



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: GERMANY

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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



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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. 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 Germany is 135,165.6 km² (37.8%) and marine coverage is 25,580.1 km² (45.4%).
- **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 if planning new PAs or OECMs.

Ecological Representativeness— Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** Germany contains 5 terrestrial ecoregions, 2 marine ecoregions, and 0 pelagic provinces: the mean protected coverage by reported PAs and OECMs is 42.7% (terrestrial), and 49.1% (marine); all ecoregions have at least 30% coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Germany to focus on effective management for ecoregions that already have higher levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs.



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Areas Important for Biodiversity

- **Status:** Germany has 541 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean protected coverage of KBAs by reported PAs and OECMs is 79.2%, while 9 KBAs have no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Germany to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs, and to focus on effective management for those that already have adequate coverage; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.

Areas Important for Ecosystem Services

- **Status:** coverage of areas important for ecosystem services: In Germany, 52.8% of aboveground biomass carbon, 50.4% of belowground biomass carbon, 40.4% of soil organic carbon, 68.5% of carbon stored in marine sediments is covered by PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** for carbon, there is opportunity for Germany to focus on effective management for PAs and OECMs 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.

Connectivity and Integration

- **Status:** coverage of protected-connected lands is 35.1%.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity 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 Germany is: 100% under Government (Federal or national ministry or agency).
- **Opportunities for action:** explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Germany this could relate to shared governance, etc.
- There is also opportunity for Germany 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:** As most of the relevant data is not reported yet, there are no adequate figures that illustrate the current status.
- **Opportunities for action:** the 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) cannot be measured, as the relevant data is not available for either terrestrial or marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations and reporting for both terrestrial and marine PAs.
- 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 Germany. Section I of the dossier presents data on the current status of Germany’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 Germany, in relation to each Target 11 element. The analyses present options for improving Germany’s area-based conservation network to achieve enhanced protection and benefits for livelihoods and climate change. Section II presents details on Germany’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.

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Furthermore, where data is 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, Germany has **23,102** protected areas¹ reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). 16 UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserves² 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, Germany has **0** OECMs reported in the world database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

Current coverage for Germany:

- 37.8% terrestrial (23005 protected areas, 135,165.6 km²)
- 45.4% marine (202 protected areas, 25,580.1 km²)

OECMs

There are currently no OECMs reported for Germany.

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 Germany considers where to add new PAs and OECMs, focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered if planning new PAs or OECMs.

¹ The WDPA includes many sites listed twice, or even three times, due overlapping of different designations. These include Natura 2000/nature reserves and cases such as the Wadden Sea National parks (World Heritage Site, Ramsar site, etc.) Therefore, the actual number of PAs in Germany is considerably lower than the number presented here.

² Data for UNESCO-Biosphere Reserves for Germany needs to be updated. Bavarian Forest is no longer a Biosphere Reserve (but still listed in the WDPA), the Südost-Rügen and Schwarzwald Biosphere Reserves are missing from the WDPA, and the Vessertal Thuringian Forest Biosphere Reserves has been renamed (as Thuringian Forest).

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).

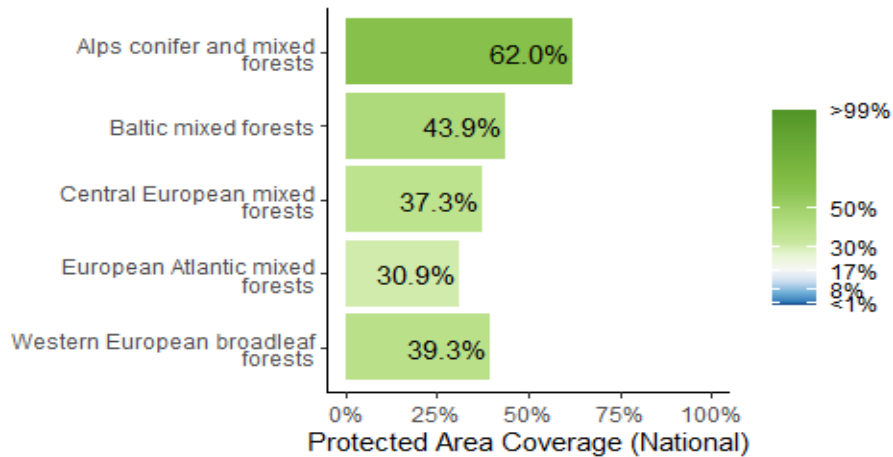
Germany has 5 **terrestrial** ecoregions. Out of these:

- All 5 ecoregions have at least 17% protected within the country.
- The average coverage of terrestrial ecoregions is 42.7%.

Germany has 2 **marine** ecoregions. Out of these:

- All 2 marine ecoregions have at least 10% protected within Germany's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- The average coverage of marine ecoregions is 49.1%.

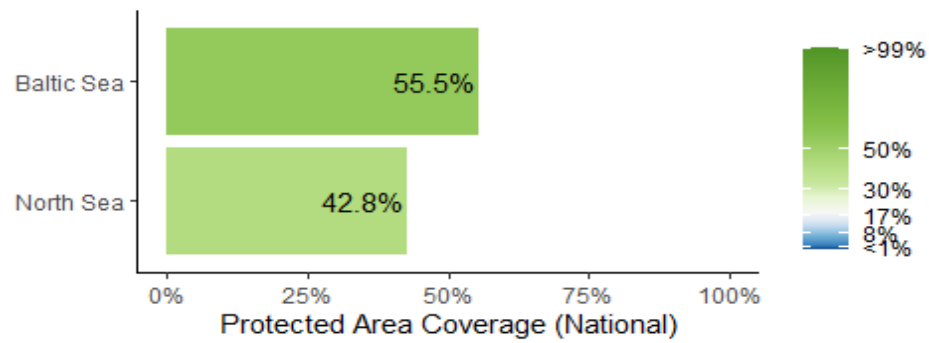
A full list of terrestrial ecoregions in Germany is available in Annex I.



Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Germany



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Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW) in Germany

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Germany to focus on effective management for ecoregions that already have higher levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs.

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.

Germany has 542 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) [541 included in analysis]

- Mean percent coverage of all KBAs by PAs and OECMs in Germany is **79.2%**.
- **197** KBAs have full (>98%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **335** KBAs have partial coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **9** KBAs have no (<2%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- *1 KBA lacks spatial data to allow PA/OECM coverage to be determined*

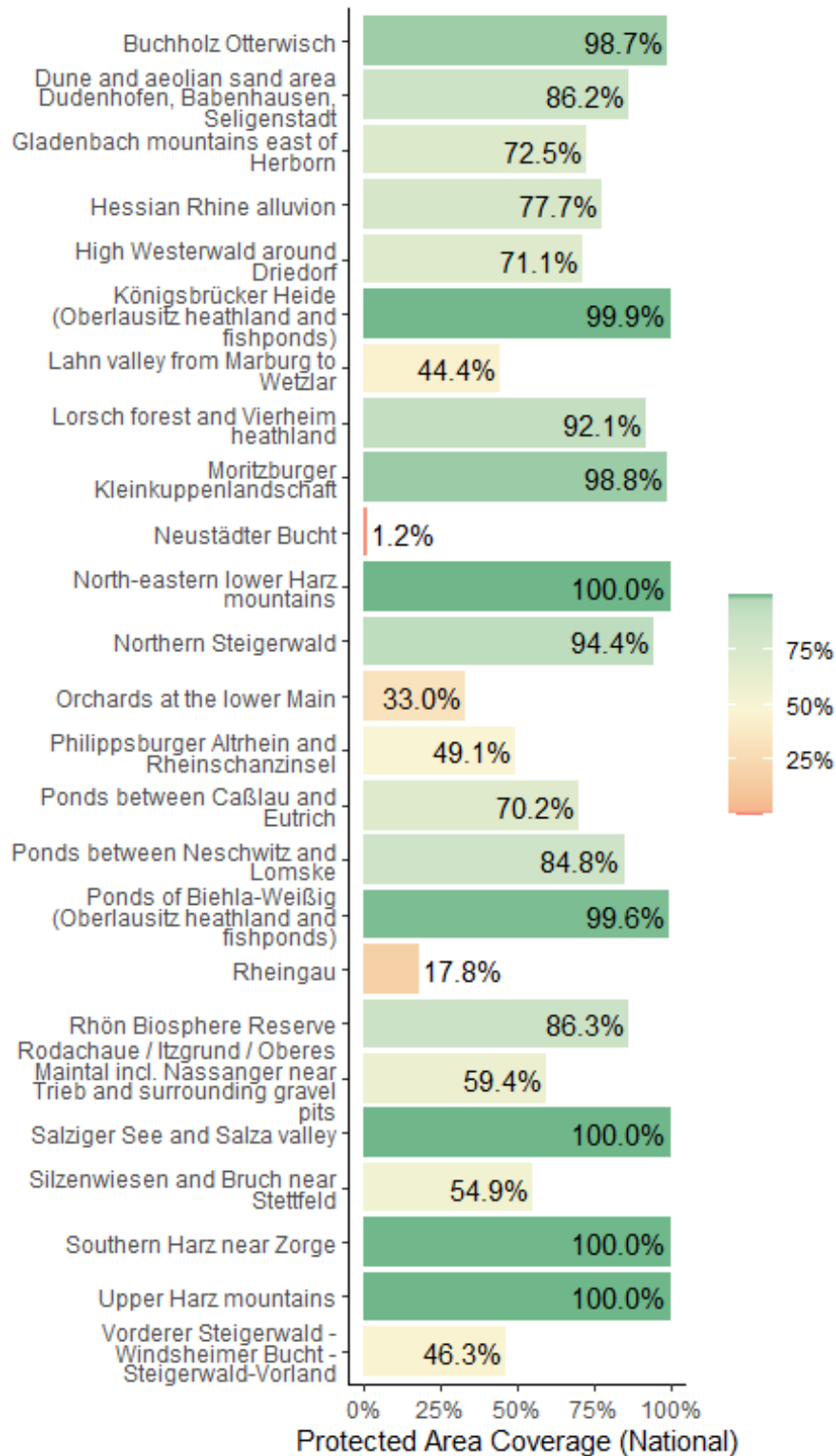
Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

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 is 1 EBSA with some portion of its extent within Germany's EEZ; coverage from PAs and OECMs is >70%.

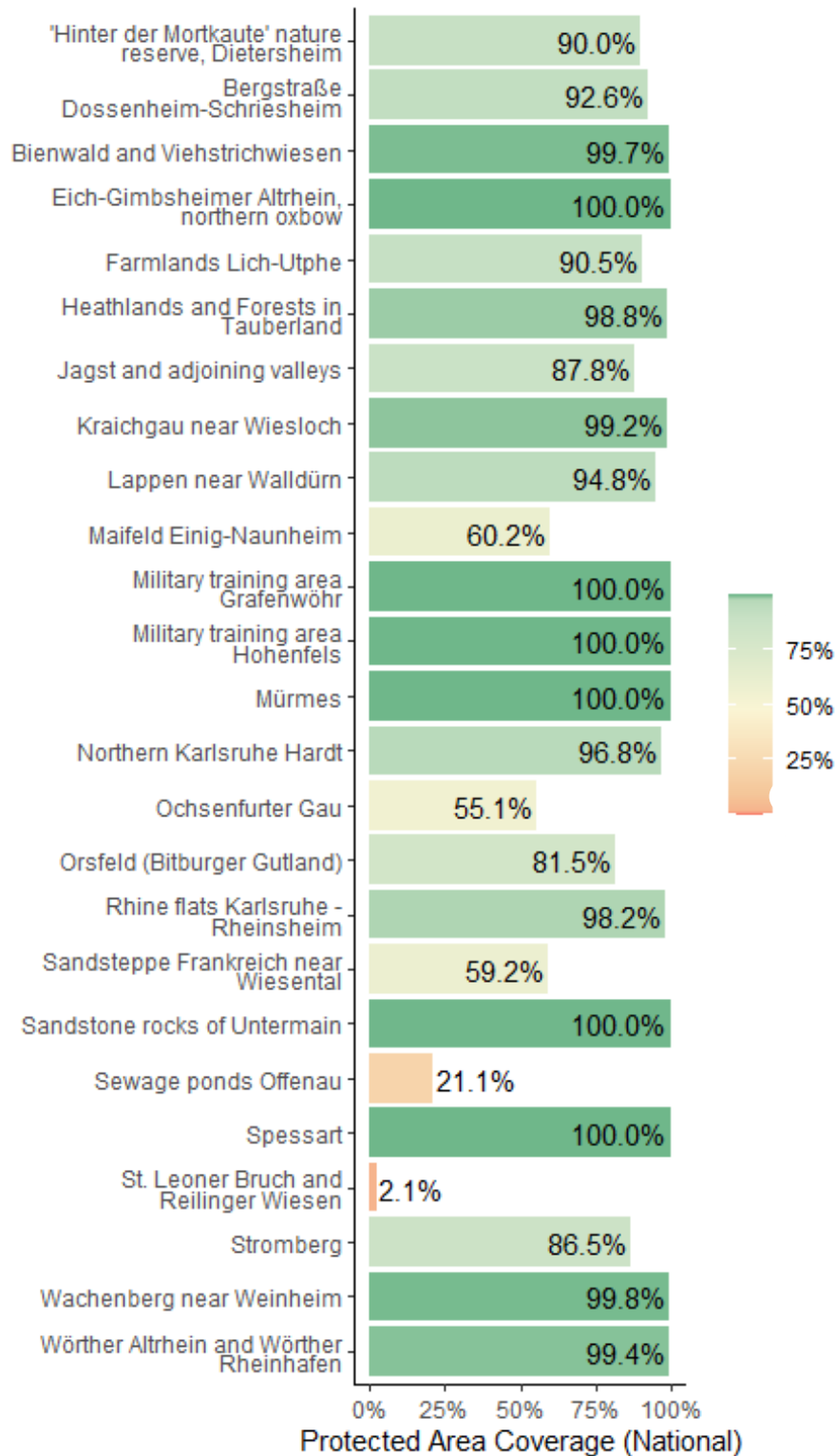


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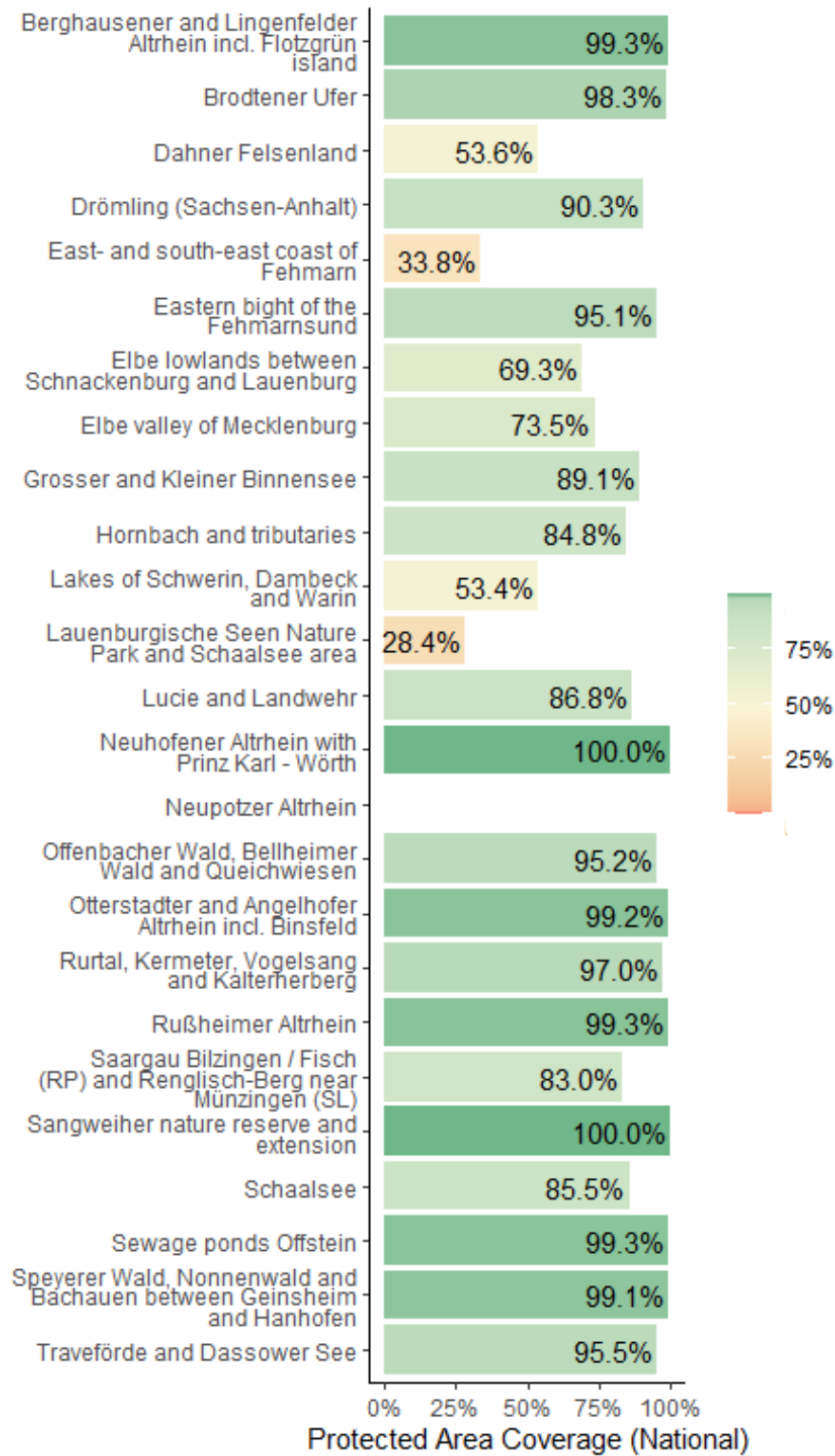
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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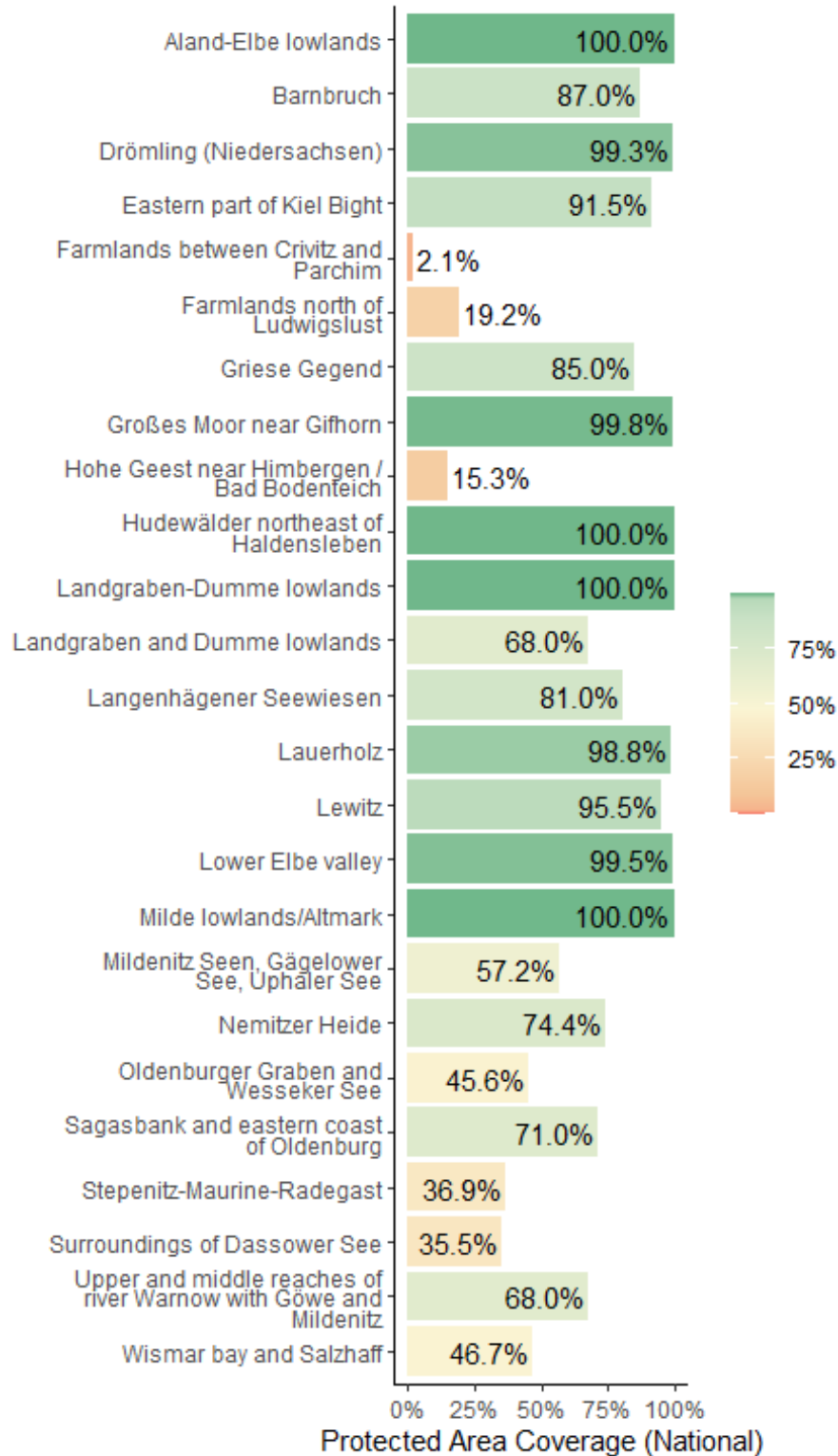
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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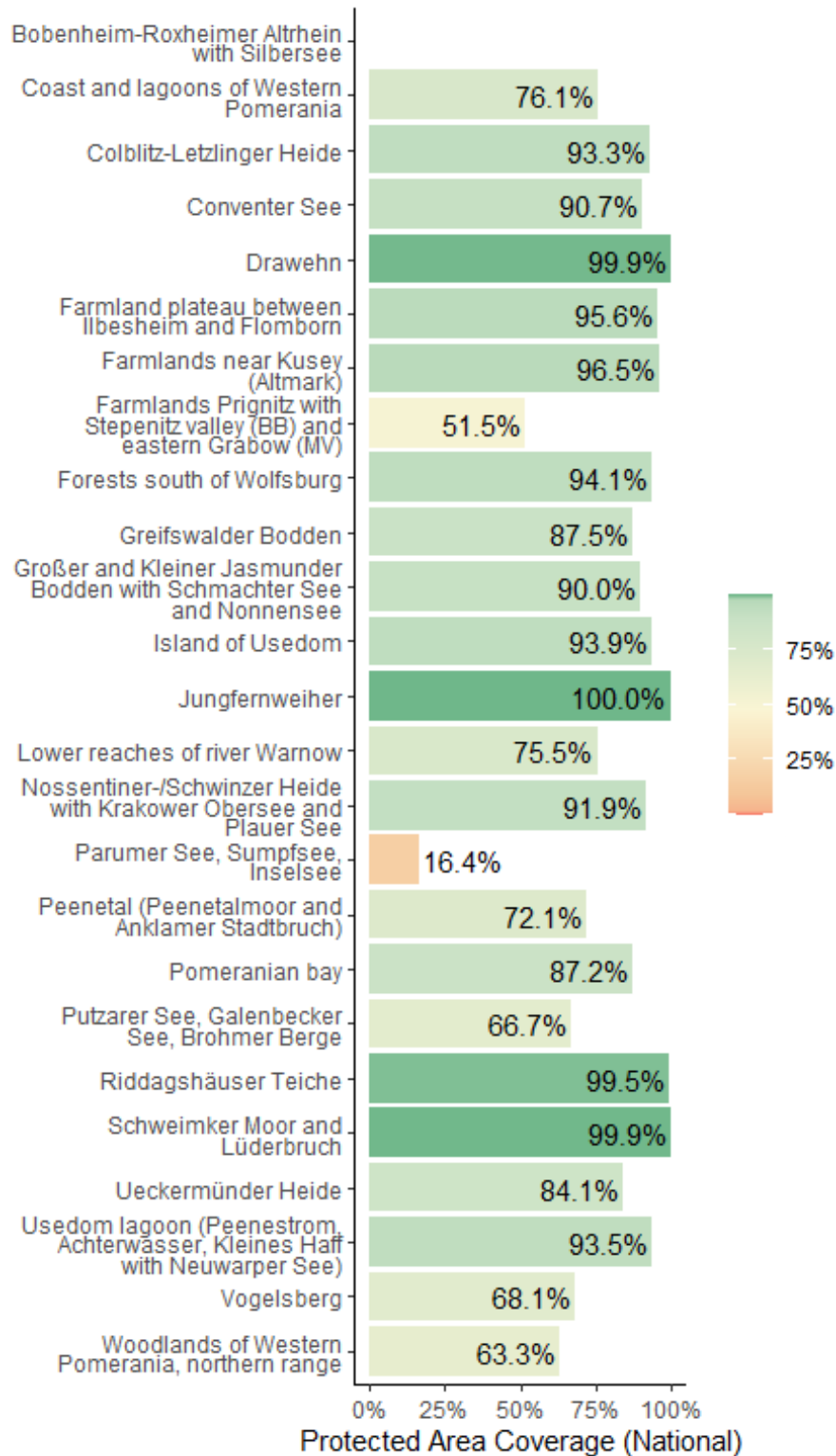
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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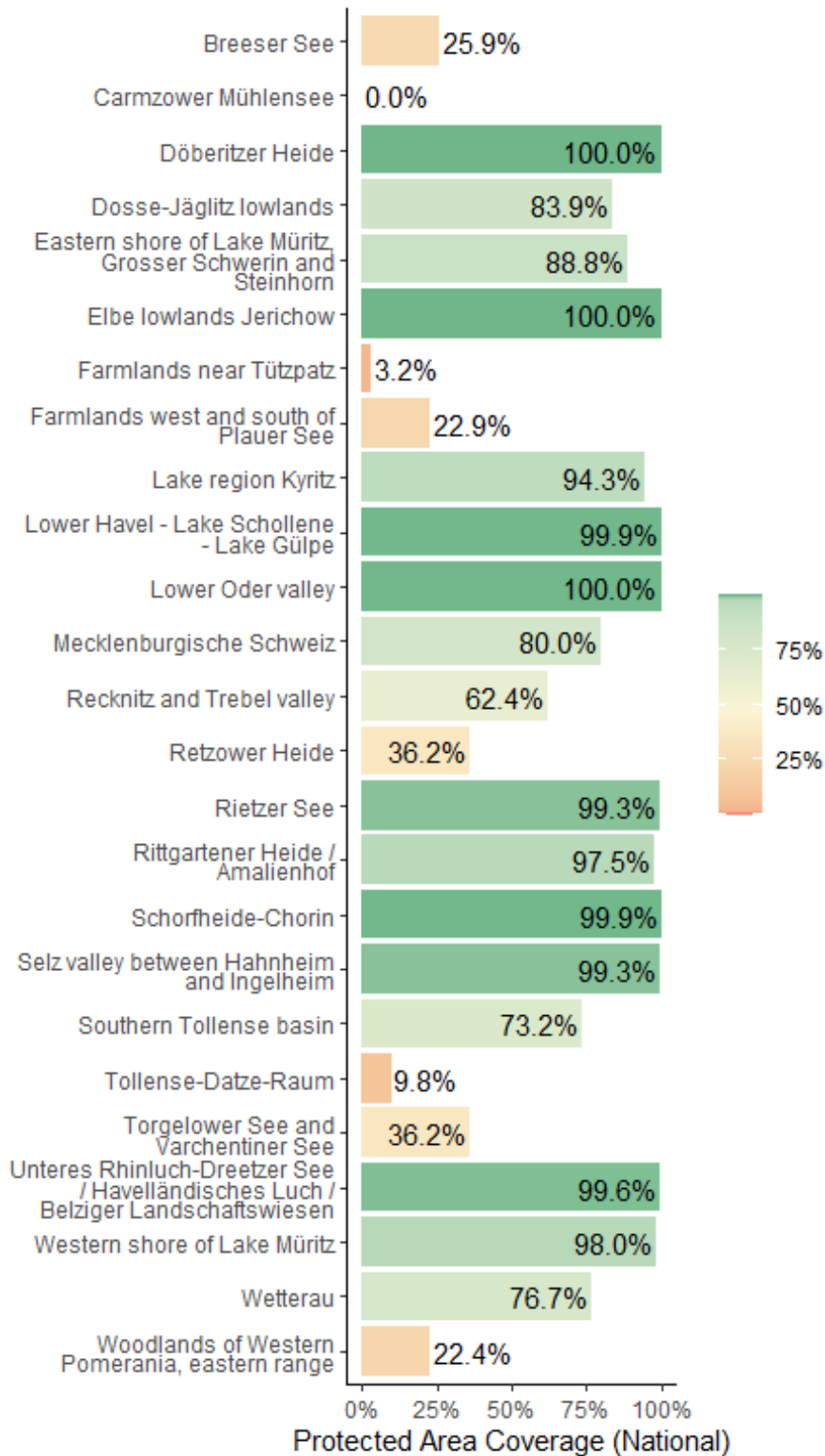
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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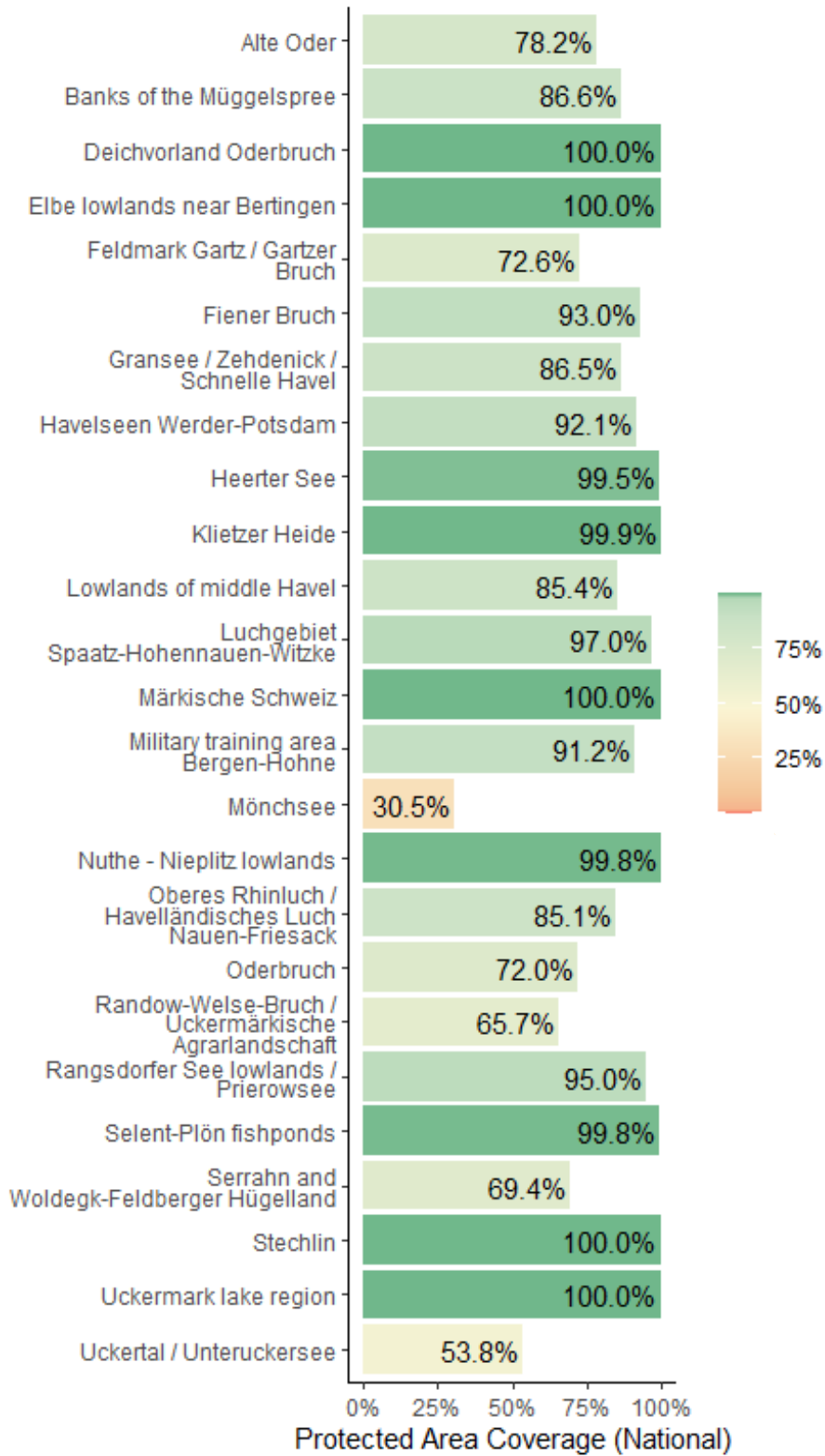
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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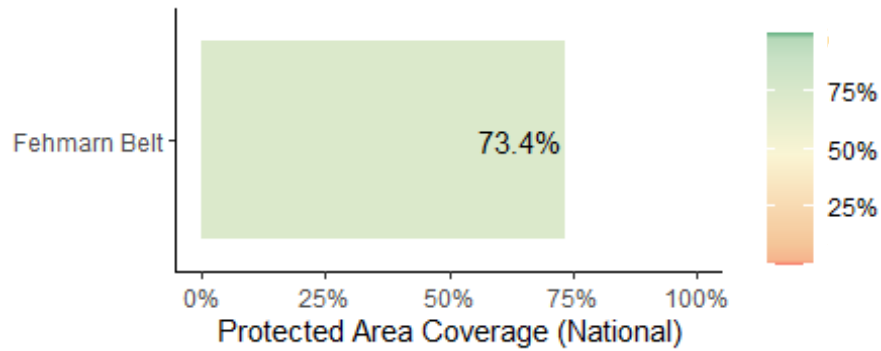
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

Coverage statistics for all remaining KBAs in Germany is continued in Annex II.



Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in Germany

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Germany to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs, and to focus on effective management for those that already have adequate coverage; 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 presents 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).

Based on the abovementioned data, the total carbon stocks in Germany are: 1,253.9 Tg C from aboveground biomass (AGB), with 52.8% in protected areas; 401.8 Tg C from below ground biomass (BGB), with 50.4% in protected areas; 2,673.3 Tg C from soil organic carbon (SOC), with 40.4% in protected areas; and 631.1 Tg C from marine sediment carbon, with 68.5% in protected areas.

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 Germany may similarly depend on protected forest areas within and around water catchments.

Opportunities for action

For carbon, there is opportunity for Germany to focus on effective management for PAs and OECMs 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.



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 Germany was 35.1%.

PARC-Connectedness Index

In 2019, as assessed using the PARC-Connectedness Index (values ranging from 0-1, indicating low to high connectivity), connectivity in Germany is 0.41. This represents an increase from 0.39 in 2010.

Corridor case studies

There are several corridor case studies available for Germany, for example:

- Fuchs,D. et al. (2010): Länderübergreifender Biotopverbund in Deutschland. – Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 96, 191 Seiten plus Kartenband
- Bannas,L et al. (2017): Die Umsetzung des länderübergreifenden Biotopverbundes. – BfN-Skripten 475, 110 Seiten.
- BUND Naturschutz in Bayern e.V. (2020): Handbuch Biotopverbund.

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity 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 sites.

As of May 2021, 100% of PAs in Germany reported in the WDPA³ are governed by **governments** (by federal or national ministry or agency)

OECMs

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

Privately Protected Areas (PPAs)

From the country reviews presented in Stolton et al. (2014):

- **762 PPAs** have been established or recognized in Germany.
 - These PPAs cover **> 900 km²**.

In the time since 2014, these values will have increased. For example, the figure given in for the surface of the area included in the "Nationales Naturerbe" has increased from the 16,000 ha (listed by Stolton et al in 2014) to 24,400 ha.

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

There is currently no data available on ICCAs for Germany (see Kothari et al., 2012 and the [ICCA Registry](#) for further details).

Opportunities for action

Explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Germany this could relate to shared governance, etc.

There is also opportunity for Germany 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).

³ 0.3% of sites currently listed in the WDPA, all of which are under international designations (e.g., UNESCO-Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, etc), do not have a governance type listed; however, all of these sites have **government** governance. Data in the WDPA needs to be updated.

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.

Protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments

As of May 2021, Germany has 23,102 PAs reported in the WDPA; of these PAs, 20 (0.1%) have management effectiveness evaluations reported in the global database on protected area management effectiveness (GD-PAME). However, these figures do not correctly reflect the current situation, as most of the relevant data is not reported yet. For example, for the main part of German protected areas, the European network NATURA 2000, which covers more than 15 % of the terrestrial and almost 45% of the marine area of the country, there is until now no European reporting mechanism on management effectiveness set up. Nevertheless, in those protected areas management plans and mechanisms are in place.

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) cannot be measured, as the relevant data is not available for either terrestrial PAs or marine PAs.

As of May 2021, there are 0 OECMs in Germany reported in the WD-OECM.

Opportunities for action

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) cannot be measured, as the relevant data is not available for either terrestrial or marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations and reporting for both terrestrial and marine PAs.

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

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)

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

Prioritised objectives of the NBS include (among others):

By 2020, a significant improvement in the conservation status for all species and habitats [of the coastlines and oceans] will have been achieved.

Realisation of a joint OSPAR/HELCOM network of well-managed coastal and marine protected areas, including core zones of natural development, by 2010, and their integration into international networks

By 2020, watercourses and their water meadows will be protected in their function as habitats to such an extent that a diversity typical of the natural area in Germany is guaranteed.

By 2020 a functioning management system for all large nature reserves and Natura 2000 areas will have been established.

By 2020, Germany will possess a representative system of interlinked biotopes on 10% of its territory. This network is suitable for permanently protecting the habitats of wild species and is an integral component of a European system of interlinked biotopes.

In 2023, Germany plans to update its National Biodiversity Strategy (NBSAP).



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).

Other Ocean Actions

Other Ocean Actions submitted as voluntary commitments for SDG 14.5, will also create benefits for the qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11:

#OceanAction16098: Blue Action Fund, by Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (Government).

- Types of actions involved: improving MPA management; resources and capacities for management; monitoring and surveillance frameworks; sustainable use; benefits to local coastal populations.
- Target 11 element addressed: Effectively managed; Equitably managed; Ecosystem services.
- Progress report: Yes (Dec 2019; status = On track).
- Further details available at:
<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16098>

#OceanAction16304: Fostering the conservation and sustainable use of marine Biological Diversity through the International Climate Initiative (IKI), by Germany, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) (Government).

- Types of actions involved: marine spatial planning; sustainable management; sustainable use; areas important for biodiversity (e.g. EBSAs) identified and described.
- Target 11 element addressed: Integration; Effectively managed; Areas important for biodiversity.
- Progress report: No progress report submitted (as of May 2021).
- Further details available at:
<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16304>



OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS

Protected Area Targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – Bringing Nature back into our Lives

Germany supports the protected area targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, to protect a minimum of 30% of the EU's land area and 30% of the EU's sea area and to strictly protect at least a third of the EU's protected areas by 2030.

Leaders' Pledge for Nature

Germany **has** signed onto the Leaders' Pledge for Nature.

Political leaders participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 93 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030. By doing so, these leaders are sending a united signal to step up global ambition and encourage others to match their collective ambition for nature, climate, and people with the scale of the crisis at hand.

In its statement at the 2020 UN Biodiversity Summit, Germany referred to the Leaders' Pledge for Nature and listed the expansion of protected areas and the restoration of ecosystems among the steps, which need to be taken globally to address biodiversity loss:

Germany plans to work together with private donors to create a new instrument to finance protected areas, the legacy landscapes fund.

High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People

Germany **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 75 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 post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which is expected to be adopted at the upcoming UN Biodiversity Conference under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity next COP in Kunming, China.

Global Ocean Alliance

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

The Global Ocean Alliance 30by30 is a UK led initiative [currently containing 71 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

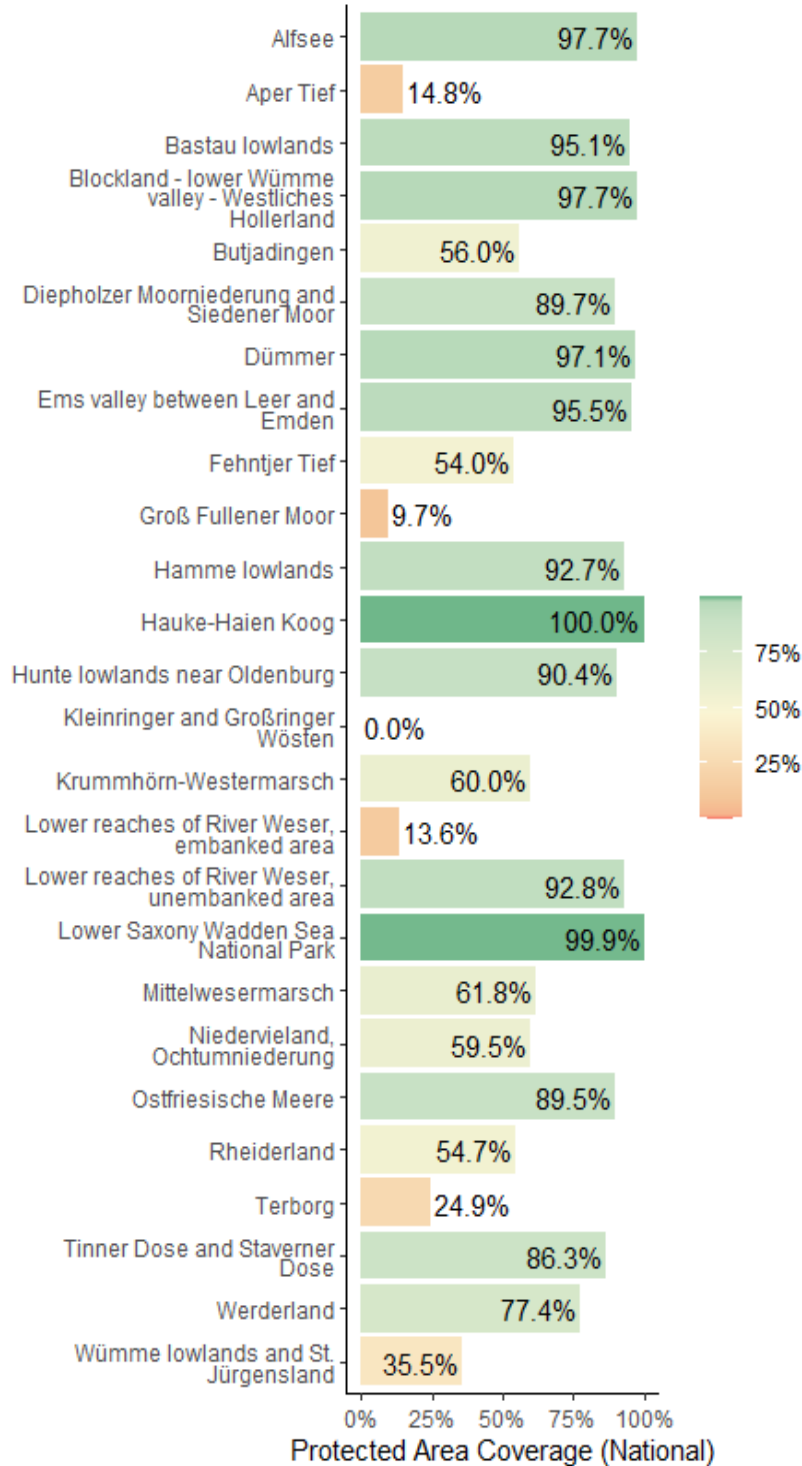
FULL LIST OF TERRESTRIAL ECOREGIONS

Ecoregion Name	Area (km ²)	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km ²)	% Protected in Country
Alps conifer and mixed forests	3,454.1	2.3	1.0	2,143.0	62.0
Baltic mixed forests	31,972.7	27.9	8.9	14,020.2	43.9
Central European mixed forests	48,890.2	6.7	13.7	18,221.7	37.3
European Atlantic mixed forests	78,538.9	20.3	22.0	24,234.3	30.9
Western European broadleaf forests	194,923.5	39.5	54.5	76,603.4	39.3



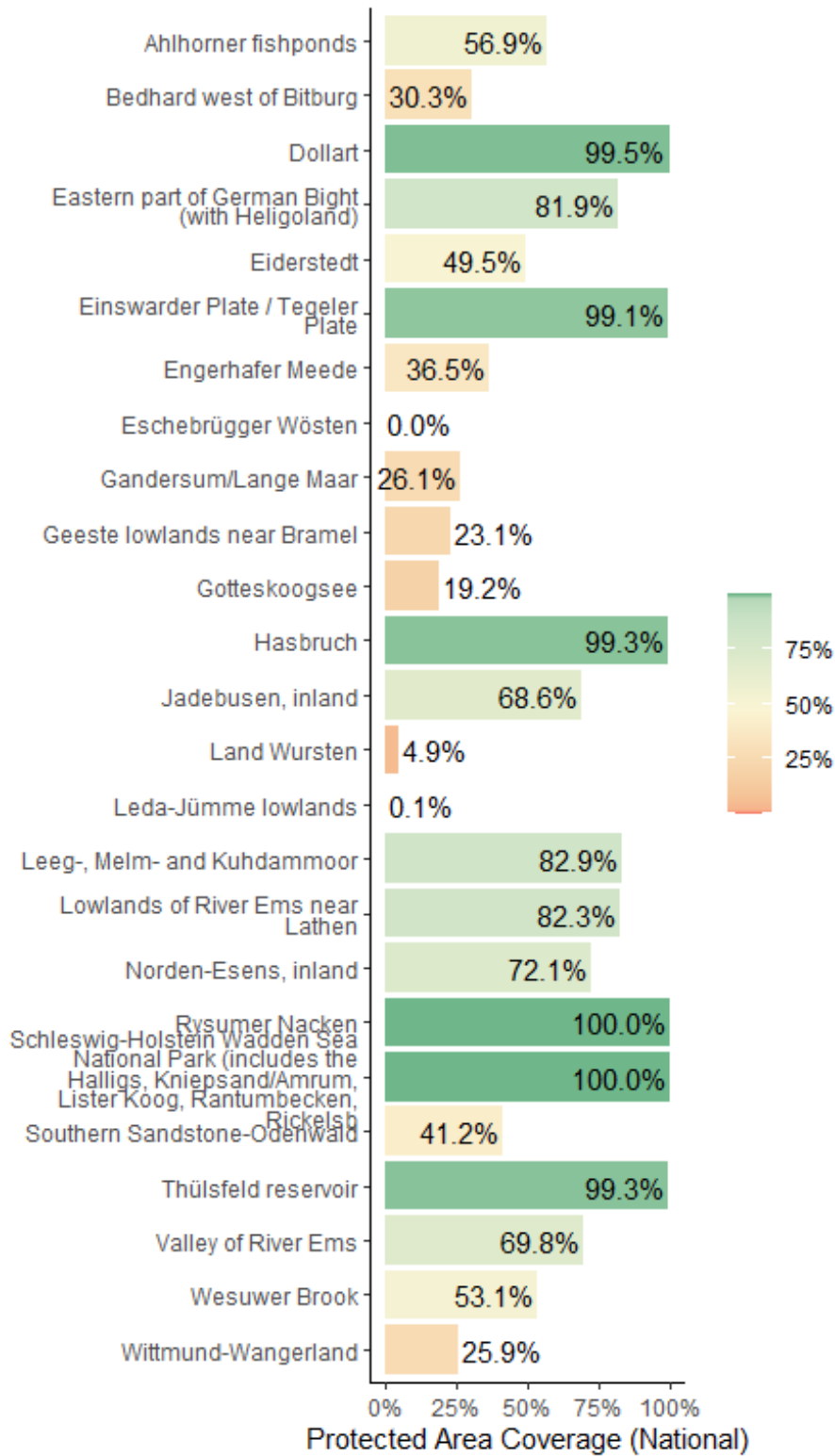
ANNEX I

ADDITIONAL KBA GRAPHS

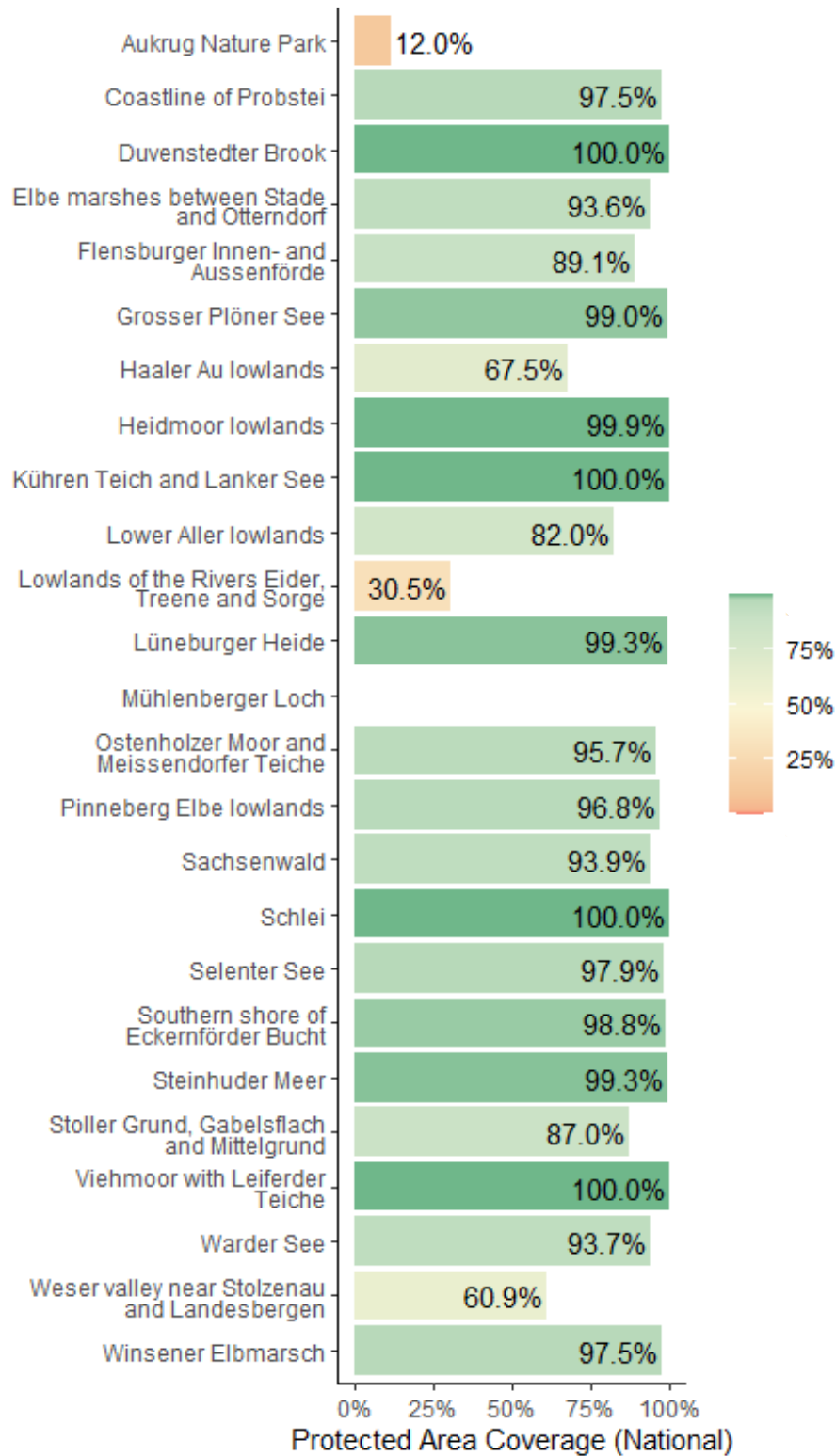


Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

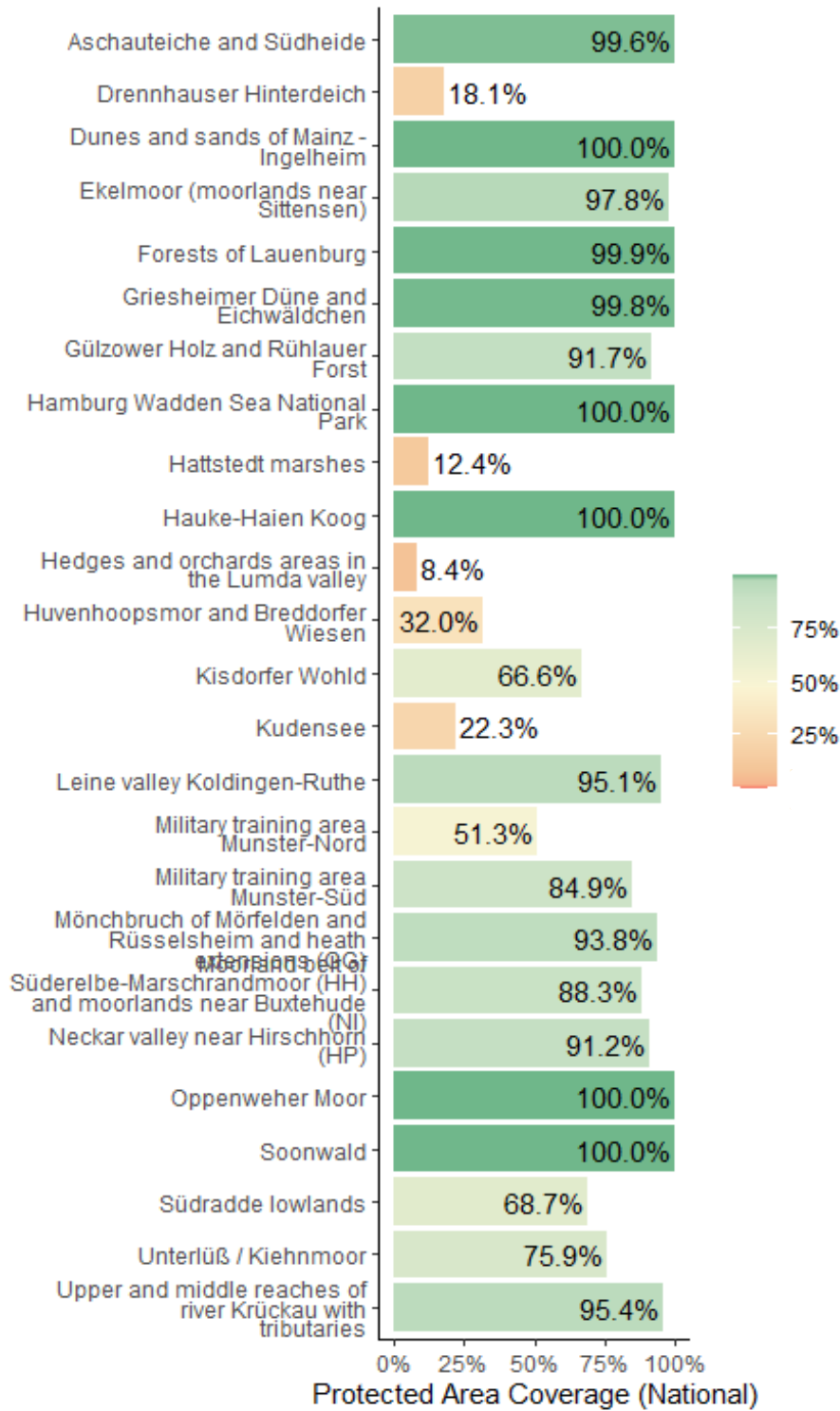
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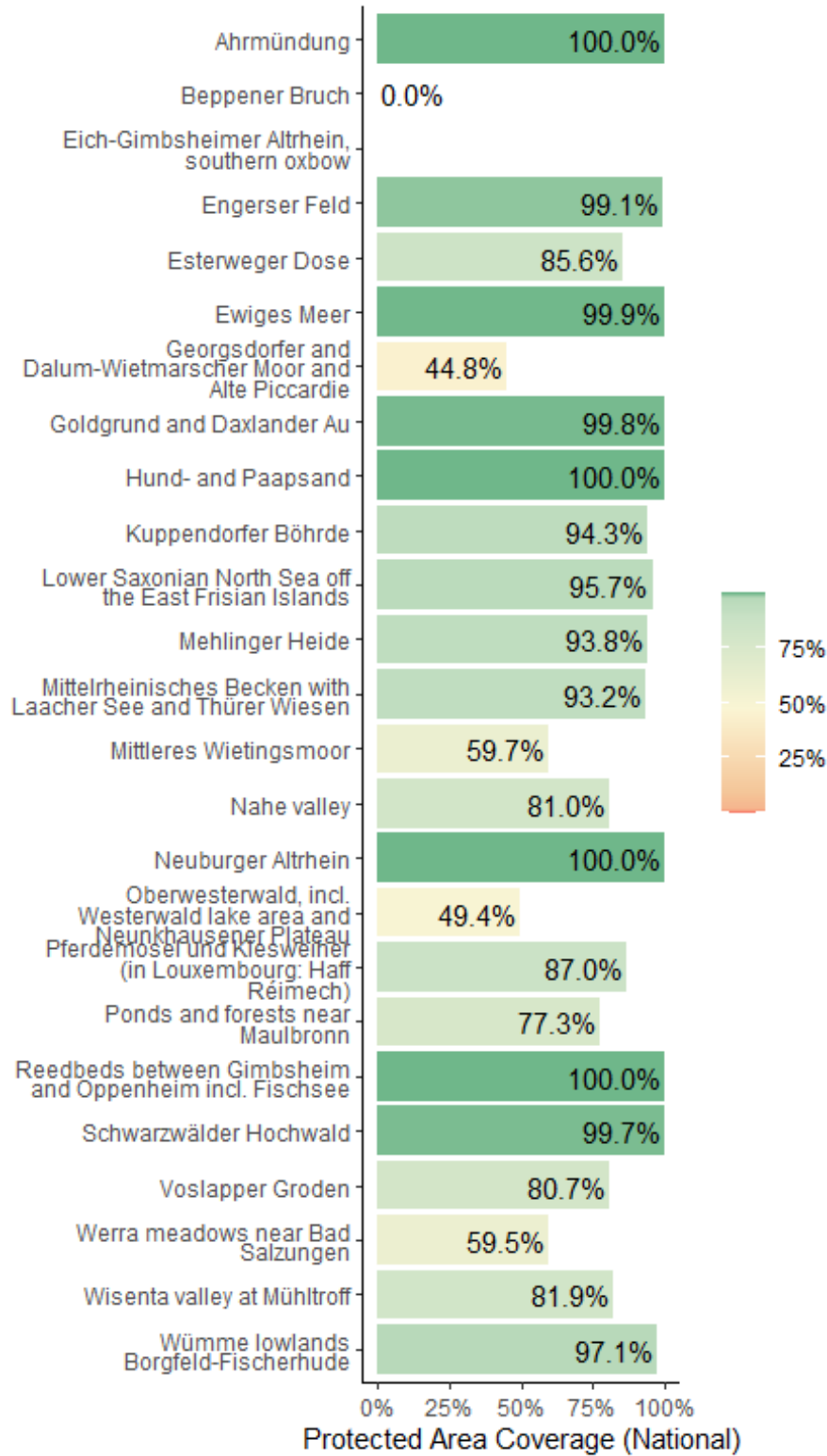
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Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

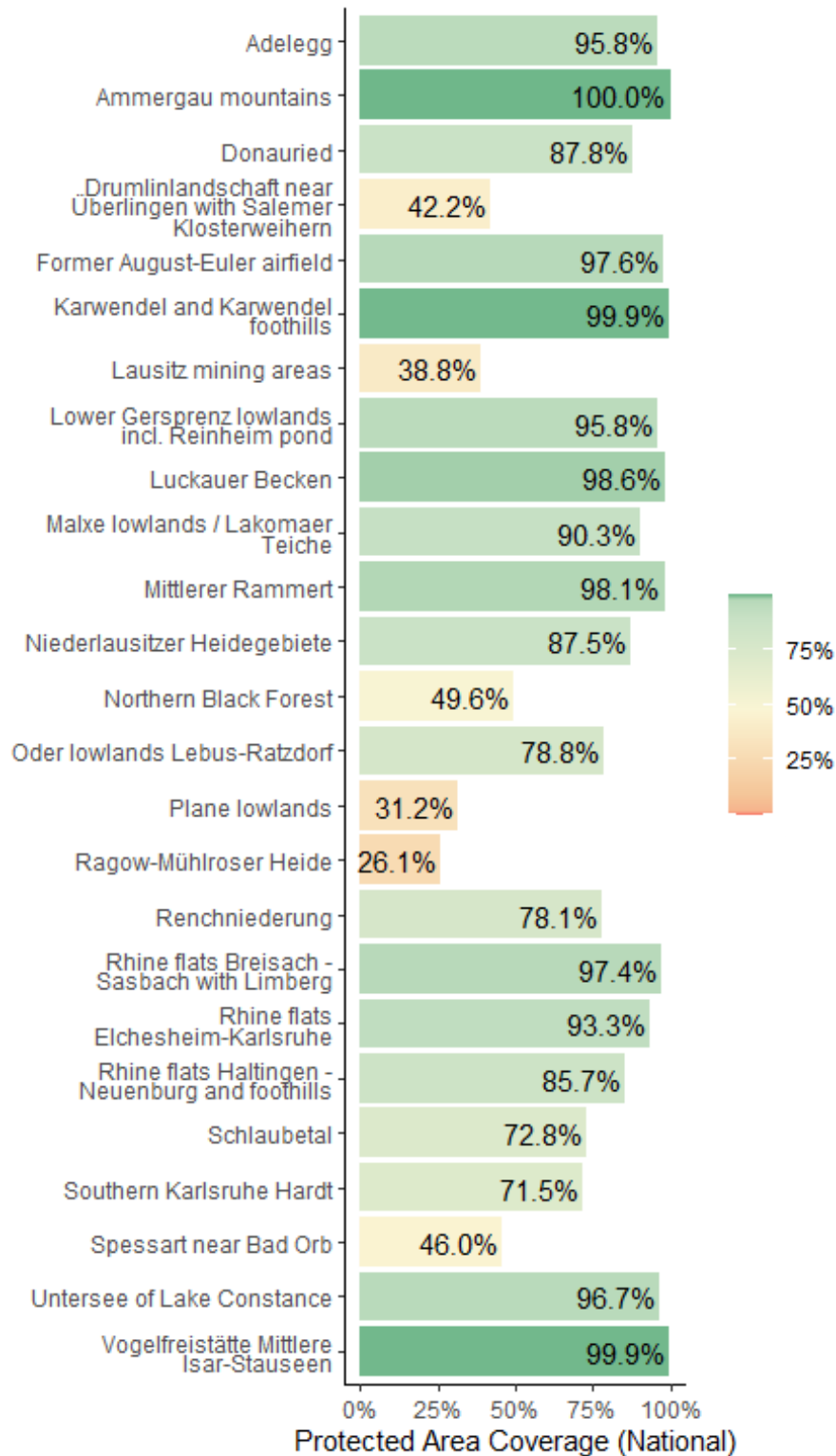


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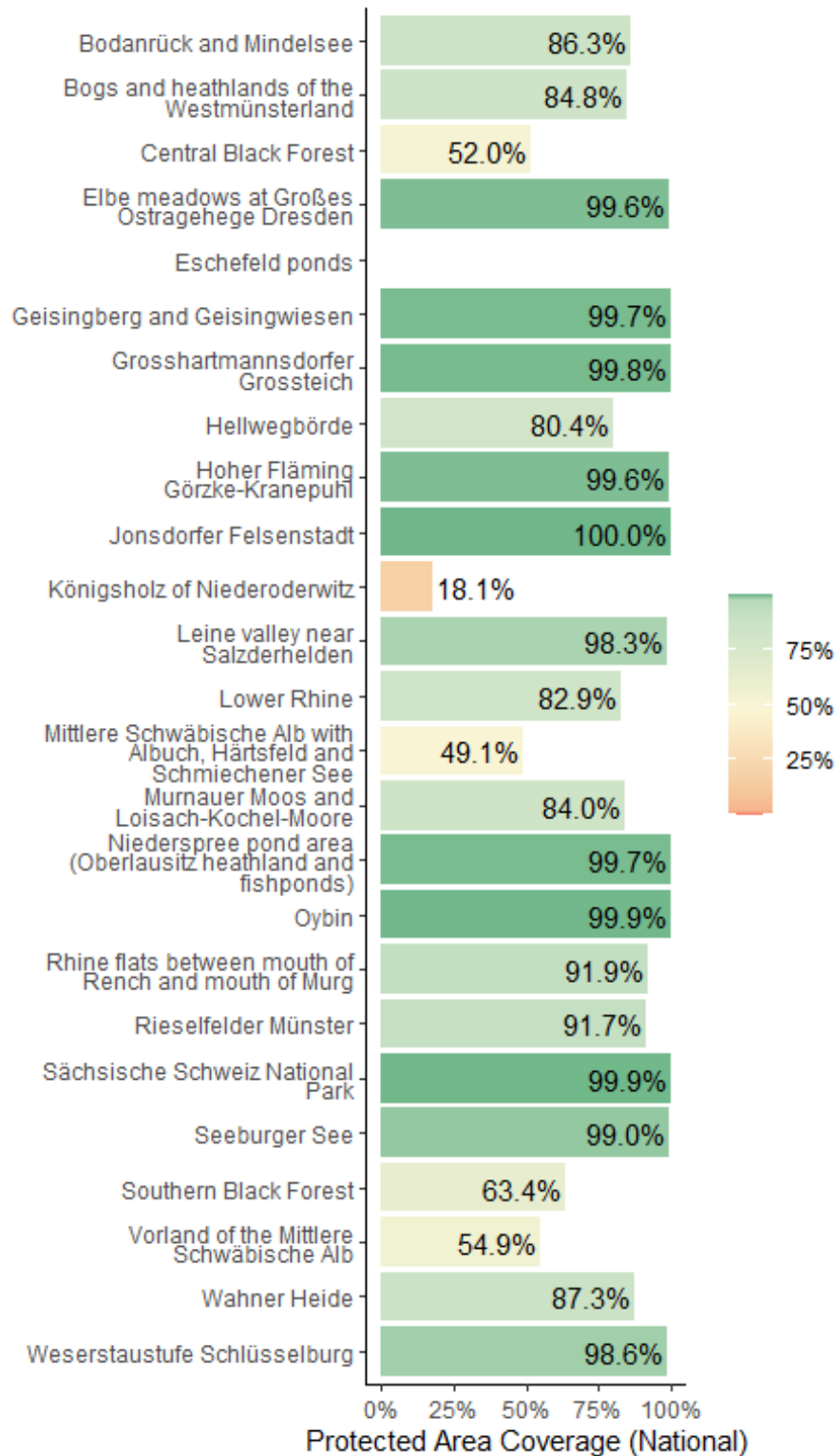
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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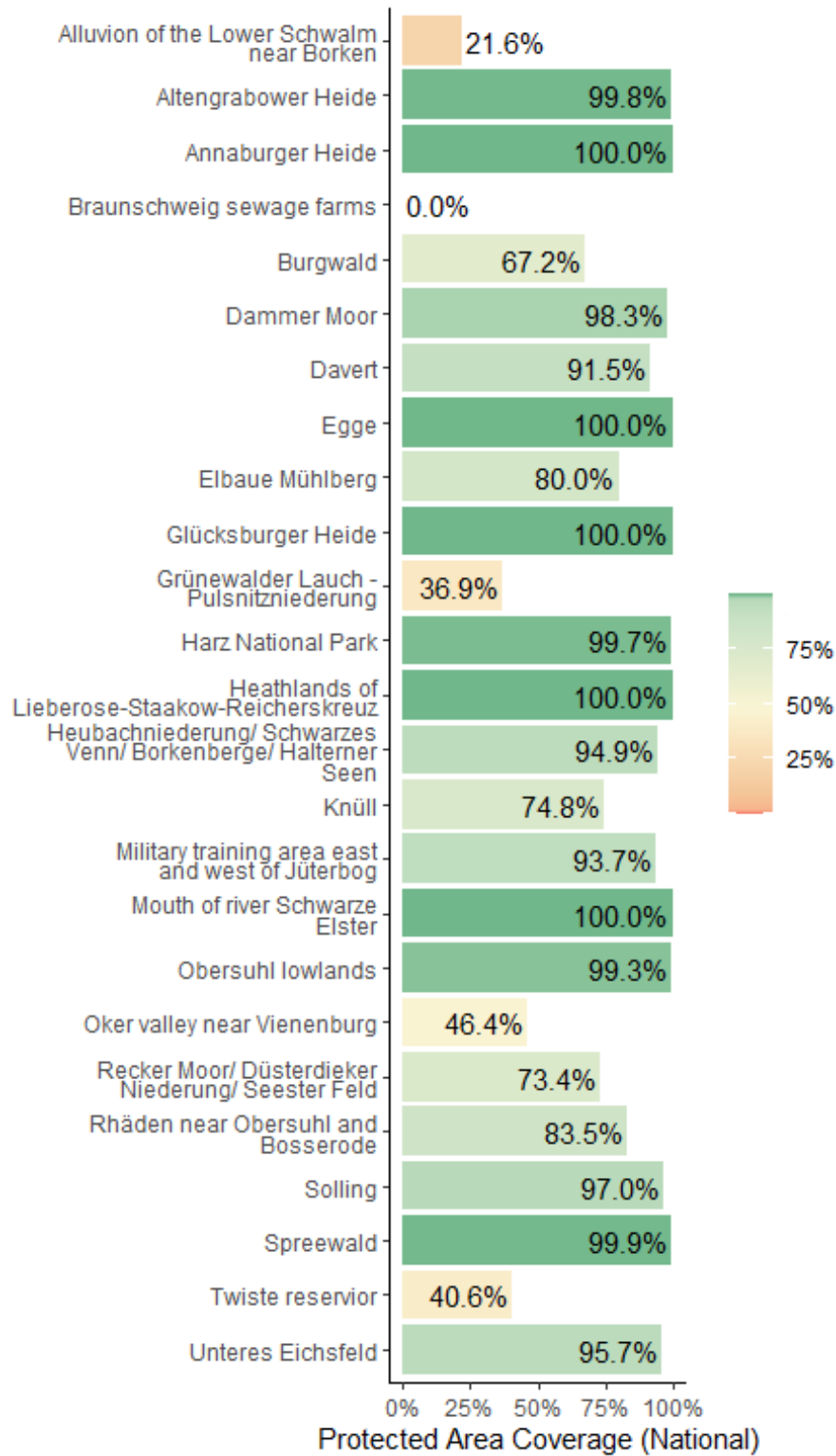
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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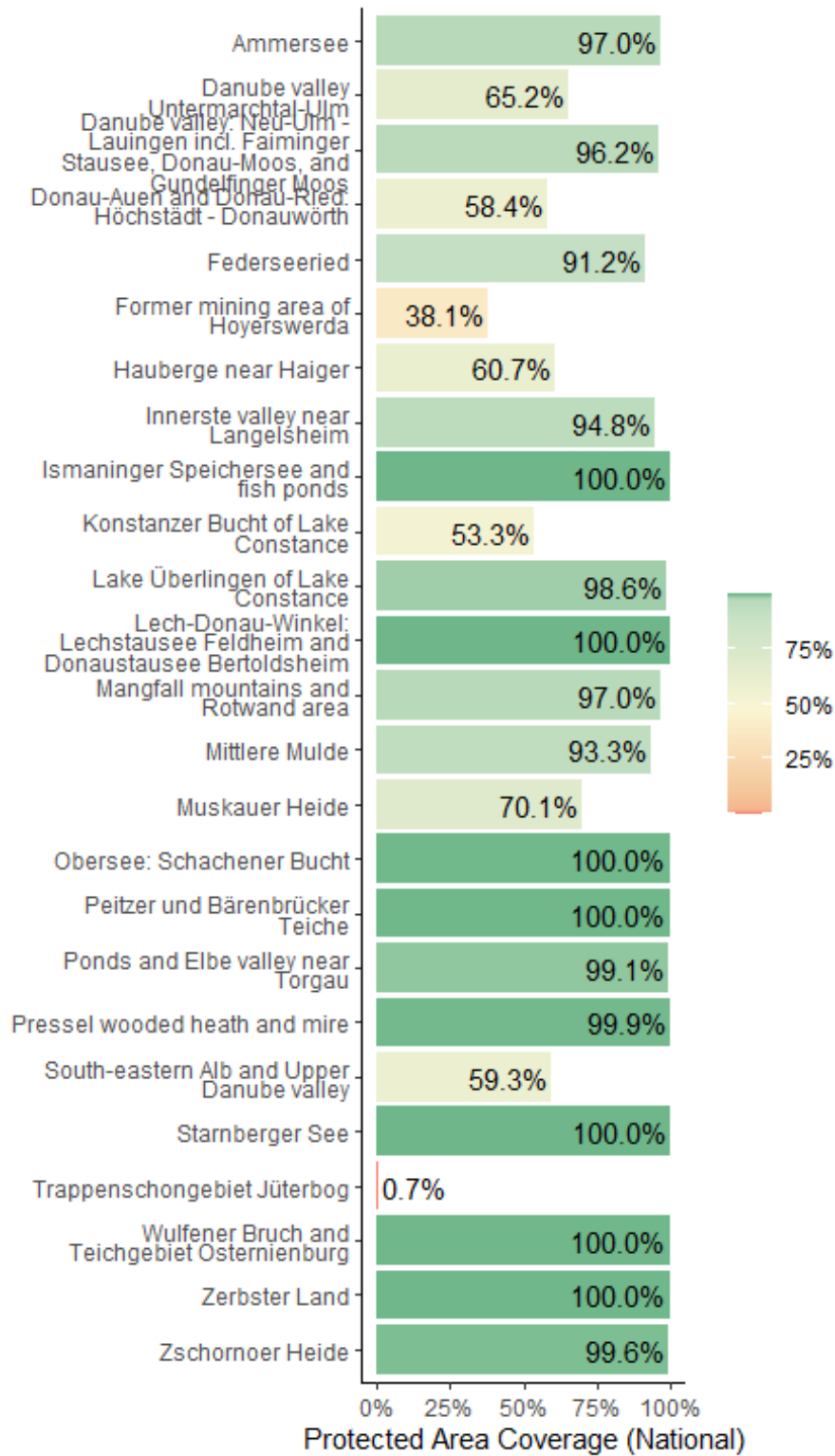
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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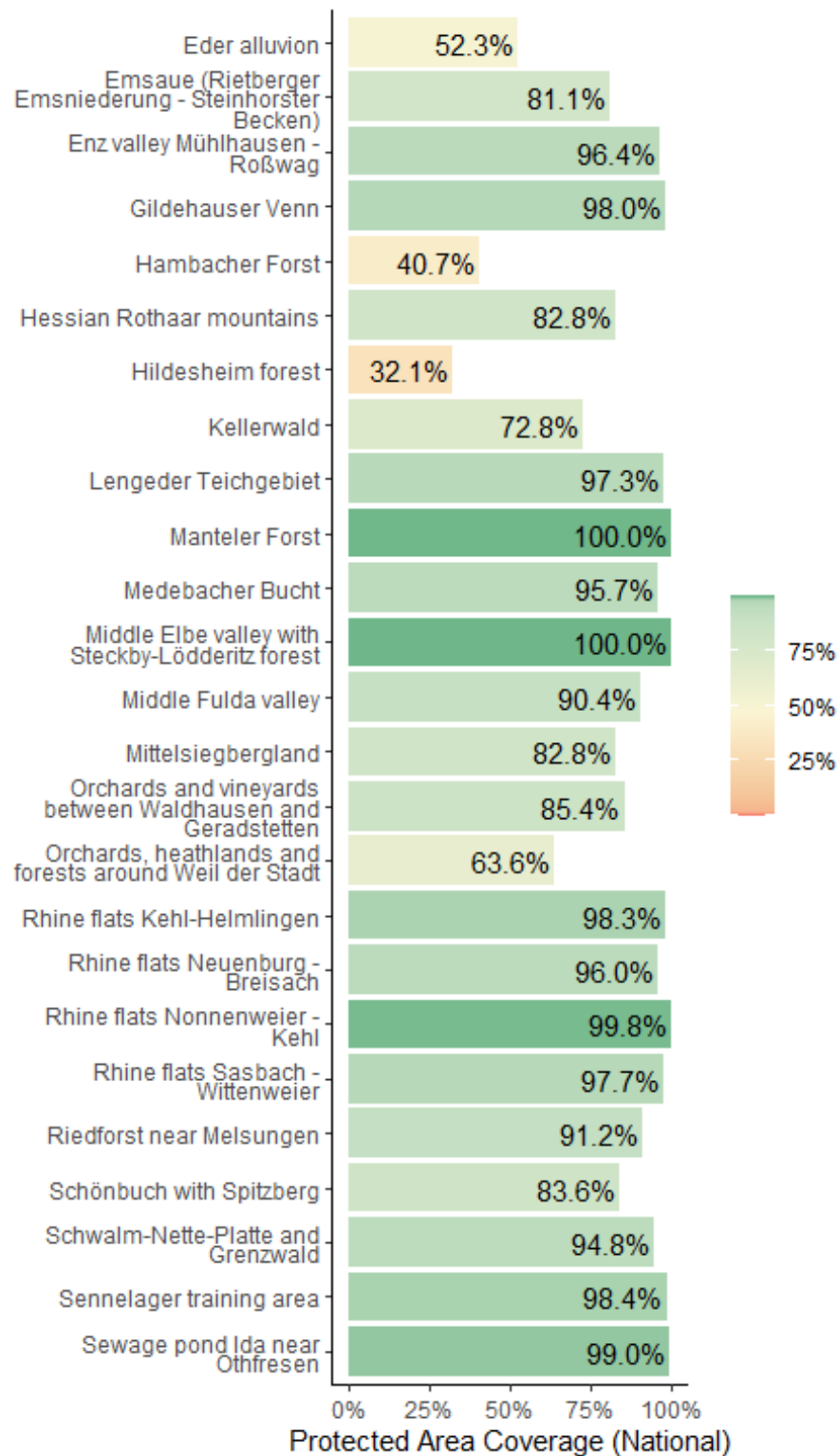
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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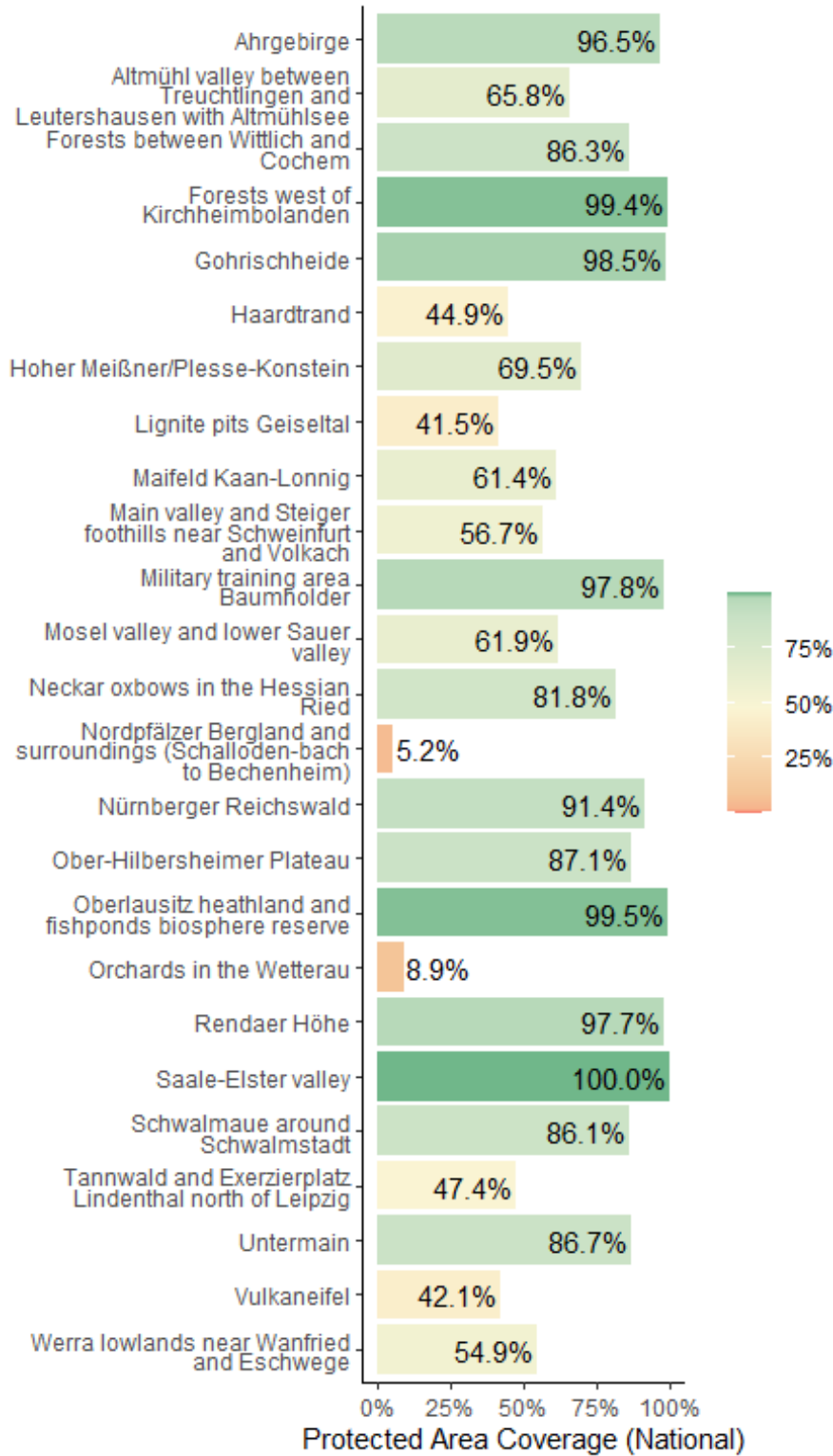


Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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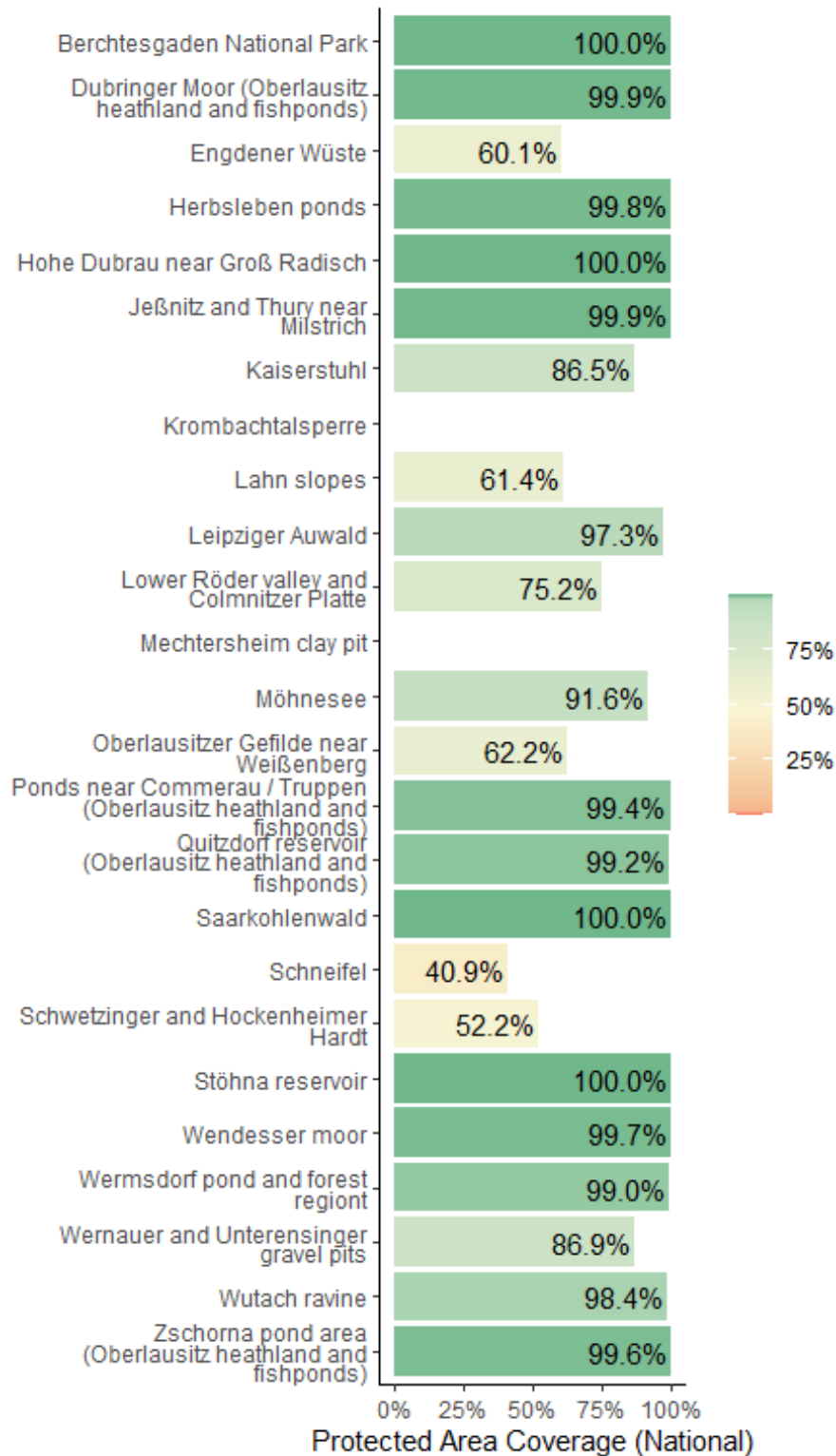


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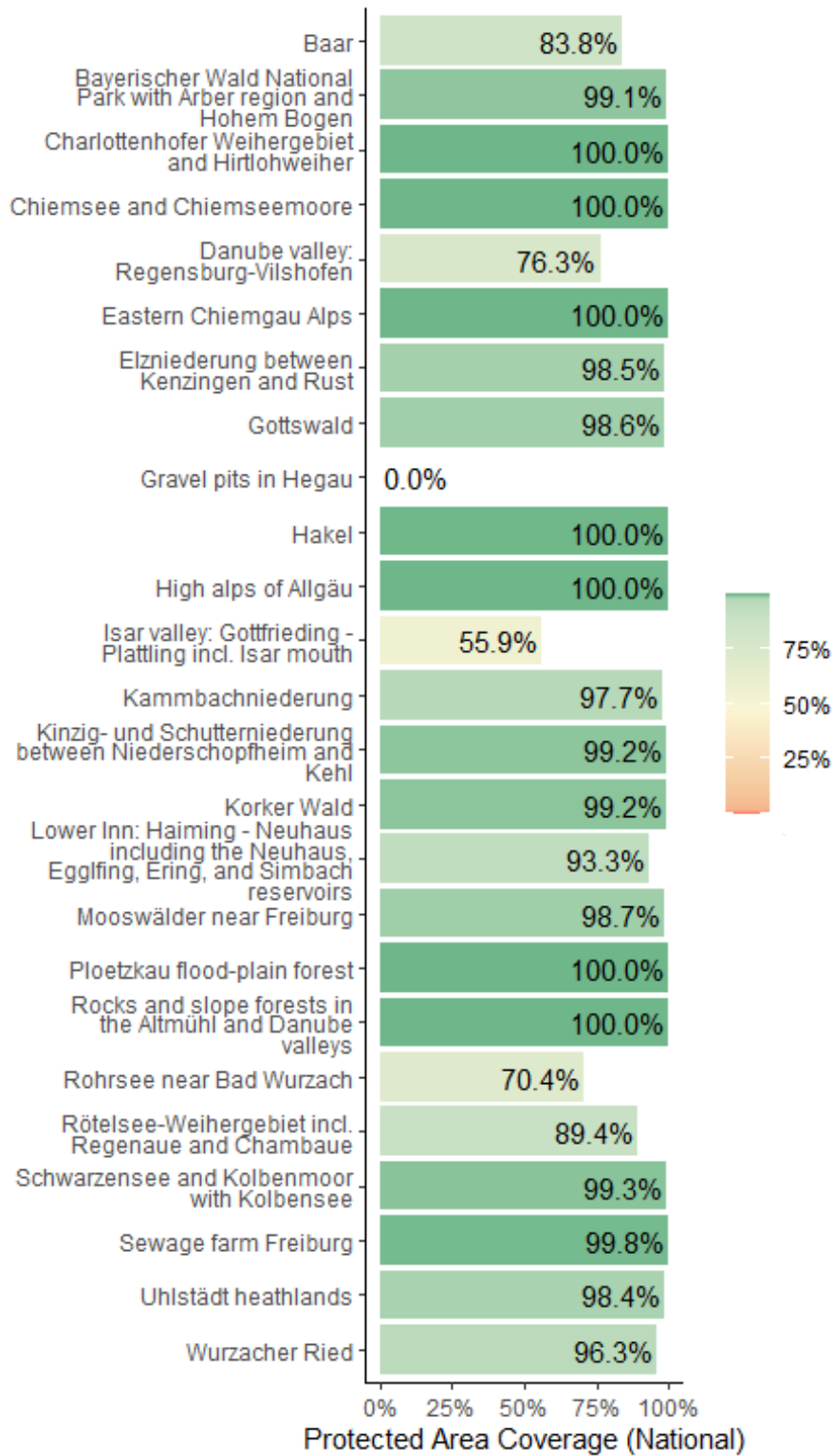


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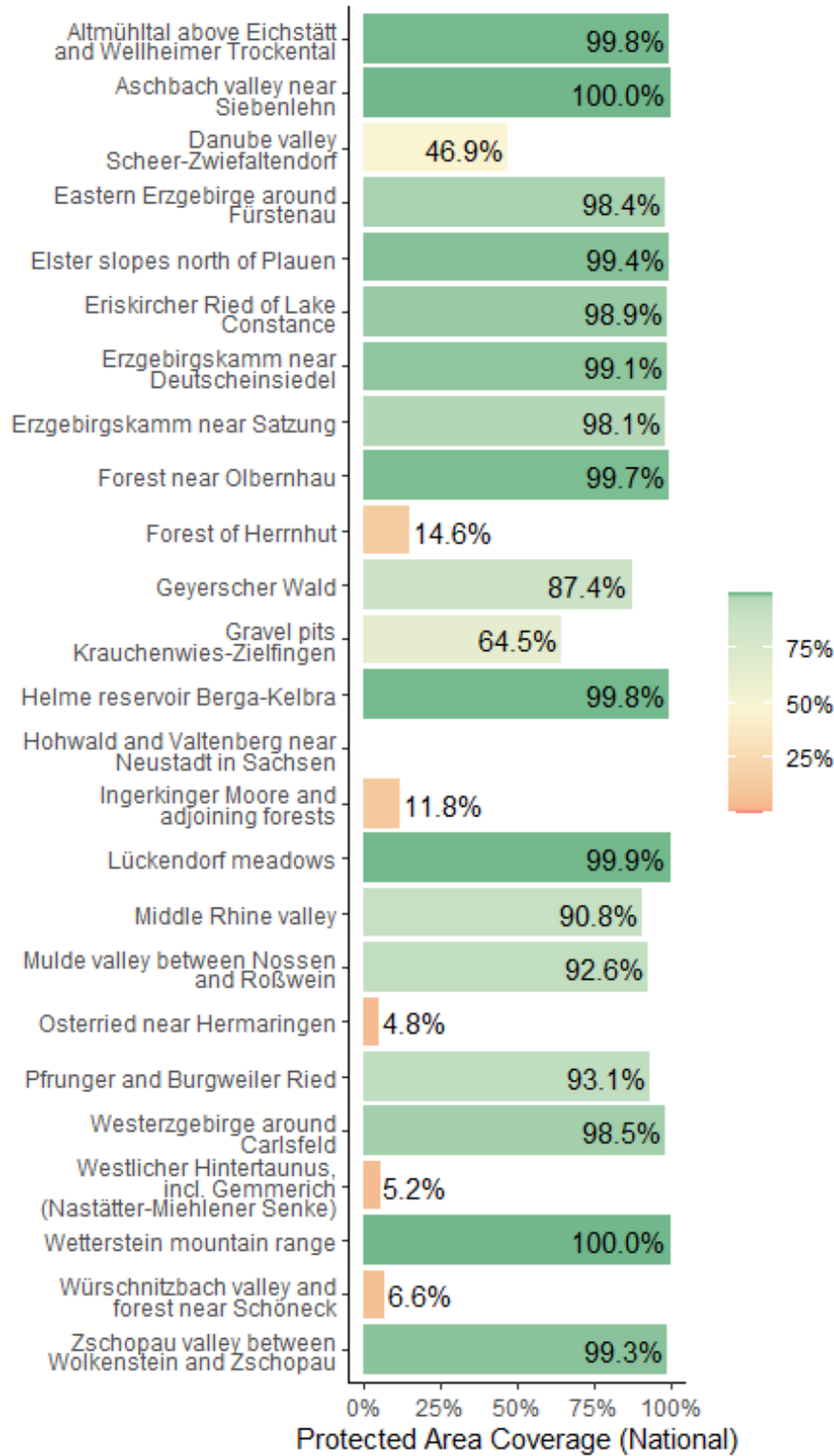
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Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany



Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany



Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Germany

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