

National Targets mapped to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

Since the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, [44 NBSAPs](#) have been submitted by CBD Parties. Among these 44 NBSAPs, 15 contain national targets that have been officially mapped to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 (Protected Areas). While an additional 14 Parties have conducted this same mapping exercise for their targets, they have submitted this information through their fifth national report or separately. All national targets (mapped and unmapped) are loaded into a searchable database (see <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/default.shtml>) which currently contains a total of 1439 national targets set by 62 Parties. A few examples of protected areas targets are provided below:

Brazil - by 2020, at least 30% of the Amazon, 17% of each of the other terrestrial biomes, and 10% of the marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through protected areas foreseen under the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) Law and other categories of officially protected areas such as Permanent Protection Areas, legal reserves, and indigenous lands with native vegetation, ensuring and respecting the demarcation, regularization, and effective and equitable management, so as to ensure ecological interconnection, integration and representation in broader landscapes and seascapes.

Cameroon - By 2020, at least 30% of the national territory, taking into consideration “ecosystem representativeness” is under effectively and equitably managed protected areas.

India - Ecologically representative areas on land and in inland waters, as well as coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved effectively and equitably, on the basis of PA designation and management and other area-based conservation measures and are integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, covering over 20% of the geographic area of the country, by 2020.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (*draft target indicated in NR5*) - To increase the surface of protected areas to 15% including their functional connectivity (ecological network) and establish effective management of protected areas in collaboration with local communities.

United Kingdom - "Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services" outlines the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea, building upon the Natural Environment White Paper published in June 2011. The strategy stresses the provision of support for healthy well-functioning ecosystems and the establishment of coherent ecological networks. A set of outcomes for 2020 has been defined, including the establishment of a network of marine protected areas containing in excess of 25% of English waters by the end of 2016. The strategy aims to ensure that biodiversity values are considered in the decision-making processes of both the public and private sectors. The government also intends to develop new and innovative financing mechanisms for achieving the 2020 outcomes.