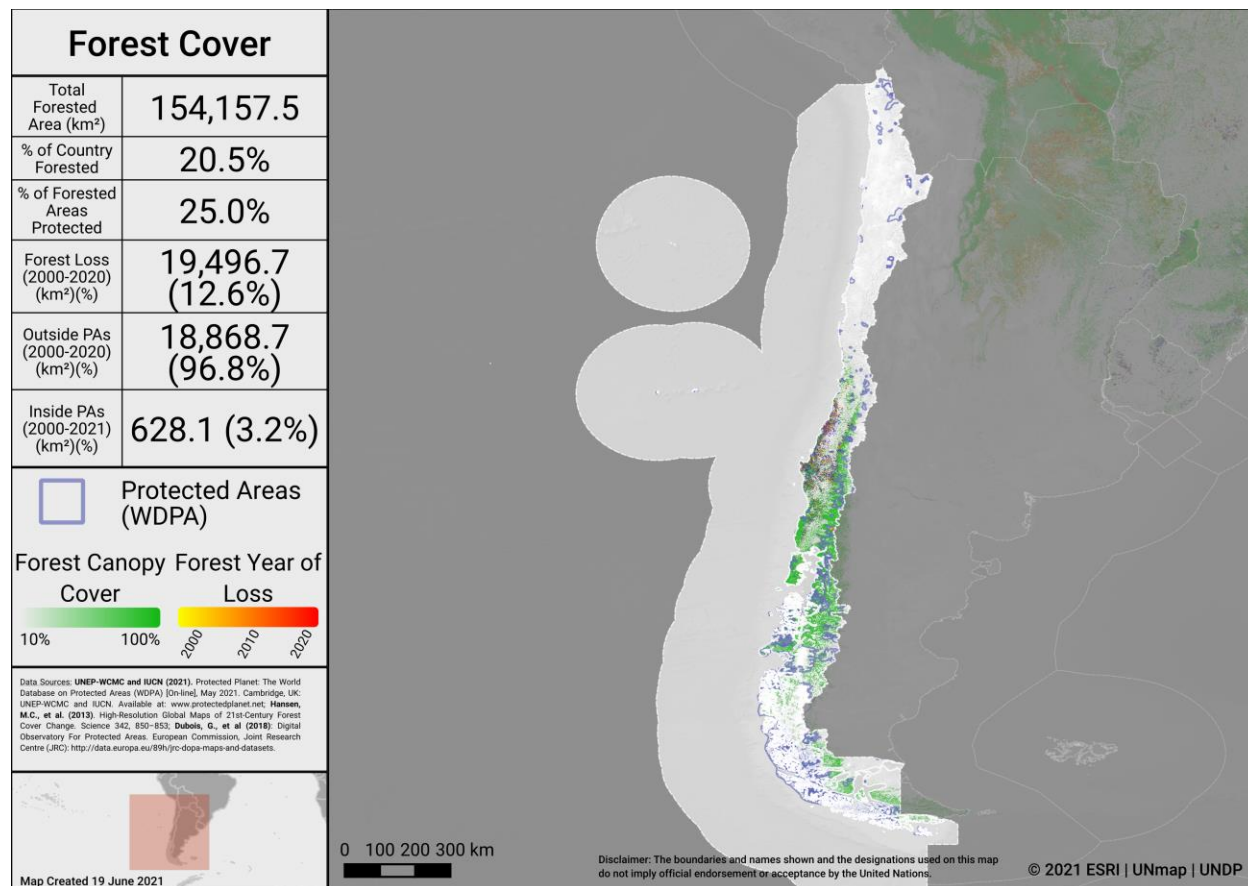
The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs.

As of May 2021, there are 0 OECMs in Chile reported in the WD-OECM and no information available on the management effectiveness of potential OECMs.

Changes in forest cover in protected areas and OECMs

Forested areas in Chile cover approximately 20.5% of the country, an area of 154,157.5 km². Approximately 25.0% (38,497.9 km²) of this is within the protected area estate of Chile. Over the period 2000-2020 loss of forest cover amounted to over 19,496.7 km², or 2.6% of the country (12.6% of forest area), of which 628.1 km² (3.2% of forest loss) occurred within protected areas. The map below shows how forest cover has changed in Chile from 2000-2020 both inside and outside of PAs. This can indicate how effective PAs are in reducing forest cover loss.





Forest Cover and Forest Loss in Chile

Opportunities for action

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for both terrestrial and marine PAs to achieve the target.

There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.

SECTION II: EXISTING PROTECTED AREA AND OECM COMMITMENTS

PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM 2015-2016 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

National priority actions for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 were provided by Parties following a series of regional workshops in 2015 and 2016. The Capacity-building workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 took place 28 September - 1 October 2015 in Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. Progress towards the quantitative targets for marine and terrestrial coverage has been assessed based on data reported in the WDPA and WD-OECM as of 2021. For more information, see the workshop report at: <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

The following actions were identified during the workshops:

Terrestrial coverage: Creation of 5 new protected land areas in more than 200 thousand hectares [*completed*: >5 sites added from 2016-2020, increasing coverage by >1.9 mil ha].

Marine coverage: Creation of 5 new marine protected areas, more than 30 million hectares [*completed*: cover increased by >130 mil ha (7 marine parks and several MCPAs)].

Ecological representation:

- 1) Increase the representativeness of ecoregions less protected (central Chile and the Atacama Desert)
- 2) Increase the representativeness in the marine ecoregions of Juan Fernandez and Desventuradas, Easter Island and Humboldtina
- 3) Formally declare new National system of PAs

Areas Important for biodiversity and ecosystem services:

- 1) Identification of priority sites for conservation of biodiversity in the marine environment, mainly in the marine ecoregions: Humboldtiana, Araucana and Central Chile
- 2) Classification of terrestrial ecosystems corresponding to IUCN categories
- 3) Creation of a National Action Plan for wetlands (2015-2030) (*Plan de acción Nacional de la Estrategia de Humedales*)
- 4) Implementation of the New Strategy for Marine and Oceanic Island Conservation
- 5) Classification of marine ecosystems
- 6) Implementation of the National Action Plan for Protected Areas (2015-2020)



- 7) Implementation of environmental monitoring systems for wetlands and land use planning.

Connectivity: Biological corridor protection in the Mediterranean ecosystem of Chile through the GEF Corridors project by applying at a pilot scale the law on soil conservation districts, waters and forests (*ley de distritos de conservación de suelos, aguas y bosques*).

Management effectiveness:

- 1) Application of a standardized methodology for the development of conservation projects in public and private protected areas
- 2) Implementation of a new information platform for the national system of protected areas (*registro nacional de áreas protegidas*)
- 3) Management effectiveness assessment of all PA with the METT methodology 4
- 4) Current implementation of management effectiveness assessment of the PA system (METT), to support decision making and continuous improvement (periodically c / 5 years)
- 5) Financing of 800 million pesos by the FNDR to improve management AMCP Isla Grande de Atacama.

Governance and Equity: Draft legislation to create the Agency of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (*Servicio de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas*).

Integration: Creation of criteria and guidelines to better integrate PAs and in conformance with international designation (ex. RAMSAR and Biosphere Reserves).

OECMs:

- 1) Develop new projects for the implementation of conservation landscapes in the regions of Los Rios and Los Lagos
- 2) Adoption of the draft law creating the Agency for Biodiversity and Protected Areas recognizing other conservation tools such as biological corridors, conservation landscapes and priority sites for biodiversity conservation.



NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)

Chile has submitted an NBSAP during the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (most recent NBSAP is available at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/>).

National Target: By 2030 the rate of ecosystem and species loss will have been reduced by 75% and will be close to zero where it is prioritized.

Strategic Guidelines (related to Target 11)

- Definition of conservation objectives for the management, protection, and restoration of areas of high ecological value and their ecosystem services.
- Updating and identification of priority sites based on areas of high ecological value and their ecosystem services, for the targeting and implementation of effective protection, restoration and sustainable management actions.
- Promotion, institutionalization and implementation of conservation landscapes, in terrestrial and aquatic spaces, that include areas of high value for their biodiversity and sustainable use.
- Creation, expansion and effective management of public and private protected areas in order to adequately represent and protect the country's ecosystems, and the habitats of prioritized species, in terrestrial, inland and marine-coastal environments.
- Definition and implementation of actions for the protection of territories that serve as protection against natural disasters, and for ecosystems that provide relevant ecosystem services, including mountain ecosystems and glaciers.
- Definition and implementation of management mechanisms and tools for the protection of native species and their habitats, strengthening, among others, the Recovery, Conservation and Management of Wild Species plans.
- Identification and protection of the country's genetic heritage, especially endemic native species, using both in situ and ex situ protection measures.
- Creation and / or improvement of regulations for the protection of ecosystems and native species, which make it possible to stop their deterioration and their ecosystem services.

Activity 11: Strengthen the regulatory framework and implement a network of marine protected areas managed efficiently and effectively.

Goal 11.1 By 2020, 50% of marine protected areas will be part of a network and will have management plans in place.

Goal 11.2 By 2030, the regulatory framework will have been strengthened and a network with 80% of the marine protected areas will have been implemented with their management plans in execution.



Actions from the NBSAP will also address other elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11:

NBSAP Action number	Action (original language from NBSAP)	Action (English translation)
2.1	Al 2020, se habrán establecido y estarán vigentes y operativos, al menos, 5 convenios con instituciones públicas y académicas para la generación, intercambio y difusión del conocimiento científico y técnico entre actores relevantes del SNAP; al 2030, se habrán establecido 8.	By 2020, at least 5 agreements with public and academic institutions for the generation, exchange and dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge among relevant SNAP stakeholders will have been established and will be in force and operational; by 2030, 8 will have been established.
2.2	Al 2020, el 40% de las regiones habrá implementado proyectos e iniciativas regulares de rescate y difusión del conocimiento tradicional y local, paracomplementar y mejorar el manejo y gestión de áreas del SNAP; al 2030, los habrán implementado el 100% de las regiones.	By 2020, 40% of the regions will have implemented regular projects and initiatives to rescue and disseminate traditional and local knowledge, to complement and improve the management and administration of SNAP areas; by 2030, 100% of the regions will have implemented them.
3.1	Al 2018, se habrán identificado y consensuado, con la información disponible, las áreas prioritarias a proteger por el SNAP en el mediano y largo plazo, a escala regional y nacional, incorporando progresivamente áreas de escala local prioritarias para el SNAP, en el ámbito terrestre y marino.	By 2018, the priority areas to be protected by the SNAP in the medium and long term, at regional and national scales, will have been identified and agreed upon with the available information, progressively incorporating local-scale priority areas for the SNAP, in the terrestrial and marine spheres.
4.1	Al 2020, al menos, 120.000 personas pertenecientes a diversos grupos objetivo participarán en programas anuales de sensibilización y educación ambiental en las áreas protegidas del SNAP.	By 2020, at least 120,000 people belonging to various target groups will participate in annual environmental awareness and education programs in SNAP protected areas; By 2030, at least 200,000 people

NBSAP Action number	Action (original language from NBSAP)	Action (English translation)
5.1	Al 2020, el 10% de la población nacional estará consciente de la importancia de las áreas protegidas para la conservación de la biodiversidad y el bienestar de las personas; al 2030, el 50% de la población nacional estará consciente de la importancia de las áreas protegidas para la conservación de la biodiversidad y el bienestar de las personas	By 2020, 10% of the national population will be aware of the importance of protected areas for biodiversity conservation and human well-being; by 2030, 50% of the national population will be aware of the importance of protected areas for biodiversity conservation and human well-being; by 2030, 50% of the national population will be aware of the importance of protected areas for biodiversity conservation and human well-being.
6.1	Al 2018, se habrá integrado formalmente en el Comité Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (CNAP) a representantes de organizaciones no gubernamentales, la academia y el sector privado asociado a la conservación de la biodiversidad, en el marco del Servicio de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas (SBAP).	By 2018, representatives of non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector associated with biodiversity conservation will have been formally integrated into the National Committee for Protected Areas (CNAP), within the framework of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP).
6.2	Al 2020, el 100% de las regiones del país habrán implementado mecanismos o instancias de participación público-privadas regulares para la gestión del SNAP en su dimensión regional.	By 2020, 100% of the country's regions will have implemented regular public-private participation mechanisms or instances for the management of the SNAP in its regional dimension.



APPROVED GEF-5, GEF-6, & GCF PROTECTED AREA PROJECTS

Approved GEF-5 and GEF-6 PA-related biodiversity projects

This includes biodiversity projects from the fifth and sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-5 and GEF-6) with a clear impact of the quantity or quality of PAs; also including some projects occurring within the wider landscapes/seascapes around PAs. Only those with a status of 'project approved' or 'concept approved' as of June 2019 were considered. The qualifying elements likely benefiting from each GEF project is assessed based on a keyword search of Project Identification Forms (PIF).

GEF ID	PA increase?	Area to be added (km ²)	Qualitative elements potentially benefiting (based on keyword search of PIFs)
4857	No	N/A	Effectively managed; Equitably managed
4939	No	N/A	All except Ecologically representative and Areas important for biodiversity
4968	No	N/A	Ecosystem services; Effectively managed; Equitably managed; Integration
5506	No	N/A	Areas important for biodiversity; Effectively managed
5135	No	N/A	All except Ecologically representative
5429	No	N/A	Areas important for biodiversity; Effectively managed; Integration
9766	No	N/A	All except Ecosystem services and Connectivity

Approved Green Climate Fund (GCF) Protected Area-related biodiversity projects

The Green Climate Fund's investments listed as approved projects as of May 2021 were considered. The GCF supports paradigm shifts in both climate change mitigation and adaptation that may impact quality of PAs or contribute to better integration within the wider land- and seascapes around PAs. Only projects with result areas for either or both *Forest and Land Use and Ecosystems* and *Ecosystem Services* result areas were included.

GCF ID	Project theme	Result area	Target 11 element
FP120	Mitigation	Forest and land use	Integration



UN OCEAN CONFERENCE VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

Voluntary commitments for the UN Ocean Conference are initiatives voluntarily undertaken by governments, the UN system, non-governmental organizations, among other actors—individually or in partnership—that aim to contribute to the implementation of SDG 14 (here we focus in particular on SDG 14.5). The registry of commitments was opened in February 2017, in the lead up to the first UN Ocean Conference (5 to 9 June 2017).

Ocean Actions improving MPA or OECM coverage:

#OceanAction15763: Implementing the Cape Horn Biosphere Reserve, Chile: (i) creating an MPA extended into the Drake Psg, (ii) including D. Ramirez & Horn Is. in its LTER Network, (iii) establishing the Cape Horn Center for education, conservation & sustainable tourism, by the Chilean govt. & Sub-Antarctic Biocultural Conservation Program, coordinated by the (i) Univ. de Magallanes, (ii) Omora Foundation, including the Inst. of Ecology & Biodiversity & P. Catholic Univ. (Chile), with (iii) the Univ. of North Texas, (USA) (Non-governmental organization (NGO)).

- Area to be added: 0 km² (already complete)
- Progress report: No progress report submitted (as of March 2021).
- Further details available at:
<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15763>.

#OceanAction16178: Protecting 1 million sq kms through the \$15 million WCS Marine Protected Area Fund, by Wildlife Conservation Society (Non-governmental organization (NGO)).

- Area to be added: 0 km² (already complete)
- Progress report: Yes (2019), status=On Track.
- Further details available at:
<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16183>.



OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS

Chile's statement at the 2020 UN Biodiversity Summit mentions PAs, OECMs or corridors:

Chile, our country is strongly committed to conserving our oceans, with more than 40% of our marine areas now under protection and in Chile, we're advancing decisively towards setting up a biodiversity and protected areas agency which will be the main agency responsible for the conservation and restoration of biodiversity across our country. Furthermore, we have increased the coverage of protected areas and we launched a national wetlands Protection Plan, which I am sure will help us put a stop to the degradation of all these ecosystems which are essential for preserving life.

High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People

Chile **has** joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People.

The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC) is an intergovernmental group, co-chaired by France and Costa Rica [currently including 65 countries and the European Commission]. Its objective is to support the adoption of a target aiming to protect 30% of the planet's land and 30% of its oceans by 2030 (30x30 target), within the future global framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for the protection of biodiversity, which is to be adopted at the next COP in China this autumn.

Global Ocean Alliance

Chile **has** joined the Global Ocean Alliance: 30by30 initiative.

The Global Ocean Alliance 30by30 is a UK led initiative [currently containing 53 countries as signatories]. Its aim is to protect at least 30% of the global ocean as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) by 2030.



ANNEX I

FULL LIST OF TERRESTRIAL ECOREGIONS

Ecoregion Name	Area (km ²)	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km ²)	% Protected in Country
Atacama desert	104,903.5	100.0	13.9	1,692.7	1.6
Central Andean dry puna	82,735.8	32.5	11.0	9,612.0	11.6
Central Andean puna	940.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chilean Matorral	148,381.6	100.0	19.7	1,942.1	1.3
Juan Fernández Islands temperate forests	145.9	100.0	0.0	44.1	30.2
Magellanic subpolar forests	135,795.7	82.5	18.0	75,689.3	55.7
Patagonian steppe	28,186.0	4.9	3.7	4,177.5	14.8
Rapa Nui and Sala y Gómez subtropical forests	178.0	100.0	0.0	47.5	26.7
Rock and Ice	16,017.1	0.1	2.1	15,662.5	97.8
San Félix-San Ambrosio Islands temperate forests	6.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sechura desert	1,410.4	0.8	0.2	47.0	3.3
Southern Andean steppe	29,881.7	23.9	4.0	1,213.3	4.1
Valdivian temperate forests	203,835.9	82.1	27.0	43,011.7	21.1



ANNEX II

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PPAs

- private entities and individuals maintain the ability to hold legal title over land; ~80% of Chile's territory is privately owned
- Nature Sanctuary (*Santuario de la Naturaleza*) is the only officially recognized protection category open to private landowners; although many landowners have chosen to manage their land as a protected area, in the absence of actual legal protection
 - Currently in the WDPA, there are 19 Nature Sanctuaries under private governance; with another 44 under another governance type.
- In 2016, the Civil Code of Chile was amended to create the Derecho Real de Conservación Medioambiental (DRC), which establishes a voluntary mechanism that allows a landowner to both maintain ownership and conserve their property by establishing a legally binding agreement between private parties
- Chile does not have a legal definition for PPAs; however, the Environmental Framework Law No 19.300 states that private reserves can be created on lands that “contribute significantly to assuring the biodiversity, the preservation of nature, and the conservation of the national heritage.”
- Chile's NBSAP mentions the need to include both public and private entities in efforts to reach conservation goals (cites 232 private conservation initiatives, totaling 1,255,341 ha)

Case studies/best practices:

- *Valdivian Coastal Reserve*: TNC purchased 150,000 ha to create the Reserve; management strategy that combines conservation with visitor access; recognized as the first “carbon compensation” project in Chile
- *Pumalín Park*: ~300,000 ha (one of the largest PPAs in Chile), is a formally recognized Nature Sanctuary; after the death of Douglas Tompkins (who originally purchased the land), an agreement with the government of Chile was reached to transfer 1 mil. acres of private reserve (including Pumalín and Patagonia Parks), to the State in exchange for the State protecting 9 mil. acres of federally owned land (Pumalín Park shifted from a PPA to a federal national park)
- *Ptagonia Sur*: a private company purchased 3,200 ha and set aside 92% of it for conservation lands; supported the creation of one of Chile's first land trusts – Fundación de Conservación Tierra Austral (Tierra Austral).

See additional info in country profile (<http://nbsapforum.net/knowledge-base/resource/chile-country-profile-international-outlook-privately-protected-areas>).



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50 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: CHILE

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