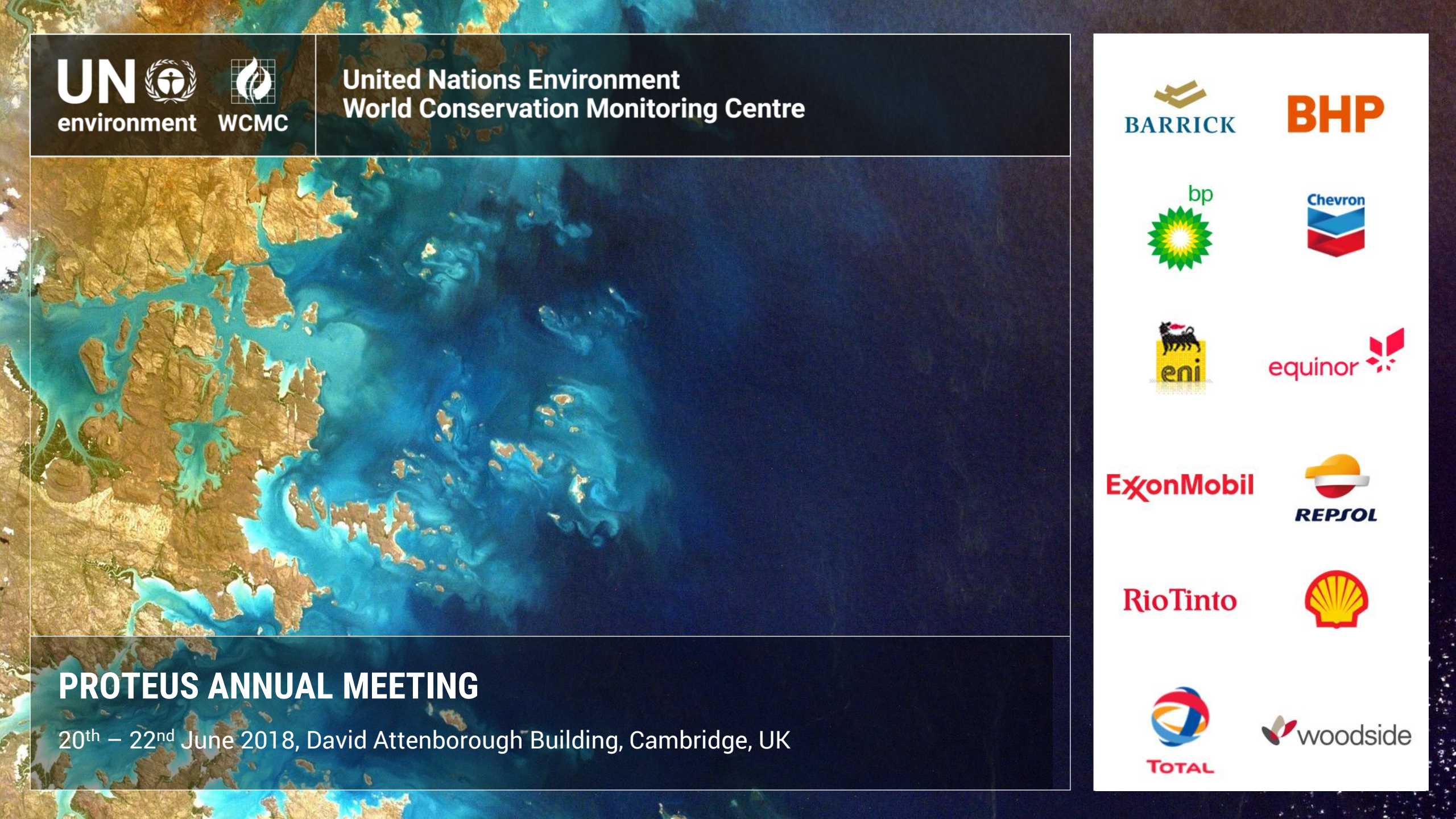


UN environment WCMC

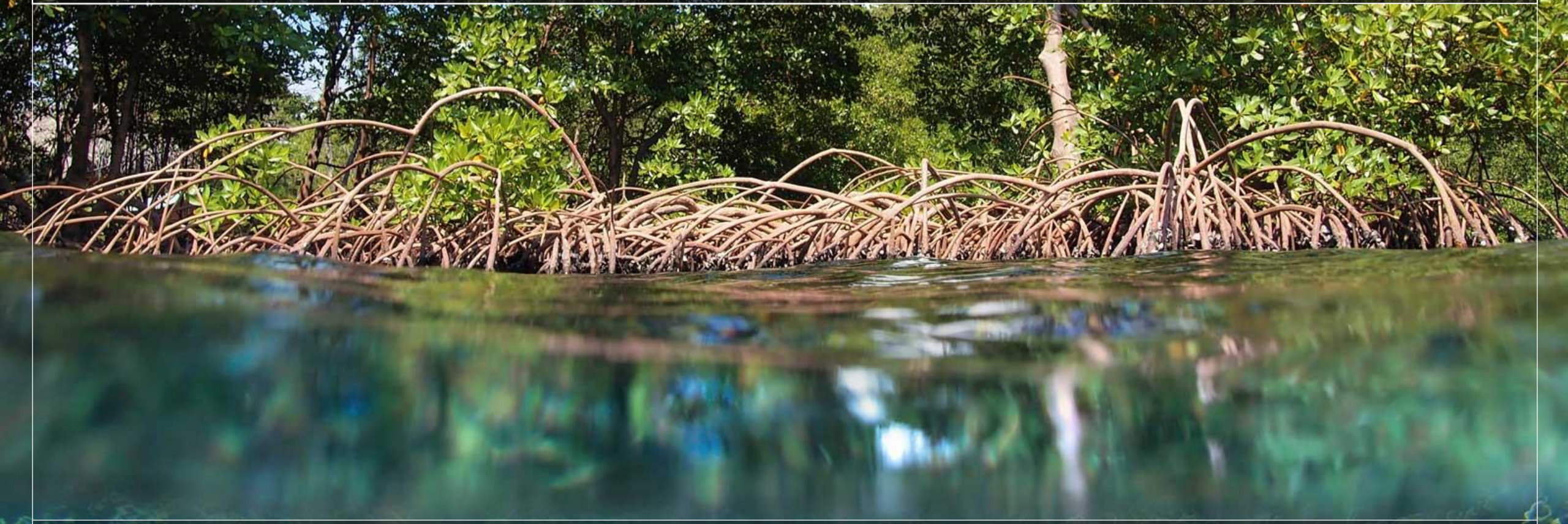
United Nations Environment
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

PROTEUS ANNUAL MEETING

20th – 22nd June 2018, David Attenborough Building, Cambridge, UK

BARRICK BHP bp Chevron eni equinor ExxonMobil REPSOL RioTinto Shell TOTAL woodside

United Nations Environment
World Conservation Monitoring Centre



HORIZON SCANNING: EMERGING ISSUES AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS

20/06/2018

UN environment WCMC

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protected planet

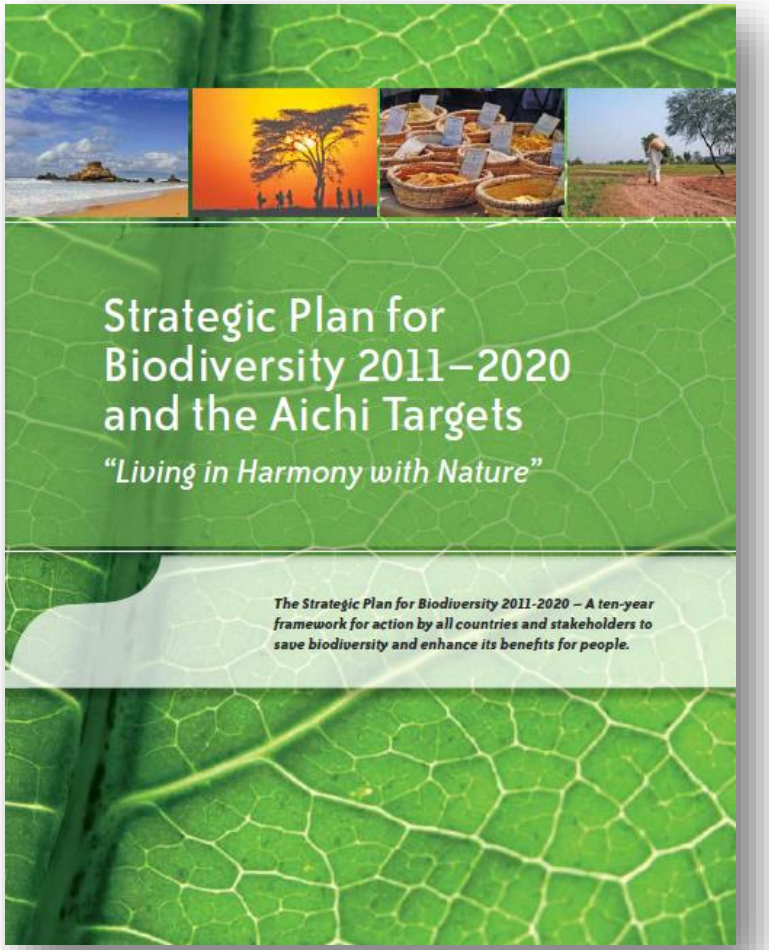
PROTECTED AREAS & OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES

NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND EMERGING ISSUES

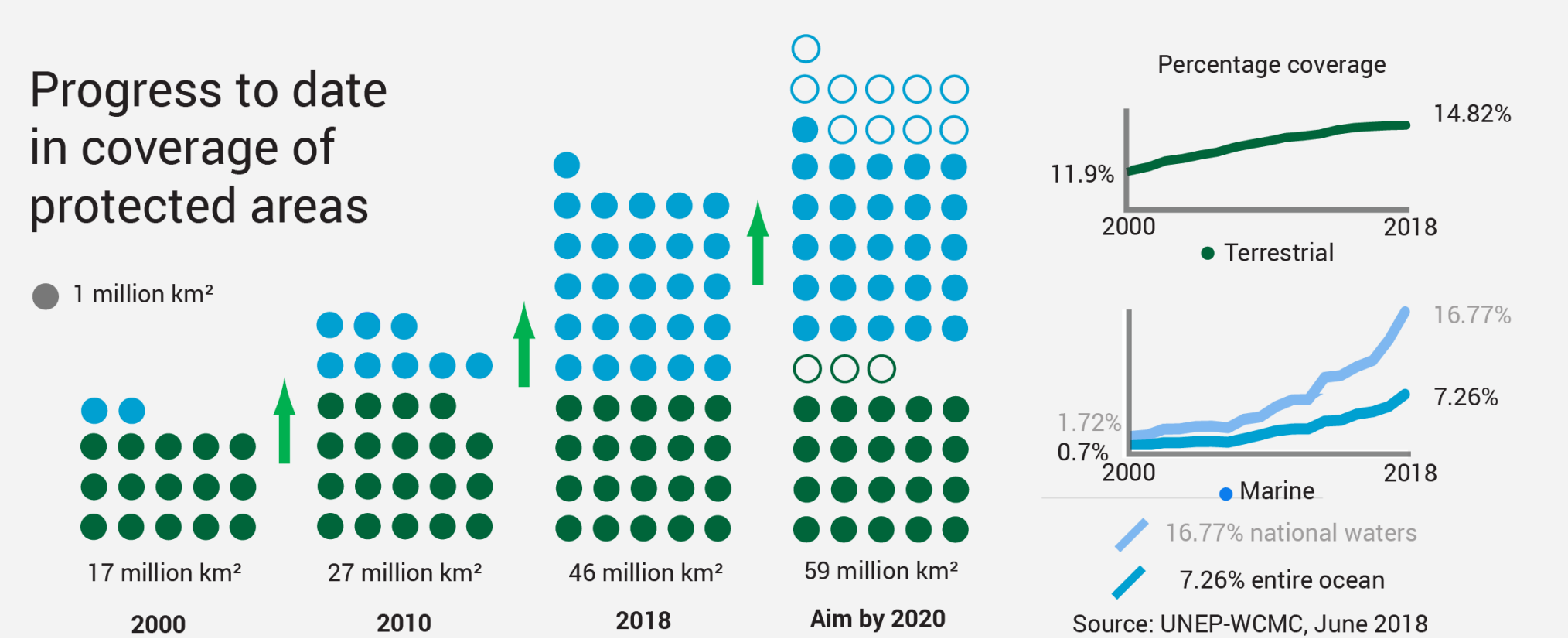
Dr Naomi Kingston

Aichi Target 11

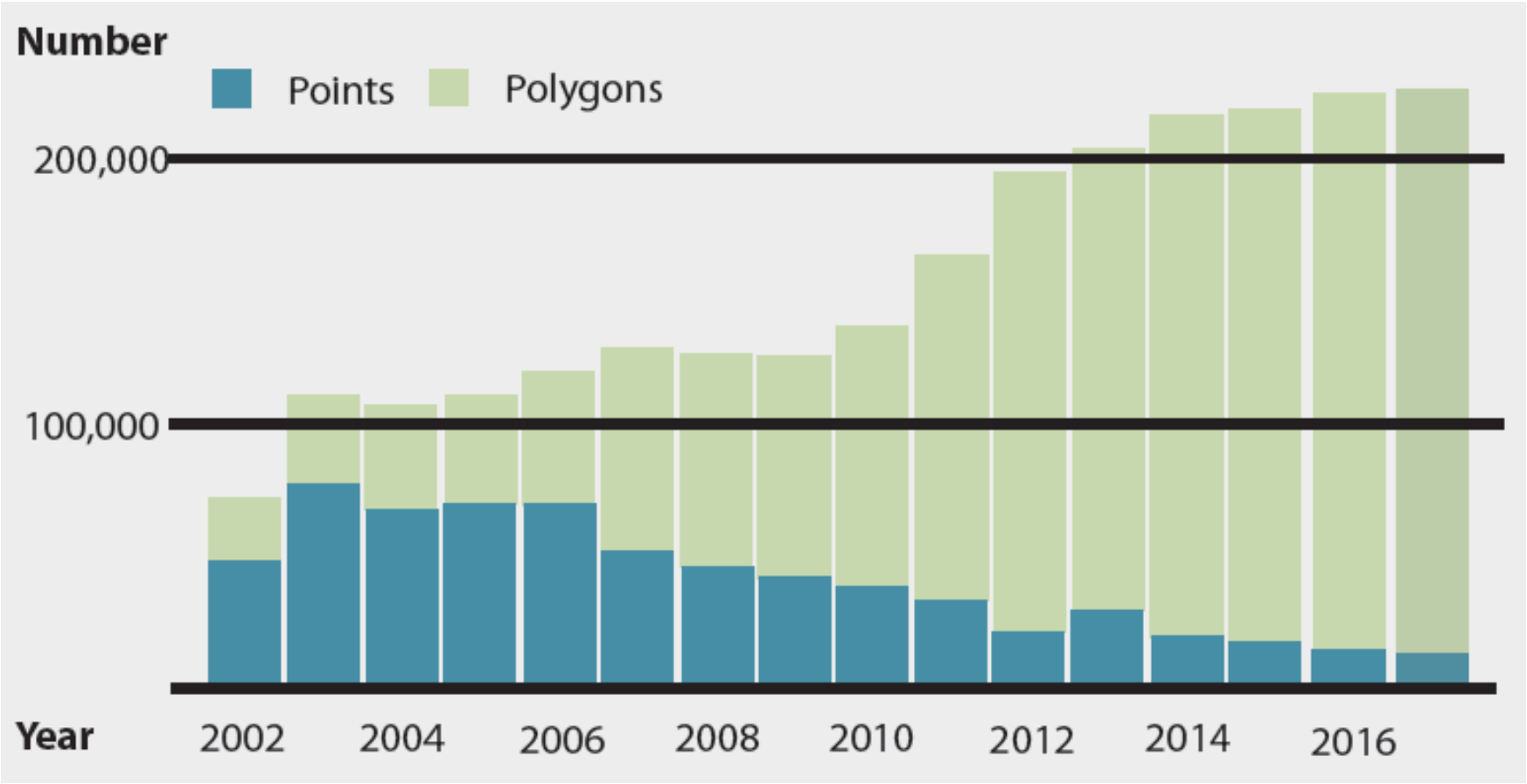
By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.



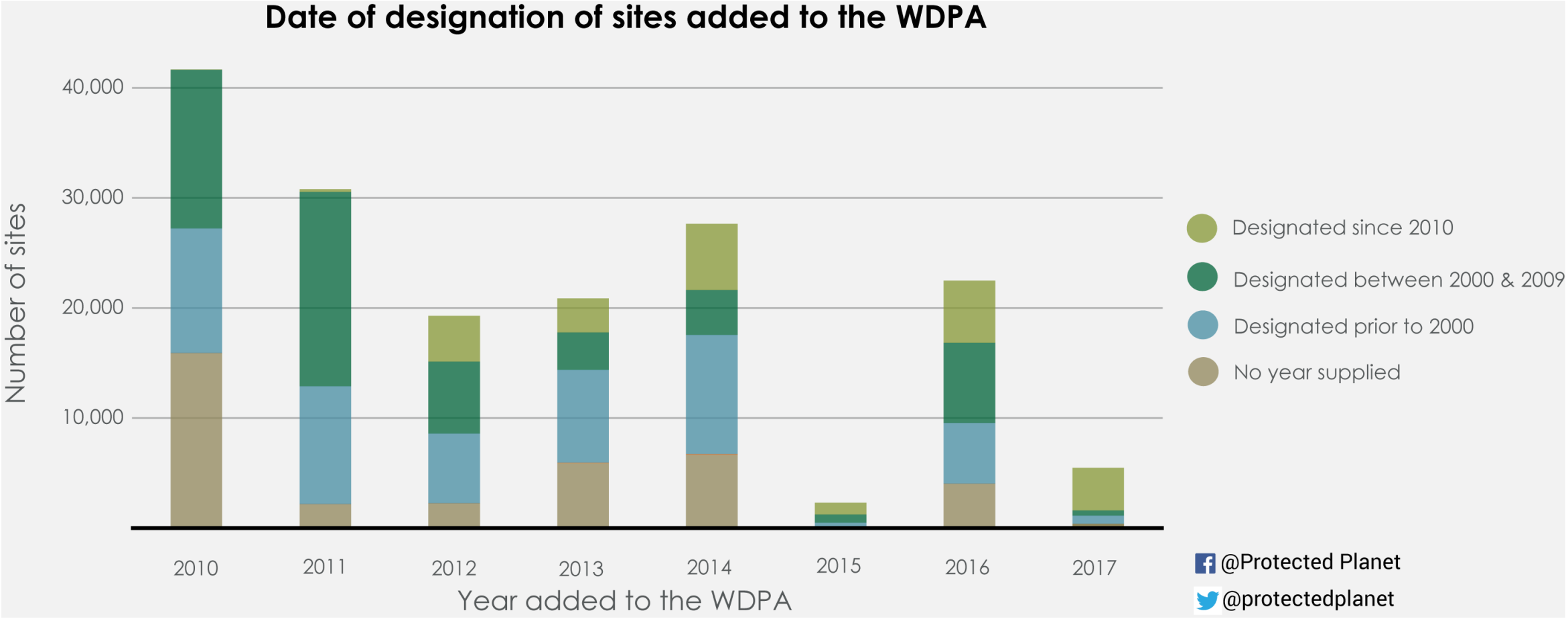
Tracking protected area coverage



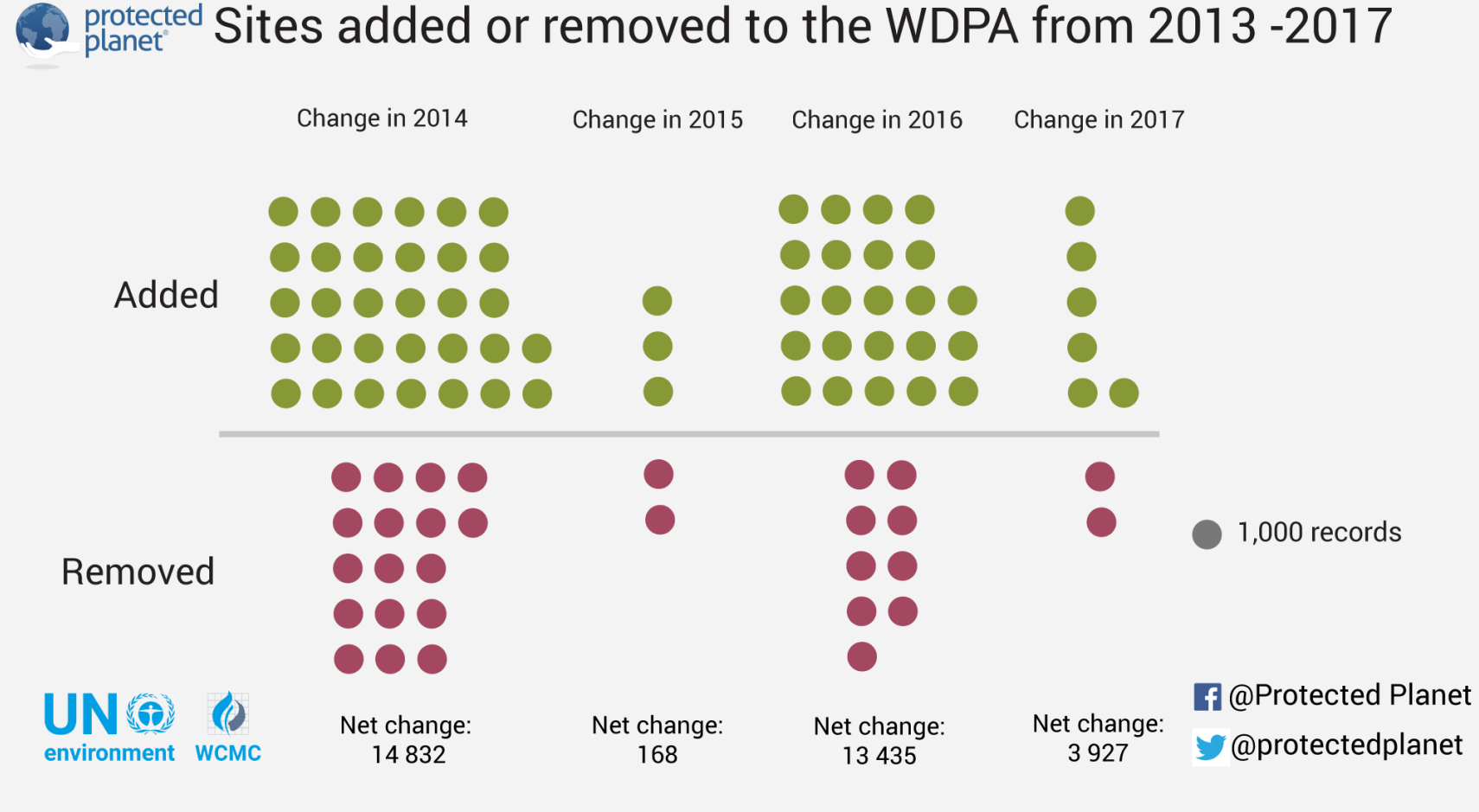
Improving data quality



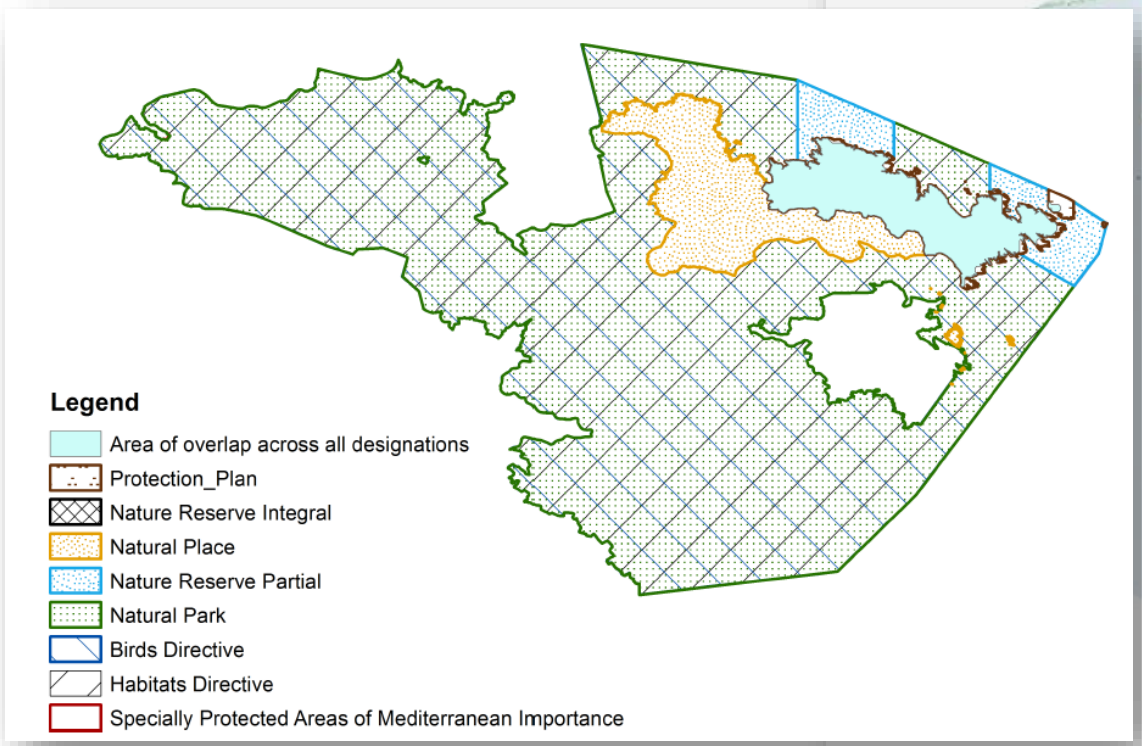
Reporting lag – how ‘old’ are the ‘new’ sites

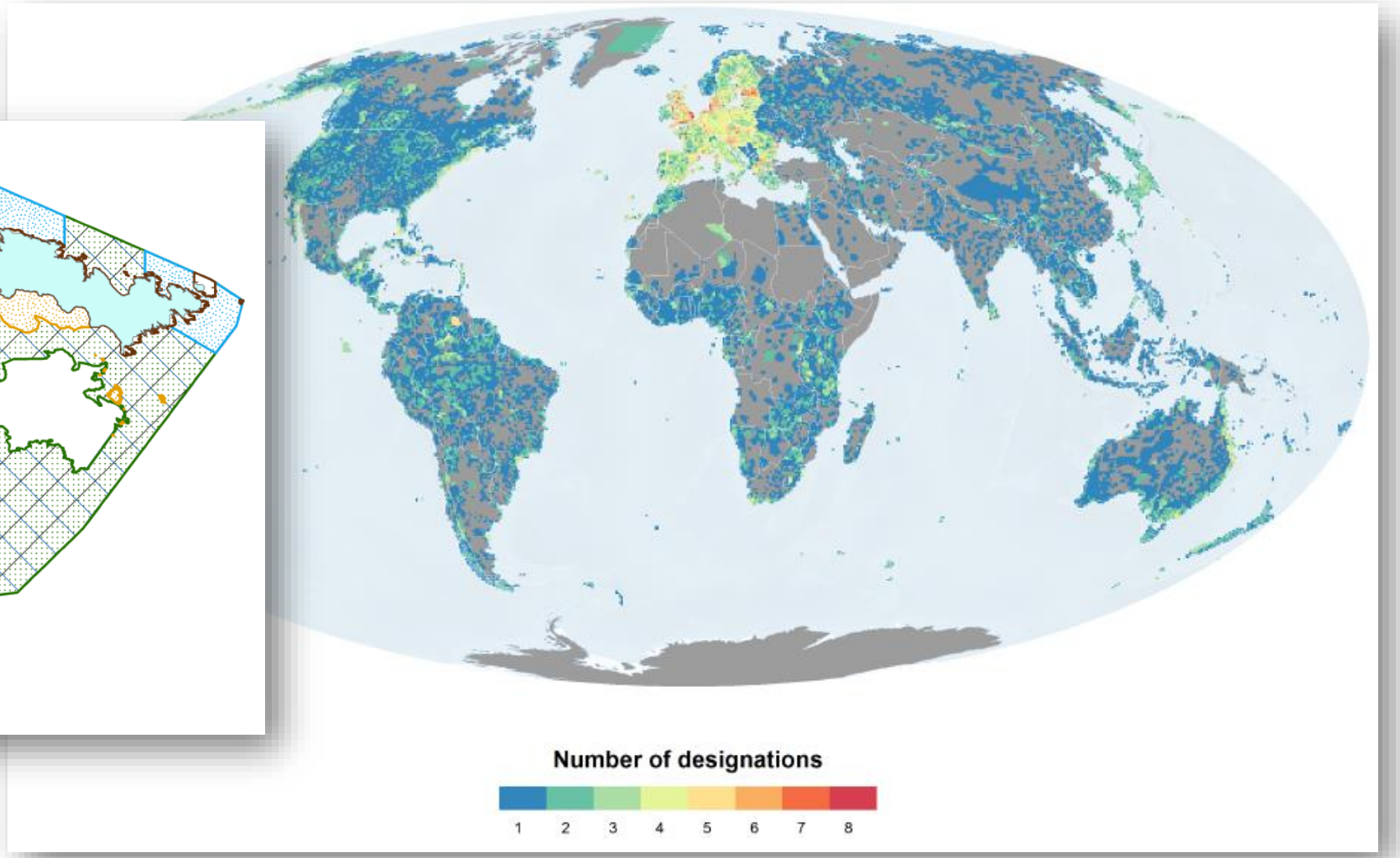


Temporal change & turnover of sites

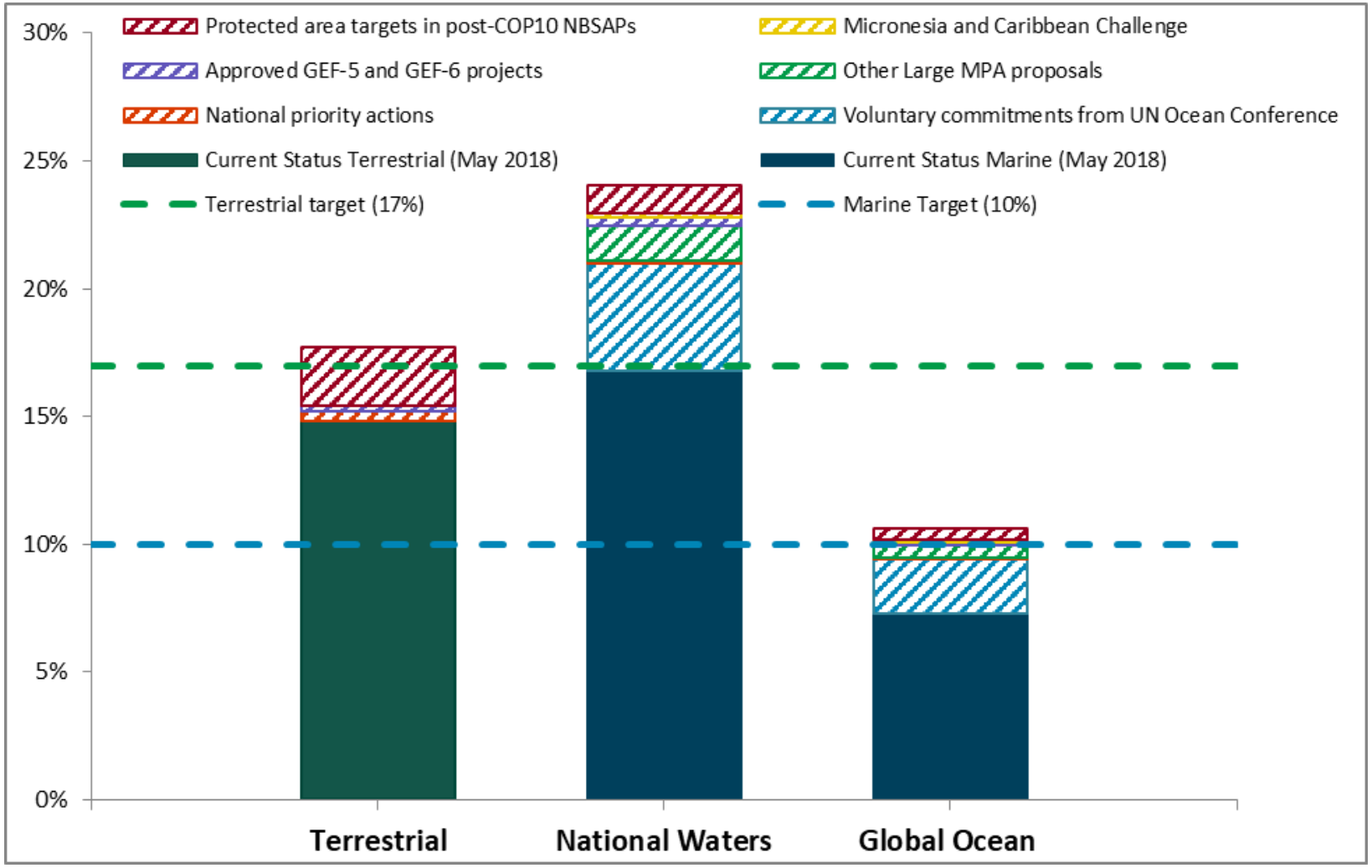


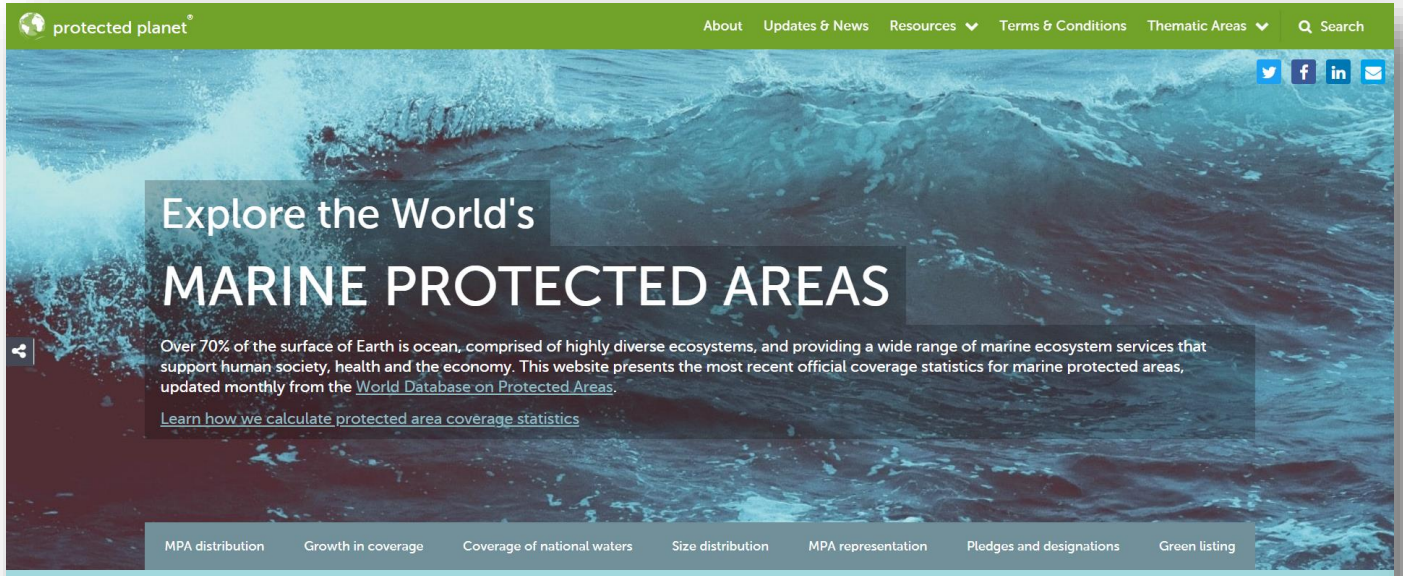
Scale & impact of overlapping designations

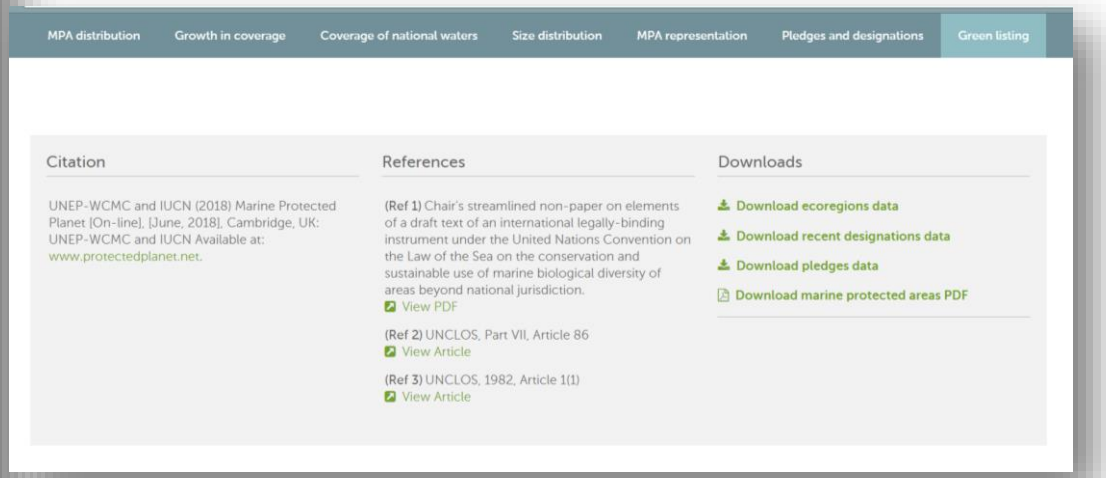




National commitments to increasing coverage







www.protectedplanet.net/marine

Statistics updated monthly

Distribution of marine protected areas

Aichi Target 11

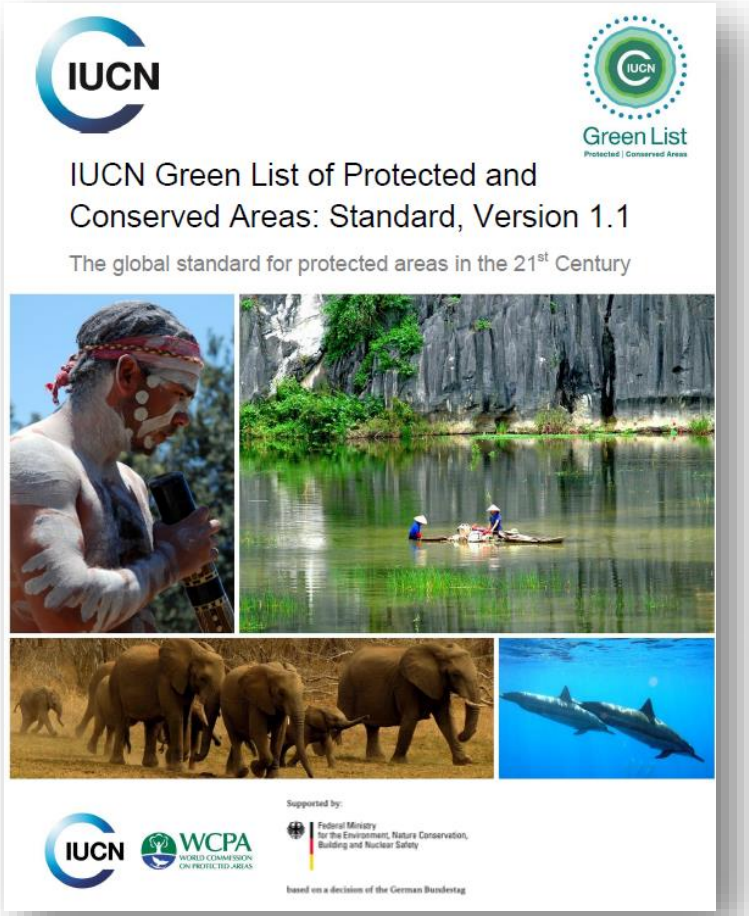
By 2020, at least:

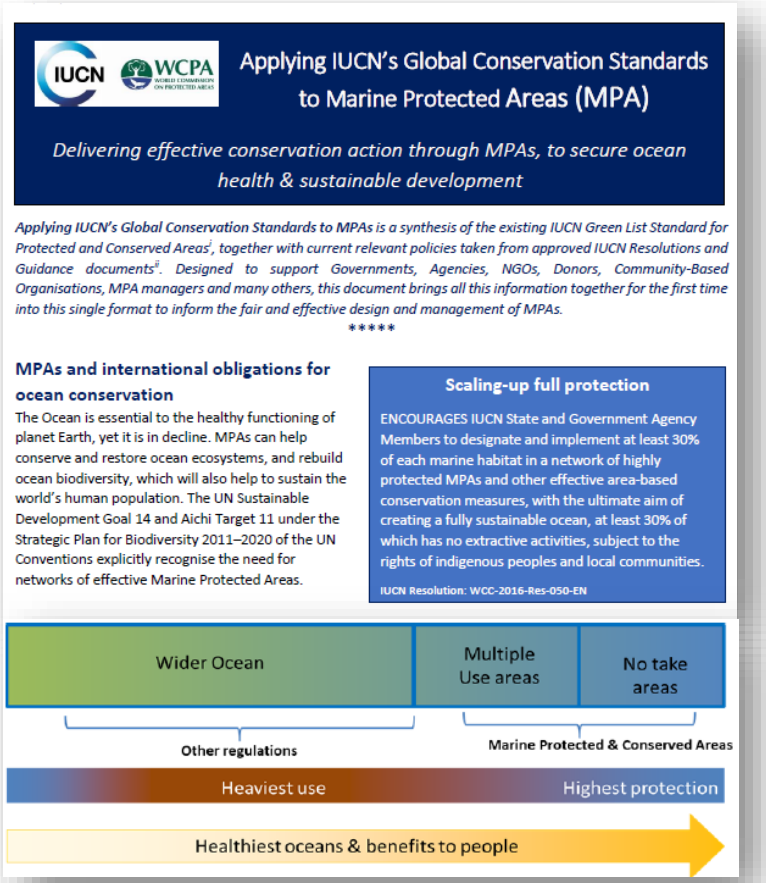
- **17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water** areas, and
- **10 per cent of coastal and marine** areas, especially
- **areas of particular importance for biodiversity** and ecosystem services, are conserved through
- **effectively and equitably** managed,
- **ecologically representative and well connected** systems
- of **protected areas** and **other effective area-based conservation measures**, and
- **integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes**.

Summary of progress (CBD SBSTTA July 2018)

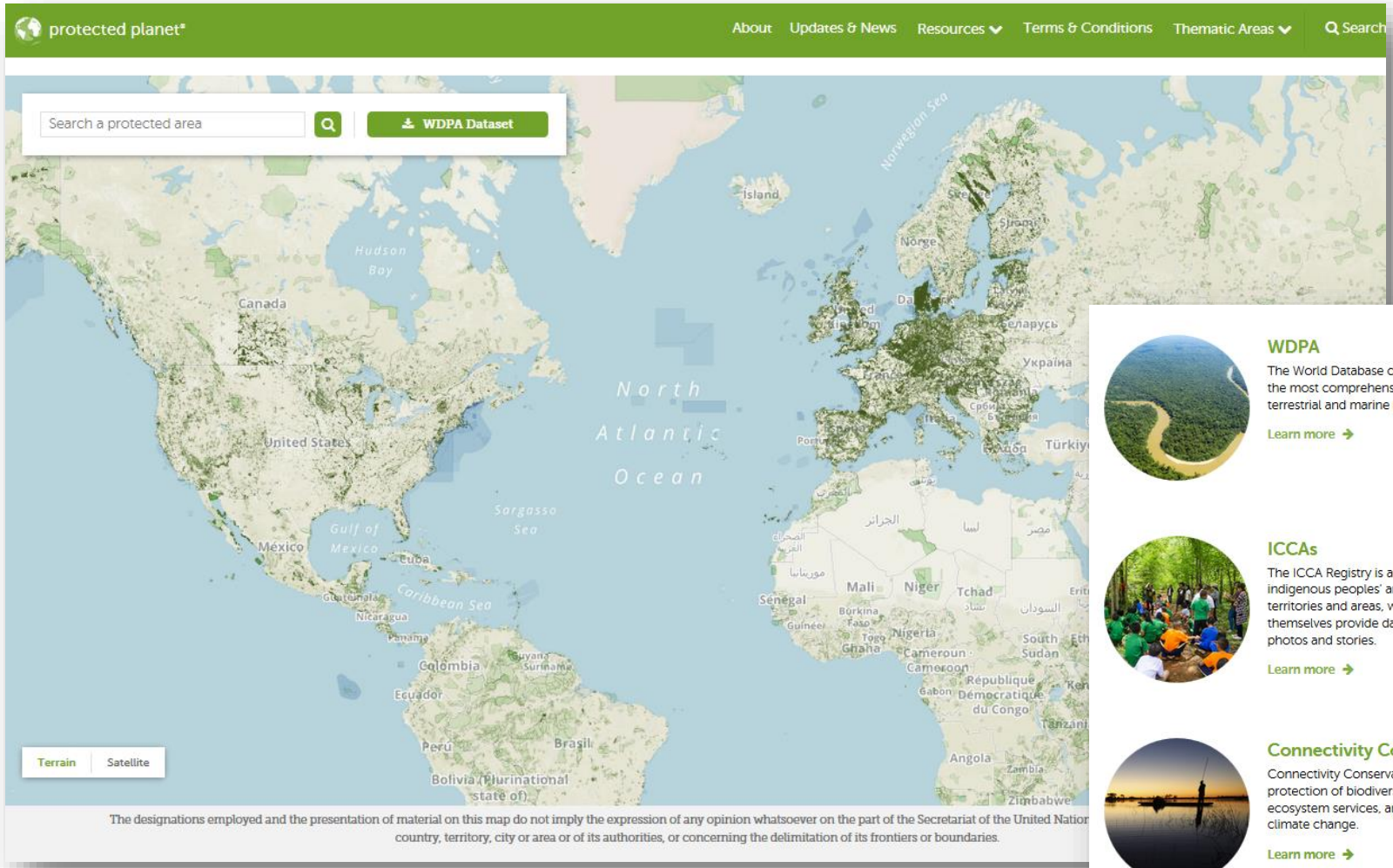
Element of Target 11	Progress occurring between 2016 and 2018
Terrestrial coverage	Global coverage increased from 14.7% to 14.8%; the number of CBD Parties with at least 17% coverage increased from 87 to 91.
Marine coverage	Global coverage increased from 4.12% to 7.26%; the number of CBD Parties with at least 10% coverage increased from 23 to 34.
Ecological representation	Terrestrial ecoregions with at least 17% PA cover increased from 351 to 357; marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces with at least 10% MPA cover increased from 84 to 99 and 3 to 4, respectively.
Areas important for biodiversity	Mean percent area of terrestrial KBAs covered by PAs increased from 45.5% to 46.6%; for marine KBAs it increased from 41.3% to 44.3%.
Connectivity and integration	27.9% of terrestrial ecoregions and 30.5% of countries and territories have protected and connected lands covering at least 17%.
Effective management	The number of CBD Parties, excluding overseas territories, with management effectiveness evaluations in at least 60% of PAs was 42 as of Jan 2015, increasing to 47 in May 2018 (for terrestrial PAs).
Governance and equity	Proportion of sites in the WDPA reporting shared governance increased from 1.8% to 3.3%, and those reporting private governance increased from 4.5% to 5.7%.

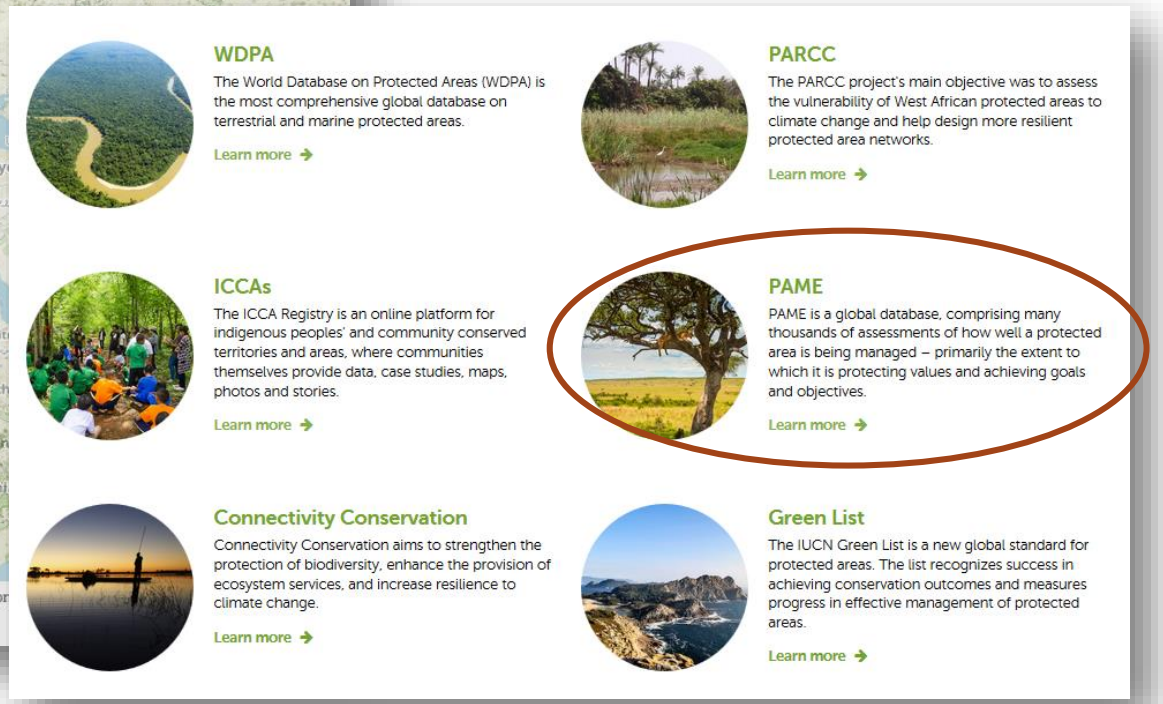
Quality over quantity – Raising the standards





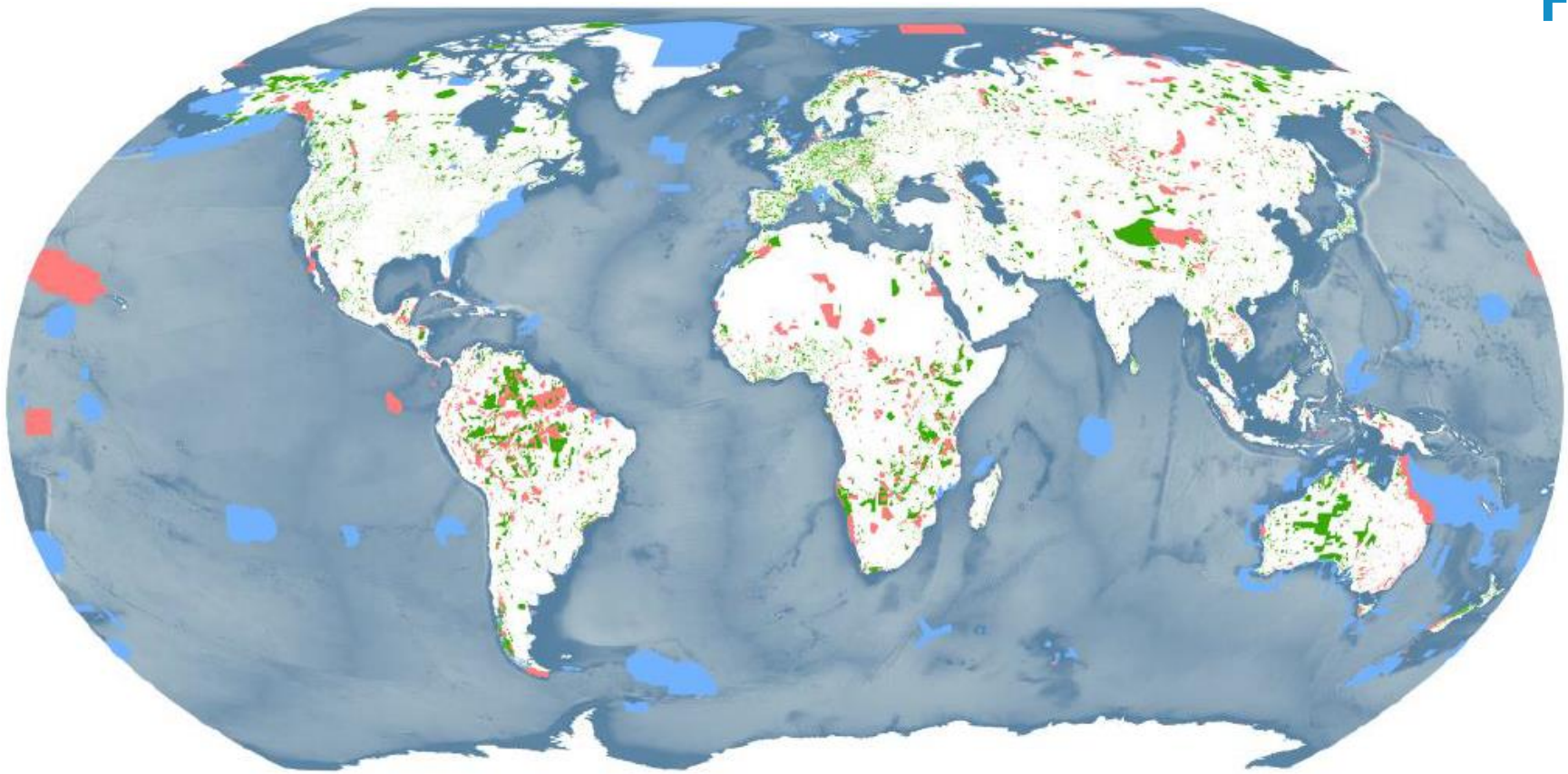
Quality over quantity – tracking effectiveness





Global database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness

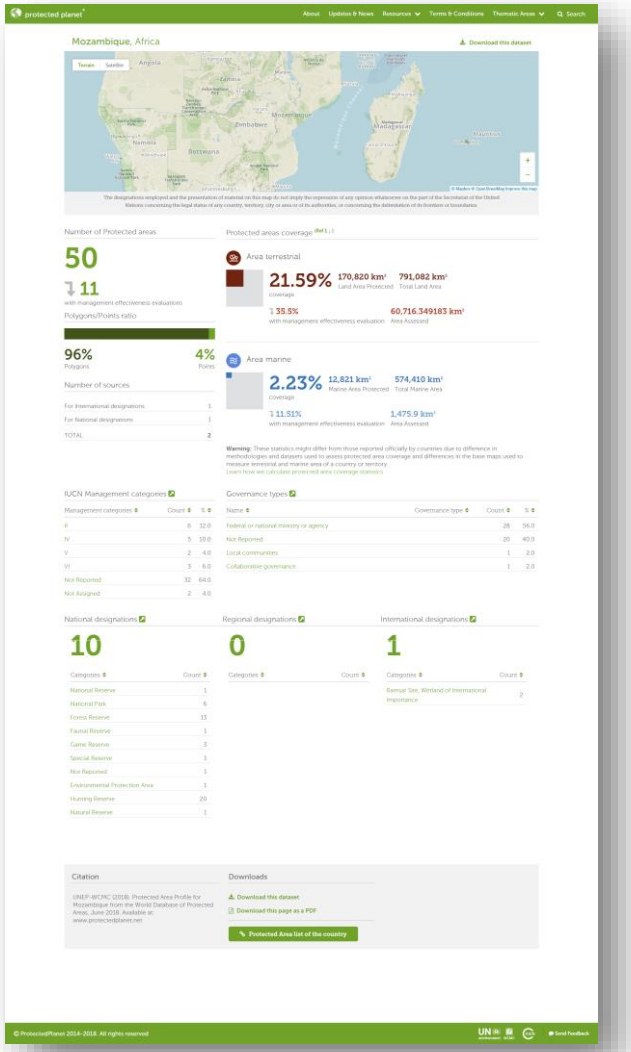
GDPAME - Reporting to date

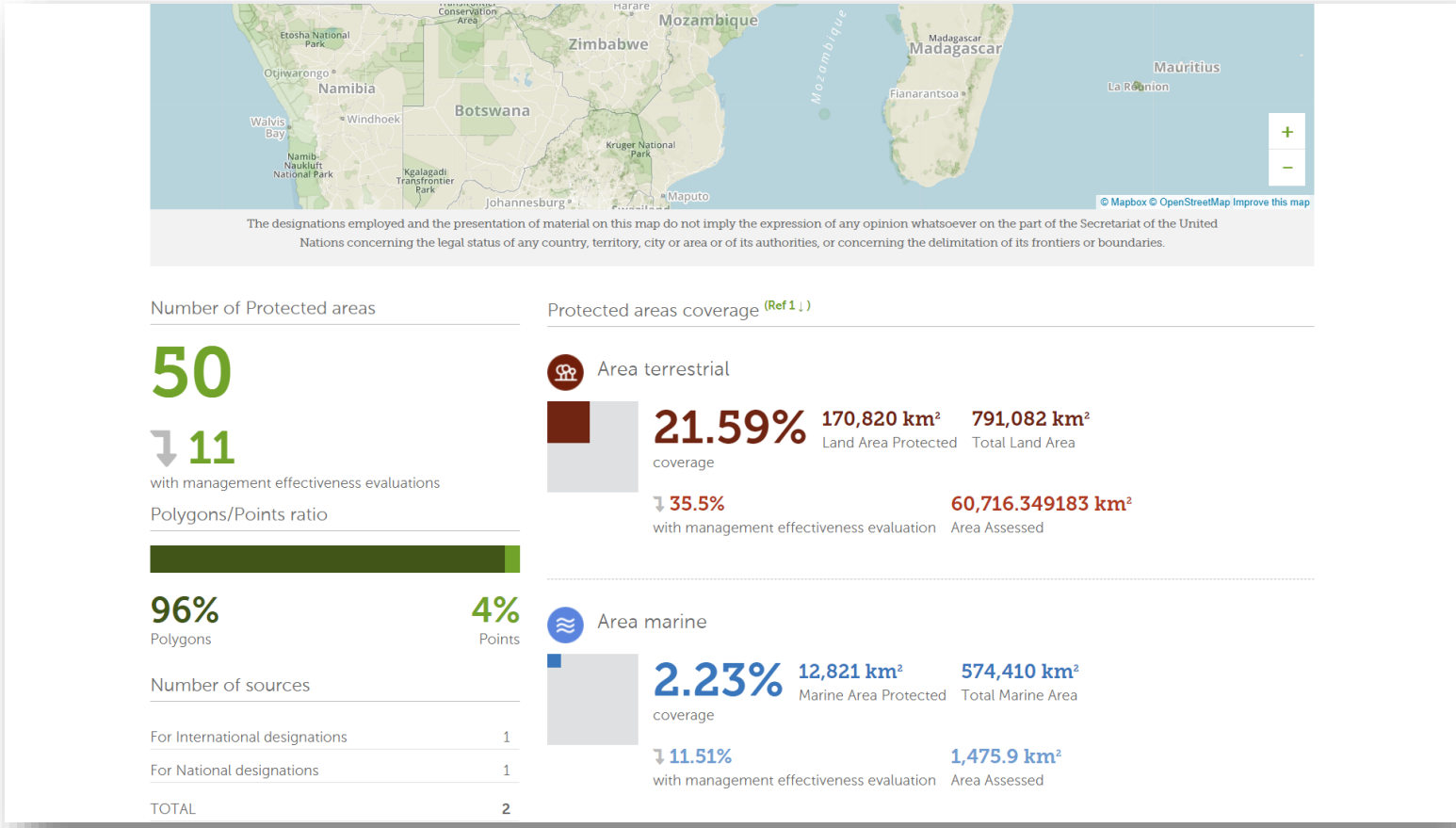


Full report for Nov 2018

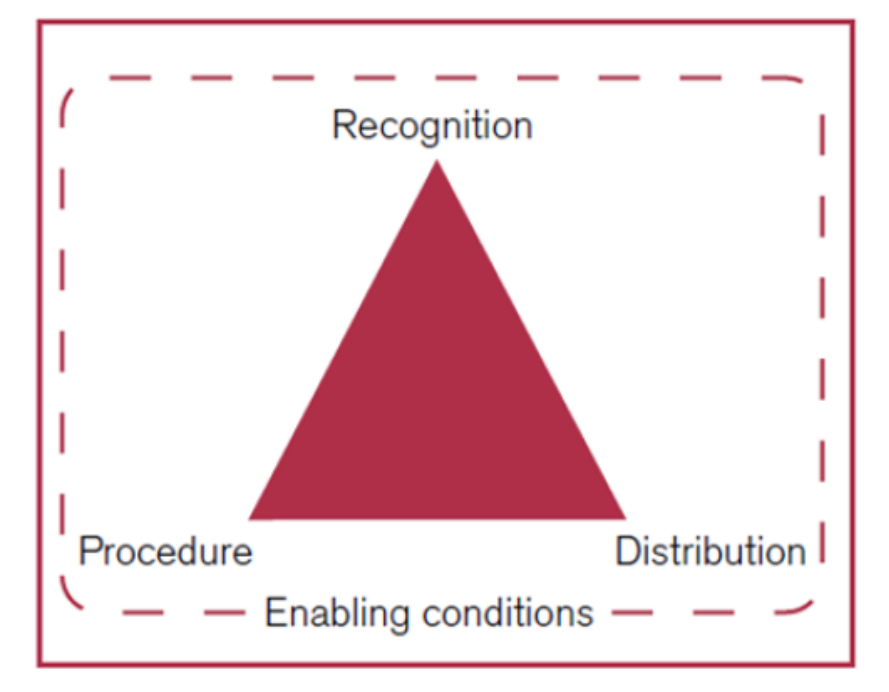
- 20 Countries have already submitted PAME information,
- 24 Countries are in the process of submitting PAME information,
- Some countries are not assessing ME of their PA,
- Request for guidance on how to undertake PAME evaluations,

Protected Planet - GDPAME





Quality over quantity - tracking equity



McDermott et al. (2013); Zafra-Calvo et al. (2017); https://protectedplanet.net/c/equity

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Home > Equity and protected areas: Assessing equity

Equity and protected areas

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- Equidad y áreas protegidas
- Evaluación de la equidad
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- Équité et aires protégées
- Évaluer l'équité
- Résultats des sites d'étude

Assessing equity

Users of Protected Planet who wish to carry out an equity assessment of a particular protected area, using the guiding questions below, are invited to complete this questionnaire (https://goo.gl/forms/V15oXxRBscpjoupy1).

Social equity is made up of three dimensions: **distribution, procedure** and **recognition**. These dimensions are central to the assessment of social equity in protected areas.

One study recently built on these dimensions to propose a set of ten indicators to assess equity in protected areas at the global scale[1]. These indicators were tested on a set of protected areas around the world. The study is presented here as an example of how equity might be assessed more widely in the future. Other approaches have also been trialled to assess social equity at site level[2].

The authors of the study presented here developed several guiding questions to aid in assessing equity. These questions are designed to be distributed to protected area stakeholders in the form of a questionnaire.

In an ideal situation, a diverse cross-section of stakeholders would answer the questions for a given protected area (e.g. a park ranger; a representative of the protected area's governance authority; a representative of a community living within, or adjacent to, the protected area). The questions can be used to assess the level of equity of a protected area, but also the divergence in opinions on its level of equity. A high level of divergence may itself be an indication that the protected area could be managed in a more equitable and transparent manner.

The questions are summarised here:

1.**Have the cultural identities of local stakeholder groups contributed to the design and implementation of management actions in the protected area?**

Cultural identity is the values and culture of a group of people, including their relation to nature and religious beliefs.

2.**Are traditional knowledge systems included in the management of the protected area?**

Traditional knowledge systems are resource-use practices employed by indigenous or local people for managing natural resources (e.g. traditional land use planning, and traditional farming systems or fishing practices). Statutory systems are non-traditional practices and principles (e.g. scientific principles).

3.**Do local stakeholder groups retain their statutory and customary rights with the establishment or management of the protected area?**

Customary rights are "established, traditional patterns of norms that can be observed within a particular socio-cultural setting", and are relevant to the management of the protected area, such as local forms of authority, traditional spatial planning, local access and use-rights. They differ from (but can co-exist with) formal state law (statutory rights).

4.**Has Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) been obtained in relation to the protected area?**

FPIC is a consultative process whereby potentially affected local and indigenous people engage in an open and informed dialogue with outsiders interested in using areas occupied or traditionally used by them, and decide whether to consent to the use in question.

What is an Other Effective Area based Conservation Measure?

DRAFT IUCN definition (IUCN WCPA, 2018)

"A geographically defined space, not recognised as a protected area, which is governed and managed over the long-term in ways that deliver the effective in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem services and cultural and spiritual values. "

DRAFT CBD definition (CBD/SBSTTA/22/6; Annex III/A)

"A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem services and cultural and spiritual values"

Types of approaches leading to recognition of OECMs

Primary conservation

- areas that may meet all elements of the IUCN definition of a protected area, but which are not officially designated as such.

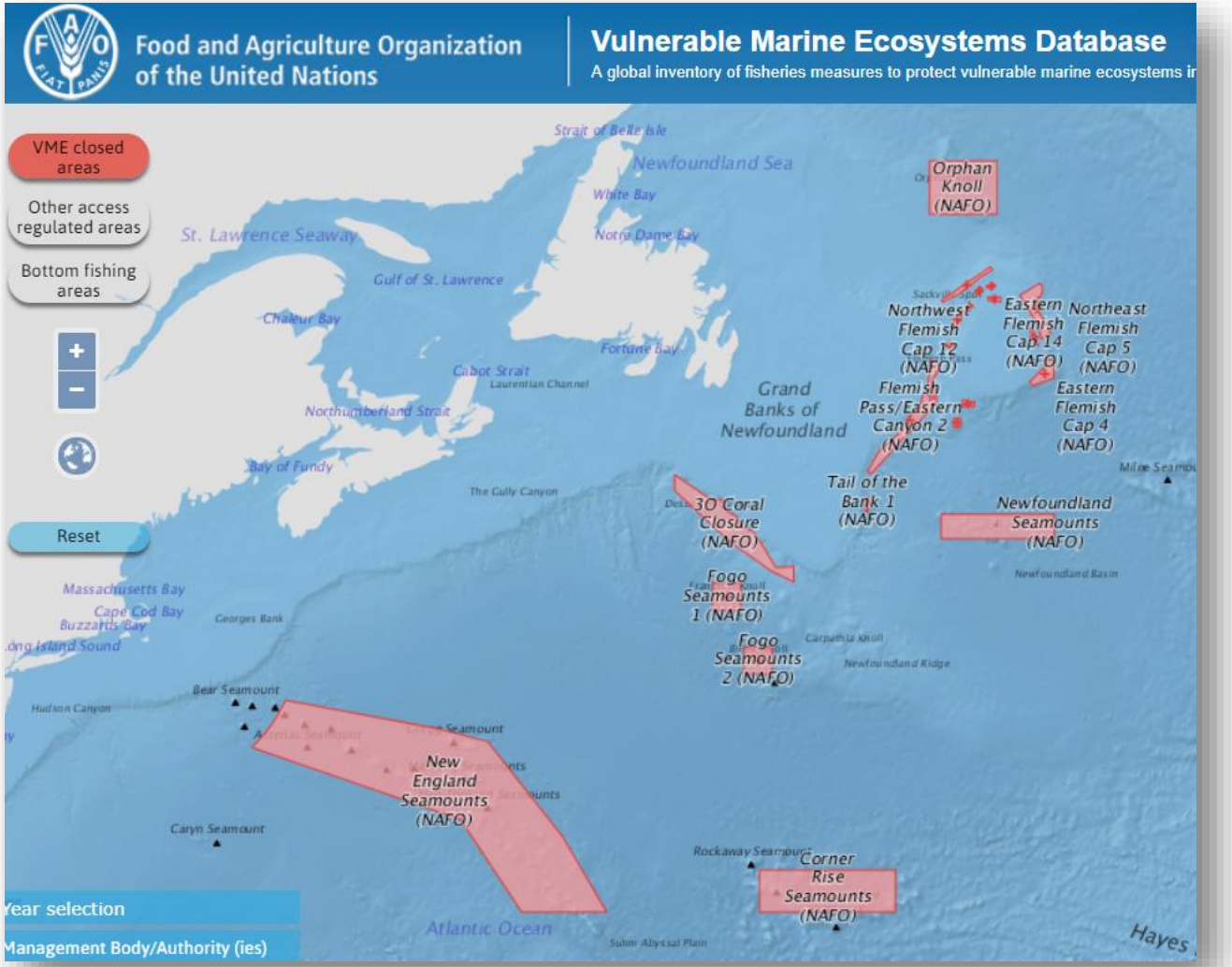
Secondary conservation

- is achieved through the active conservation of an area where biodiversity outcomes are a secondary management objective.

Ancillary conservation

- areas that deliver *in-situ* conservation as a by-product of management activities, even though biodiversity conservation is not a management objective.

Other effective area based conservation measures



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization · UNESCO Global Geoparks

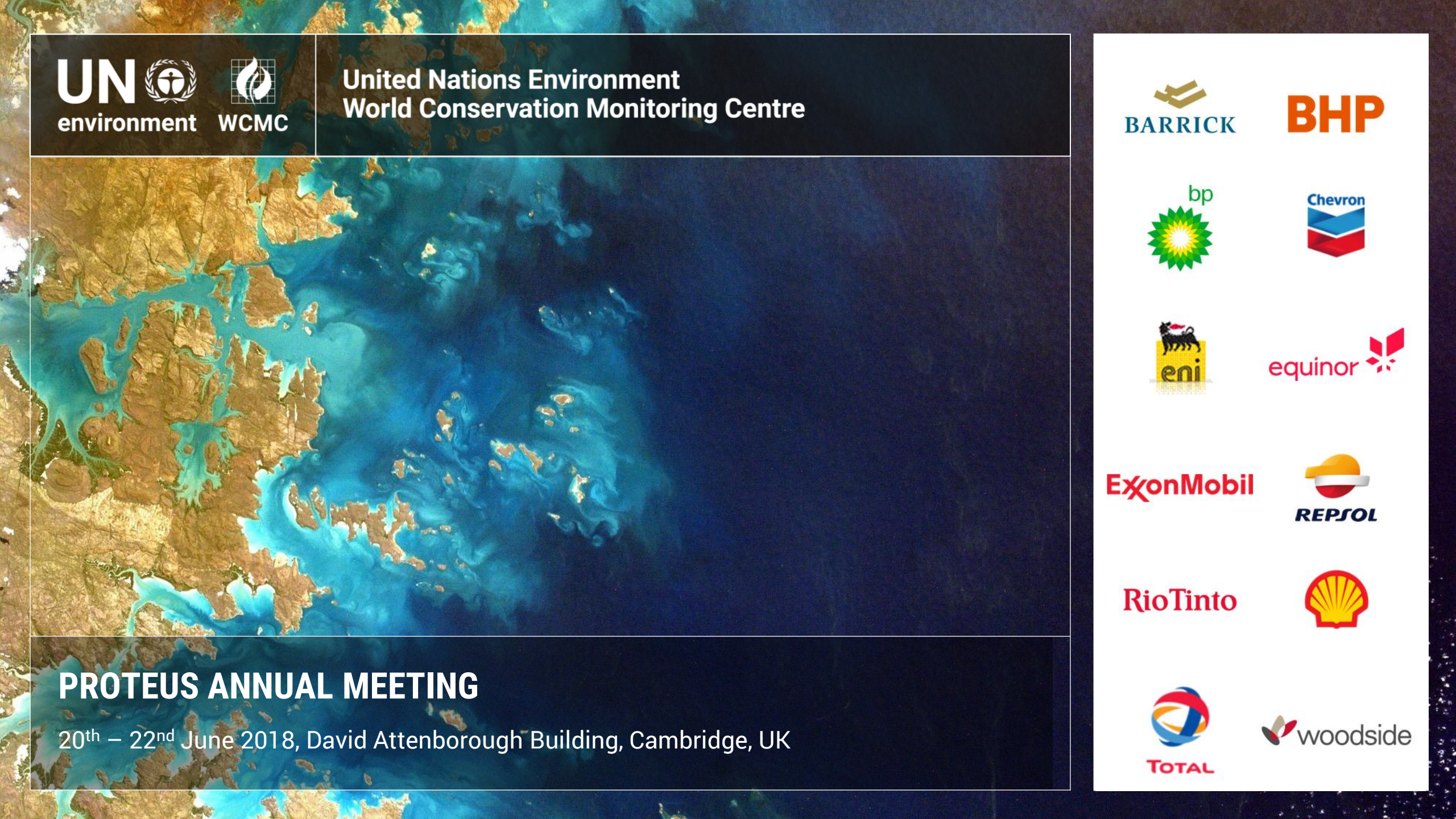
UN-REDD PROGRAMME

SACRED NATURAL SITES

Track multiple benefits of Protected Areas & OECM

naomi.kingston@unep-wcmc.org

www.protectedplanet.net



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