1	Will meeting Aichi Target 11 be sufficient to stop extinctions?
2	Aliénor L.M. Chauvenet <sup>1</sup> and Megan Barnes <sup>1,2</sup>
3 4	<sup>1</sup> ARC Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions, University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD 4072, Australia; <u>a.chauvenet@uq.edu.au</u> ; +61 7 334 67541
5 6	<sup>2</sup> School of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hawaii, Honolulu, 968822; <u>meganbarnes84@gmail.com</u> ; +1 808 462 6449
7 8 9	Abstract: International targets for conservation are causing a rapid expansion in the global protected area network, without ensuring that benefits to biodiversity follow or providing a mechanism to assess them.
10 11 12 13 14 15	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Target 11 calls for a substantial expansion in terrestrial and marine Protected Areas (PA) by 2020, but is it enough to conserve species? It is a fallacy that positive biodiversity outcomes naturally flow from increasing the number of PAs and while they can be effective conservation tools (1), many are still failing to halt species decline (2). Yet, simply meeting area targets for the global PA network is dangerously perceived as sufficient to stem the loss of biodiversity.
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	A system to comprehensively and strategically evaluate the tangible benefits of PAs for species conservation – not simply inputs and processes – is essential to underpin decisions from global to local. The conservation community is desperate for targeted, institutionally embedded, and scientifically credible (with controls, counterfactuals, replication, and standard methods) monitoring and evaluation of the conservation effectiveness of PAs worldwide. Such a system will require a large initial investment, and incur ongoing costs, but as long as it doesn't exist, information that can never be recovered is being lost. If strategically implemented, the benefit will far outweigh cost – providing the knowledge to act, and preventing irreversible damage to biodiversity. Can we afford the price of keeping the status quo?
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	The conservation community should demand that biodiversity, not proxies such as area, be explicitly embedded into the realisation of Target 11 beyond 2020. We have the opportunity to influence conservation policy from the bottom-up, ensuring that an adequate monitoring system becomes part of best practices for PAs. Mechanisms already exist to be able to commit funds to this initiative, for example the Strategy for Resource Mobilization of the CBD can help create financial pathways towards this goal. If we fail to act now, we can never know if the c.200,000 PAs worldwide are achieving their conservation mandate ( <i>3</i> ).

## 34 REFERENCES

M. Hoffmann *et al.*, The impact of conservation on the status of the world's vertebrates. *science* 330, 1503-1509 (2010).

- J. Geldmann *et al.*, Effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas in reducing habitat loss
   and population declines. *Biological Conservation* 161, 230-238 (2013).
- 39 3. P. J. Ferraro, S. K. Pattanayak, Money for nothing? A call for empirical evaluation of
  biodiversity conservation investments. *PLoS Biol* 4, e105 (2006).

41