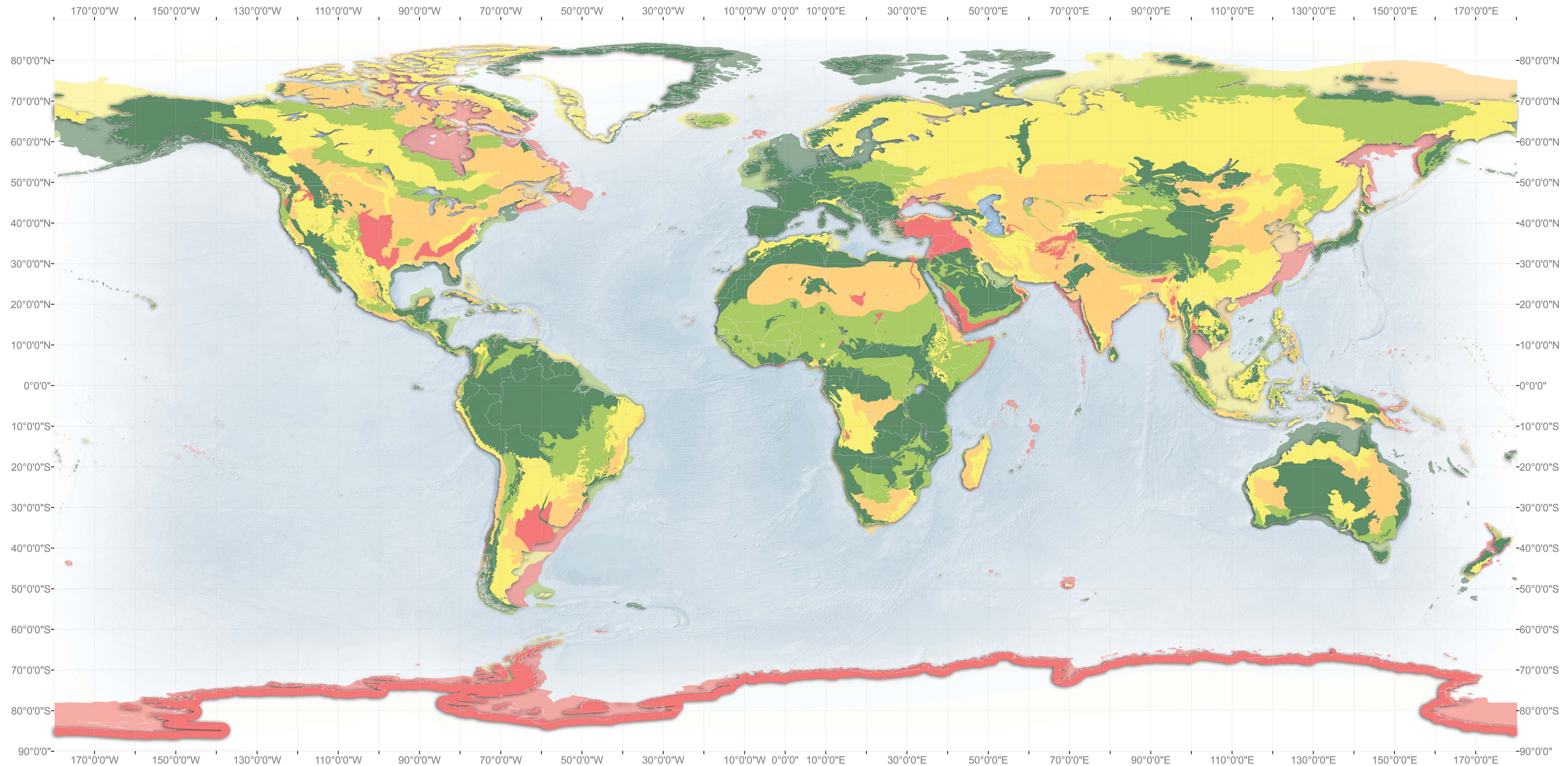
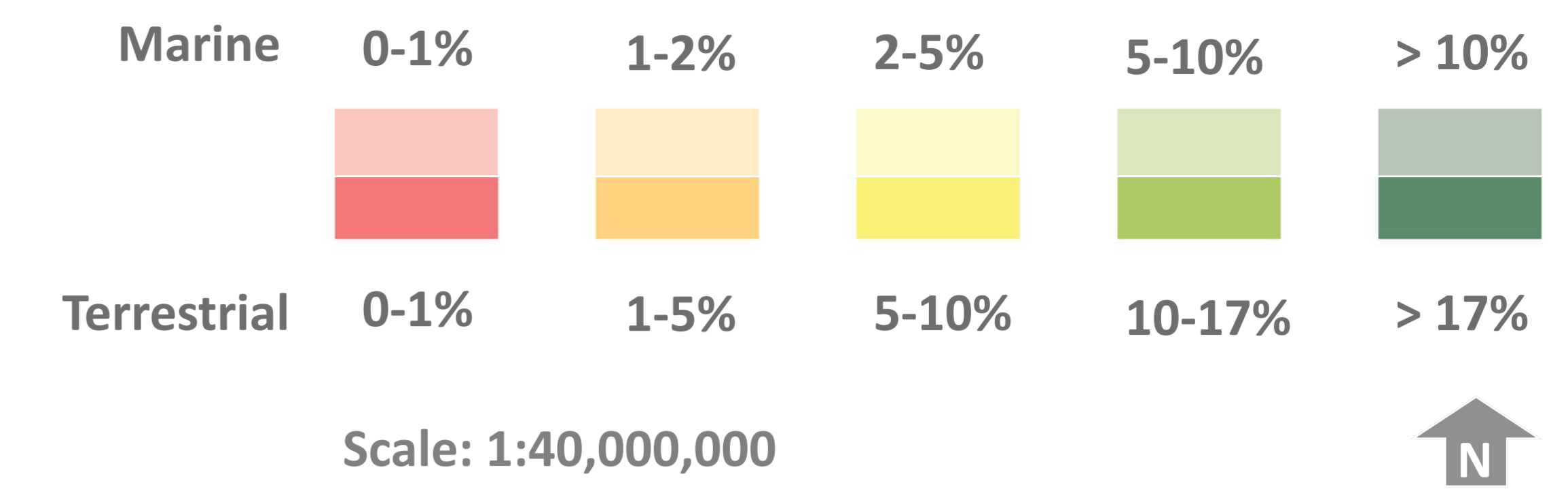


Map of protection levels for the terrestrial and marine ecoregions of the world as of August 2014.

Aichi Target 11: 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.



Description:
 The map shows the percentage of coverage of the terrestrial and marine ecoregions of the world, excluding lakes, rock and ice, by protected areas. The statistics were computed using the World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) from August 2014 and ecoregion maps defined by Olsen et al. (2001) and Spalding et al. (2007). The marine ecoregions were clipped to the coastline of the terrestrial ecoregions and an outer boundary corresponding to the 200-meter isobath (Spalding et al. 2007). The analysis used all designated protected areas recorded in the WDPA as polygons, or points with a reported area, except for UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves because many of their buffer areas do not meet the protected area definition of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). All protected areas with a “proposed” or “not reported” status in the WDPA were excluded from the analysis. Points were buffered with a circular buffer corresponding to their reported area. Buffered points and polygons were then combined and all spatial overlaps between protected areas removed to avoid double counting.

References:
 IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2014). The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), August 2014. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net
 Olsen, D.M. et al. (2001). Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: a new map of life on Earth. *BioScience*, 51(11): 933-938.
 Spalding, M.D. et al. (2007). Marine ecoregions of the world: a bioregionalization of coastal and shelf areas. *BioScience*, 57(7): 573-583.