

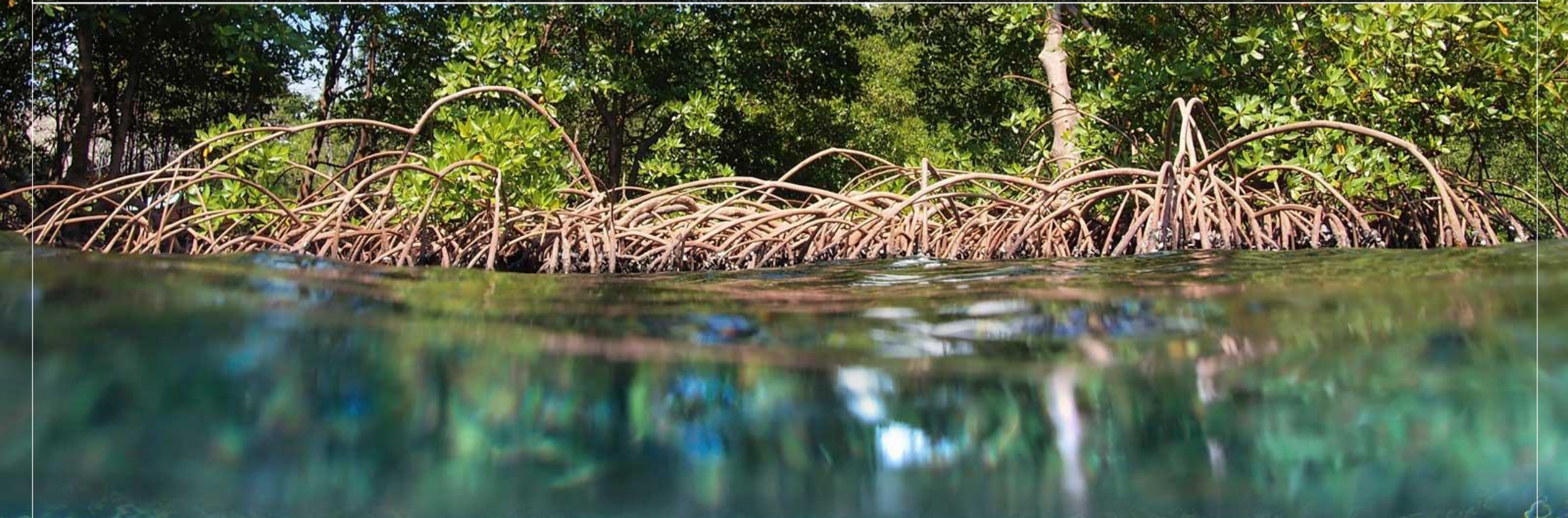


United Nations Environment
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

PROTEUS ANNUAL MEETING

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





HORIZON SCANNING: EMERGING ISSUES AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS



UN Environment
World Conservation Monitoring Centre



PROTECTED AREAS & OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES

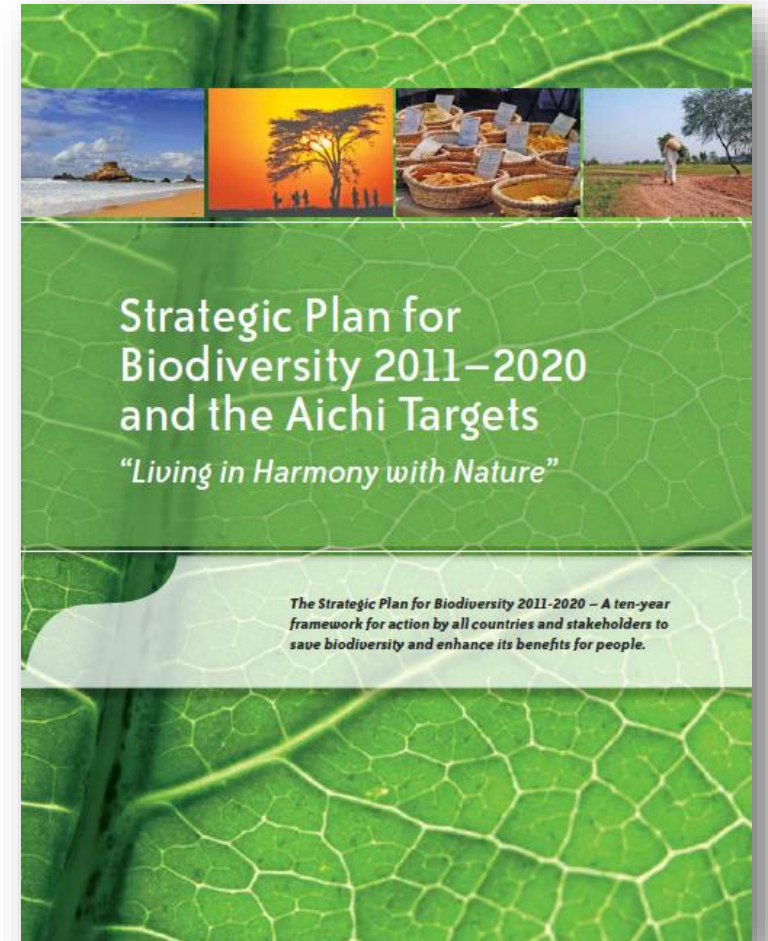
NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND EMERGING ISSUES

Dr Naomi Kingston

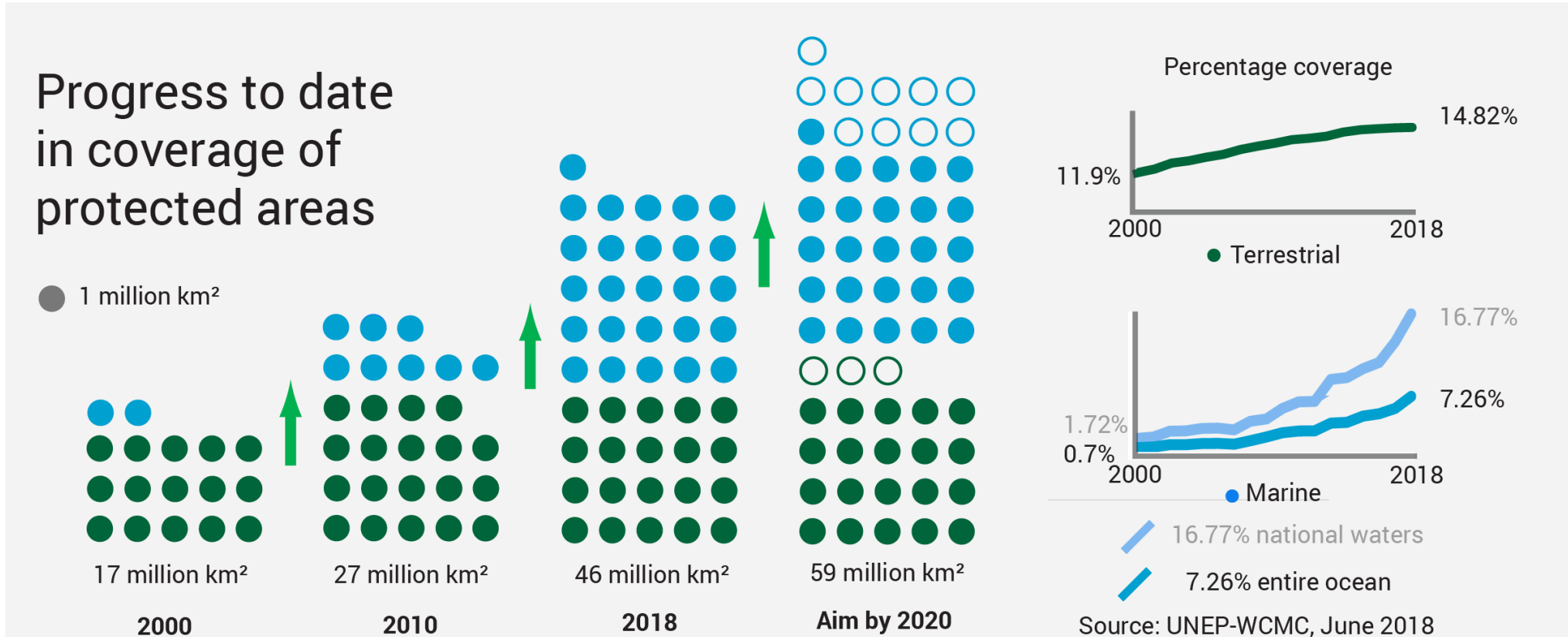
Aichi Target 11



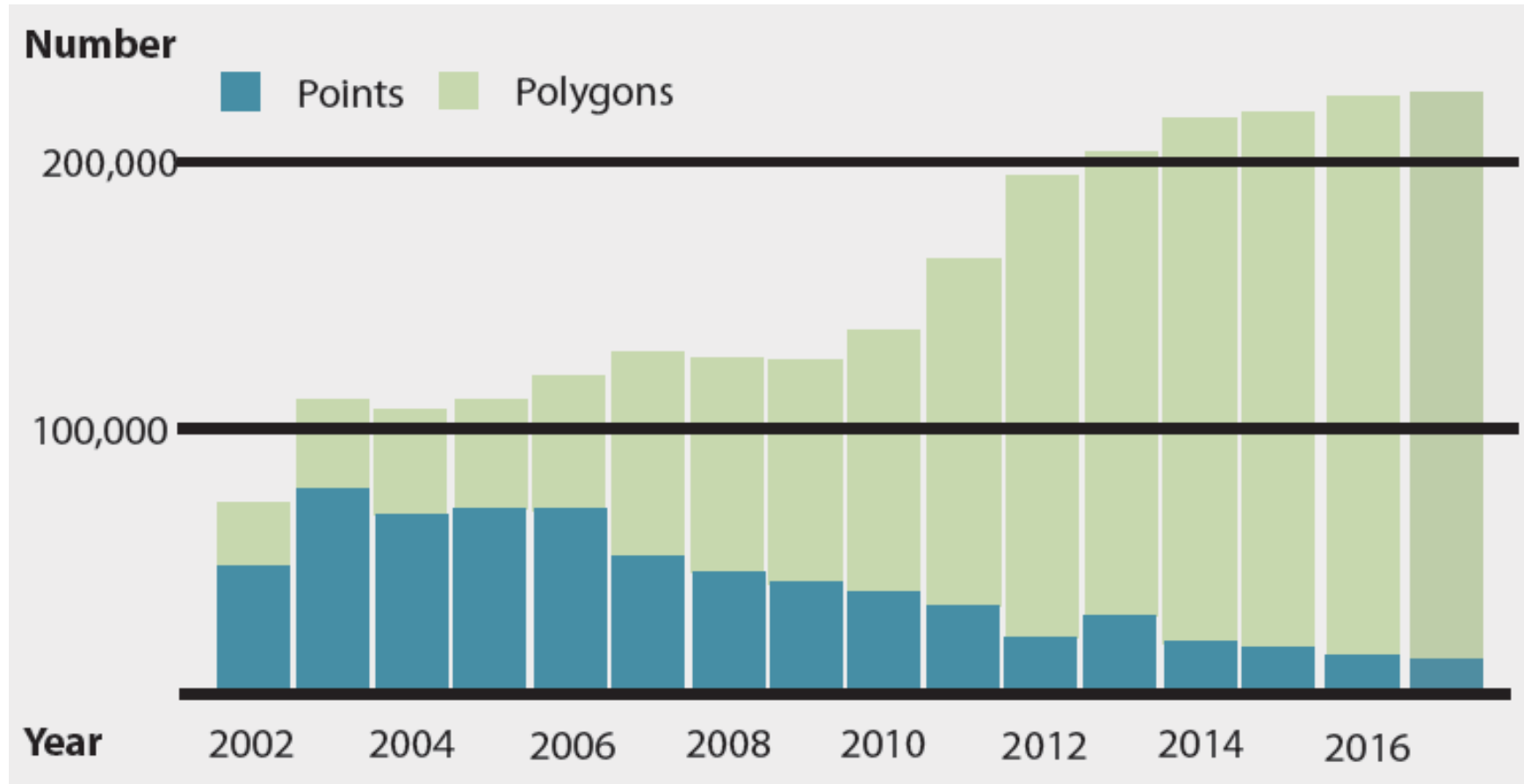
By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected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



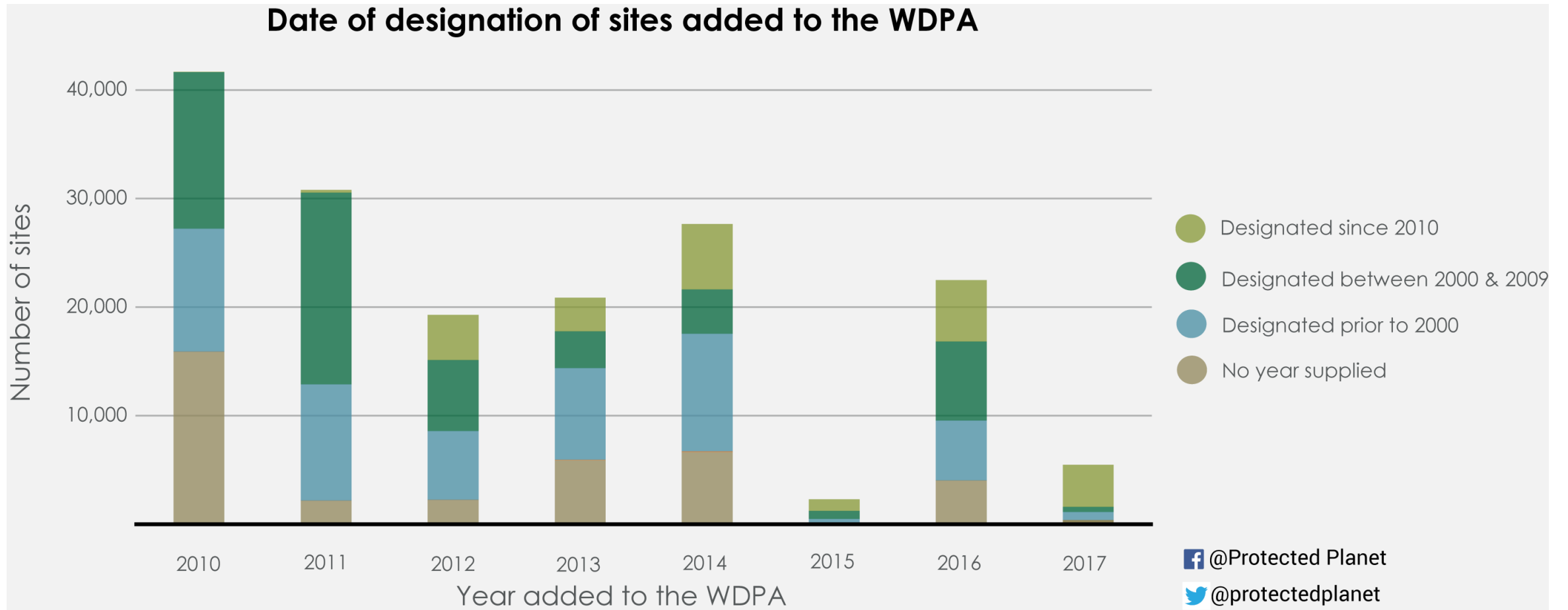
Tracking protected area coverage



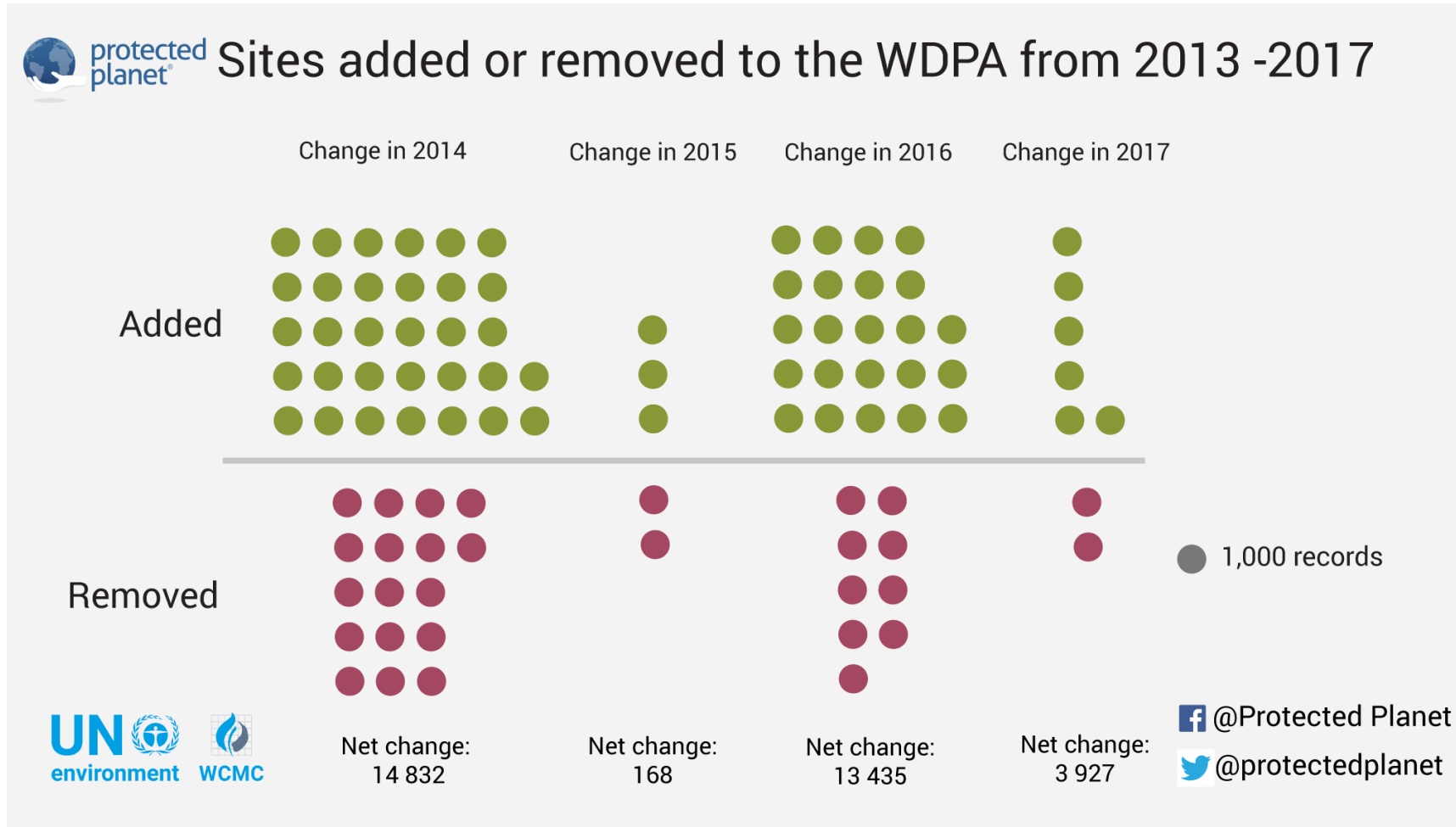
Improving data quality



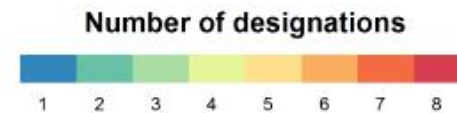
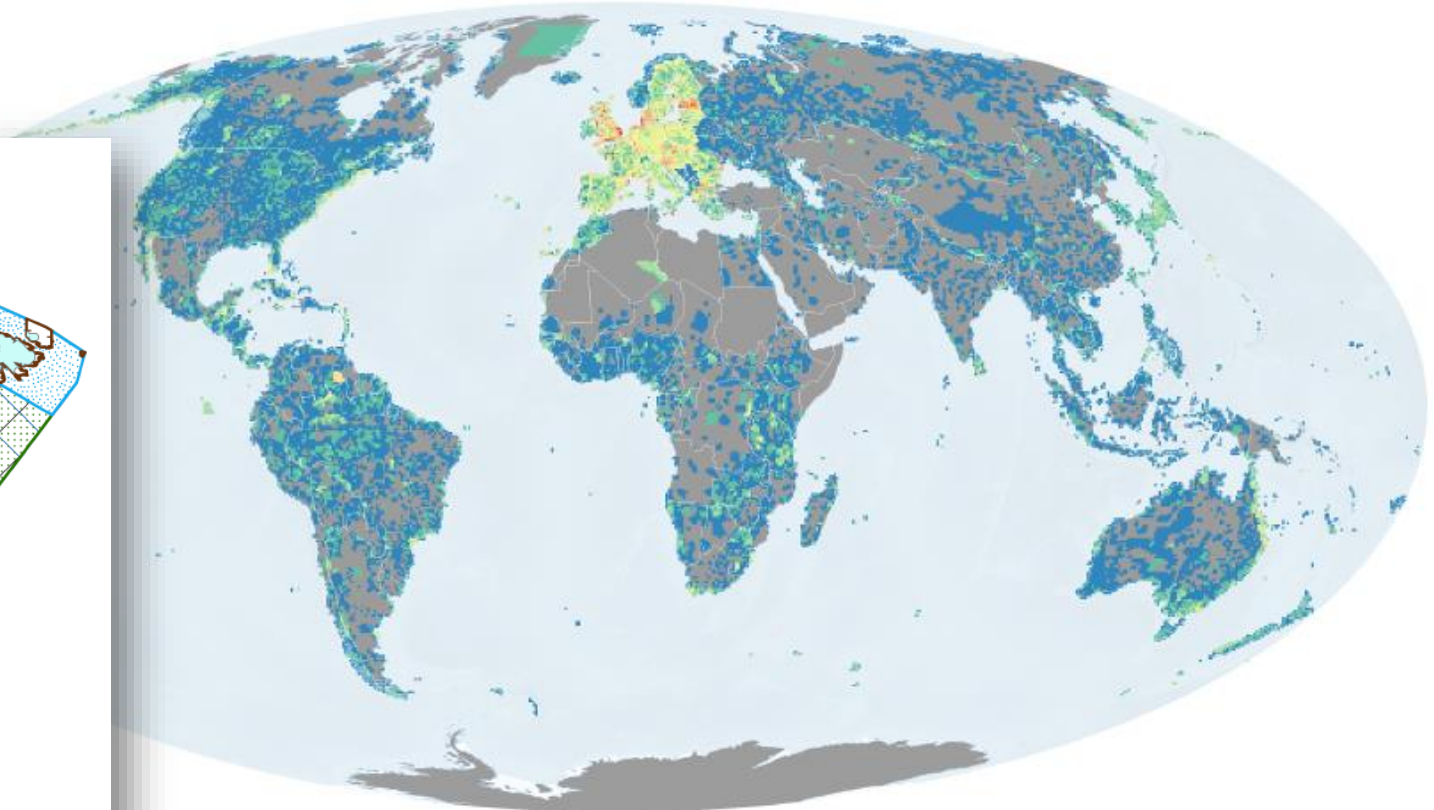
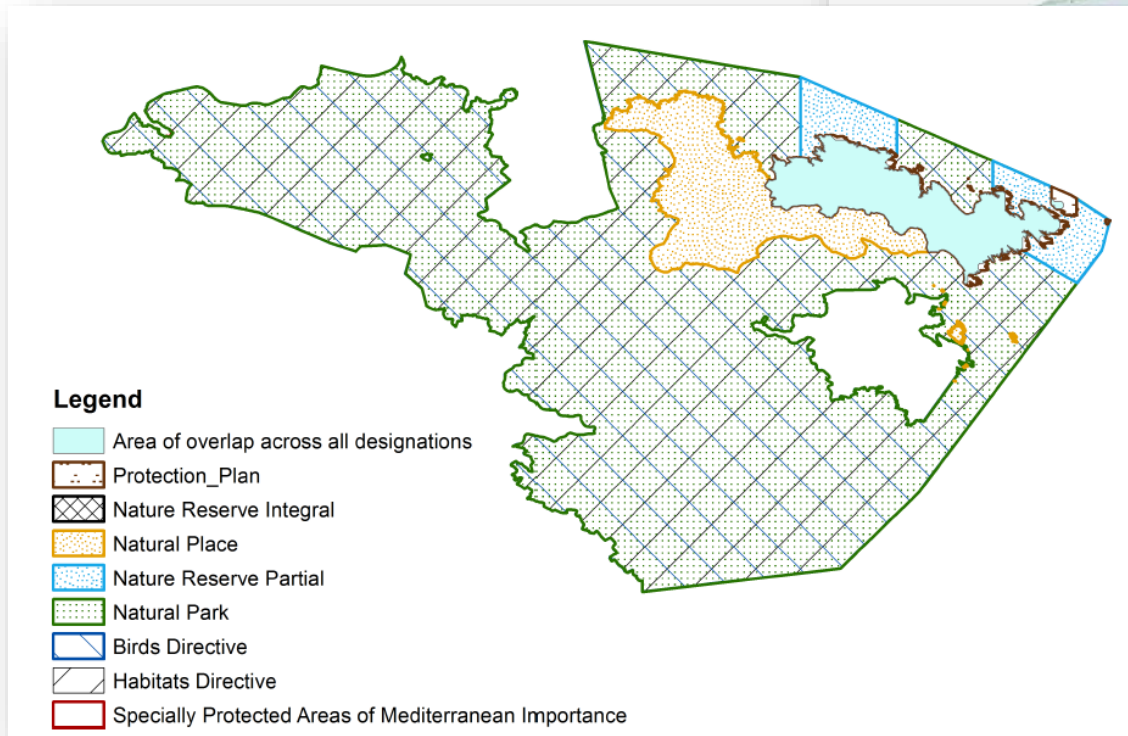
Reporting lag – how ‘old’ are the ‘new’ sites



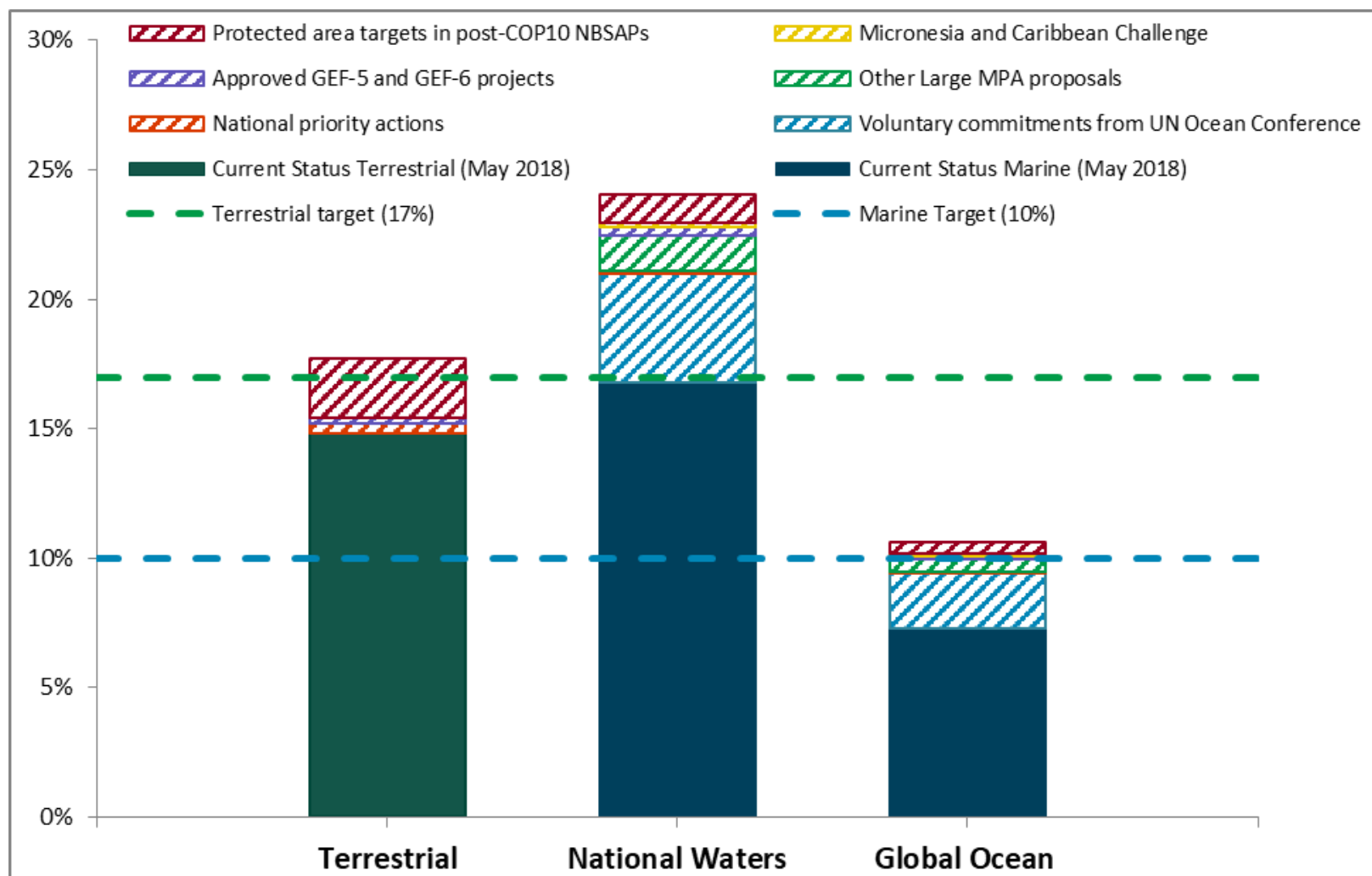
Temporal change & turnover of sites



Scale & impact of overlapping designations



National commitments to increasing coverage





Explore the World's MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Over 70% of the surface of Earth is ocean, comprised of highly diverse ecosystems, and providing a wide range of marine ecosystem services that support human society, health and the economy. This website presents the most recent official coverage statistics for marine protected areas, updated monthly from the [World Database on Protected Areas](#).

[Learn how we calculate protected area coverage statistics](#)

MPA distribution Growth in coverage Coverage of national waters Size distribution MPA representation Pledges and designations Green listing

Protected areas coverage in 2018



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

MPA distribution Growth in coverage Coverage of national waters Size distribution MPA representation Pledges and designations Green listing

Citation	References	Downloads
<p>UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2018) Marine Protected Planet (On-line), (June, 2018), Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.</p>	<p>(Ref 1) Chair's streamlined non-paper on elements of a draft text of an international legally-binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. View PDF</p> <p>(Ref 2) UNCLOS, Part VII, Article 86 View Article</p> <p>(Ref 3) UNCLOS, 1982, Article 1(1) View Article</p>	<p>Download ecoregions data</p> <p>Download recent designations data</p> <p>Download pledges data</p> <p>Download marine protected areas PDF</p>

www.protectedplanet.net/marine

Statistics updated monthly

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



IUCN

Green List
Protected | Conserved Areas

IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas: Standard, Version 1.1

The global standard for protected areas in the 21st Century

Supported by:

IUCN **WCOPA** WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

IUCN **WCOPA** WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

Applying IUCN's Global Conservation Standards to Marine Protected Areas (MPA)

Delivering effective conservation action through MPAs, to secure ocean health & sustainable development

Applying IUCN's Global Conservation Standards to MPAs is a synthesis of the existing IUCN Green List Standard for Protected and Conserved Areas¹, together with current relevant policies taken from approved IUCN Resolutions and Guidance documents². Designed to support Governments, Agencies, NGOs, Donors, Community-Based Organisations, MPA managers and many others, this document brings all this information together for the first time into this single format to inform the fair and effective design and management of MPAs.

MPAs and international obligations for ocean conservation

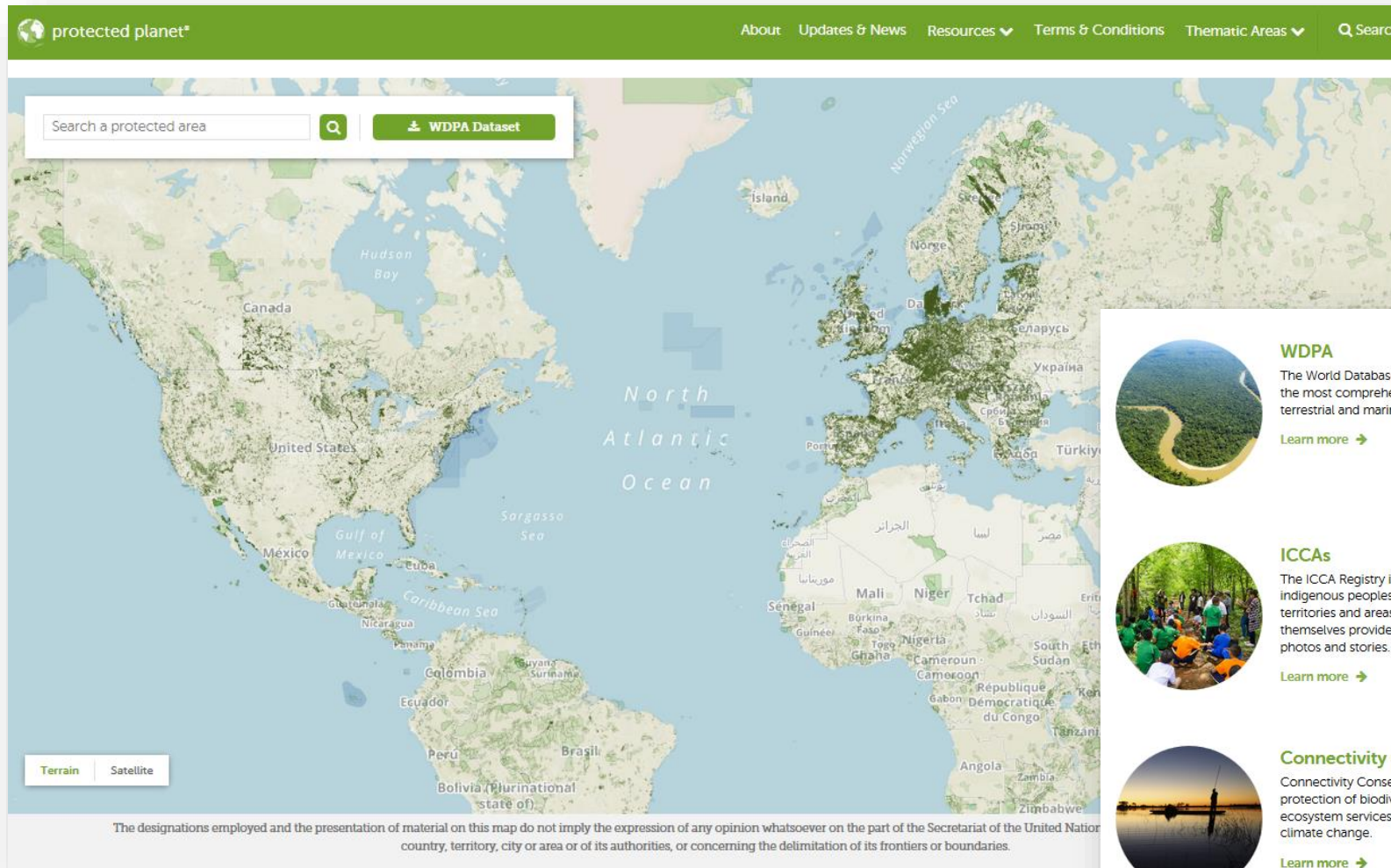
The Ocean is essential to the healthy functioning of planet Earth, yet it is in decline. MPAs can help conserve and restore ocean ecosystems, and rebuild ocean biodiversity, which will also help to sustain the world's human population. The UN Sustainable Development Goal 14 and Aichi Target 11 under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 of the UN Conventions explicitly recognise the need for networks of effective Marine Protected Areas.

Scaling-up full protection

ENCOURAGES IUCN State and Government Agency Members to designate and implement at least 30% of each marine habitat in a network of highly protected MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, with the ultimate aim of creating a fully sustainable ocean, at least 30% of which has no extractive activities, subject to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

IUCN Resolution: WCC-2016-Res-050-EN

Quality over quantity – tracking effectiveness



WDPA

The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) is the most comprehensive global database on terrestrial and marine protected areas.

[Learn more →](#)



PARCC

The PARCC project's main objective was to assess the vulnerability of West African protected areas to climate change and help design more resilient protected area networks.

[Learn more →](#)



ICCAs

The ICCA Registry is an online platform for indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas, where communities themselves provide data, case studies, maps, photos and stories.

[Learn more →](#)



PAME

PAME is a global database, comprising many thousands of assessments of how well a protected area is being managed – primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives.

[Learn more →](#)



Connectivity Conservation

Connectivity Conservation aims to strengthen the protection of biodiversity, enhance the provision of ecosystem services, and increase resilience to climate change.

[Learn more →](#)



Green List

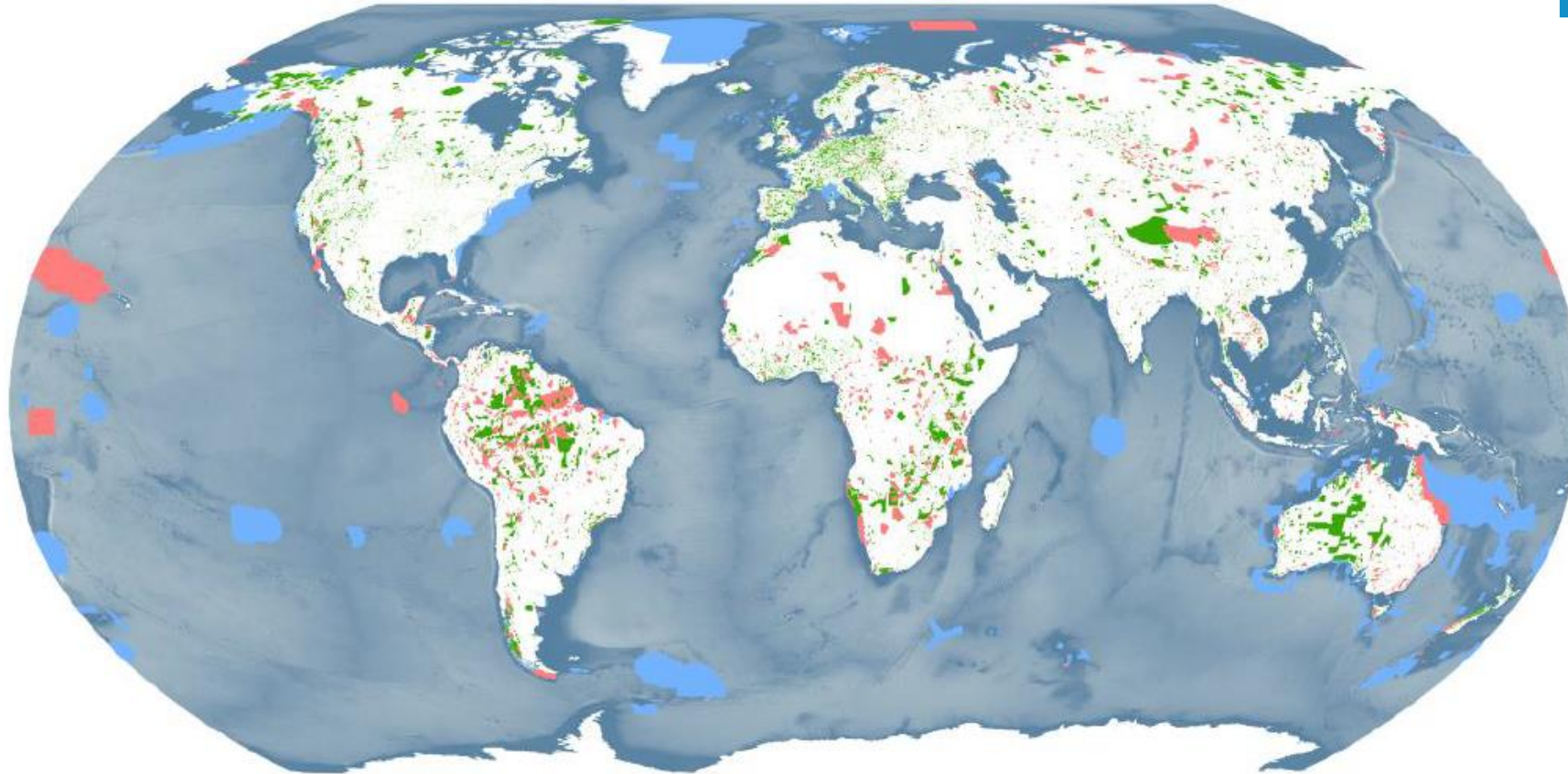
The IUCN Green List is a new global standard for protected areas. The list recognizes success in achieving conservation outcomes and measures progress in effective management of protected areas.

[Learn more →](#)

Global database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness



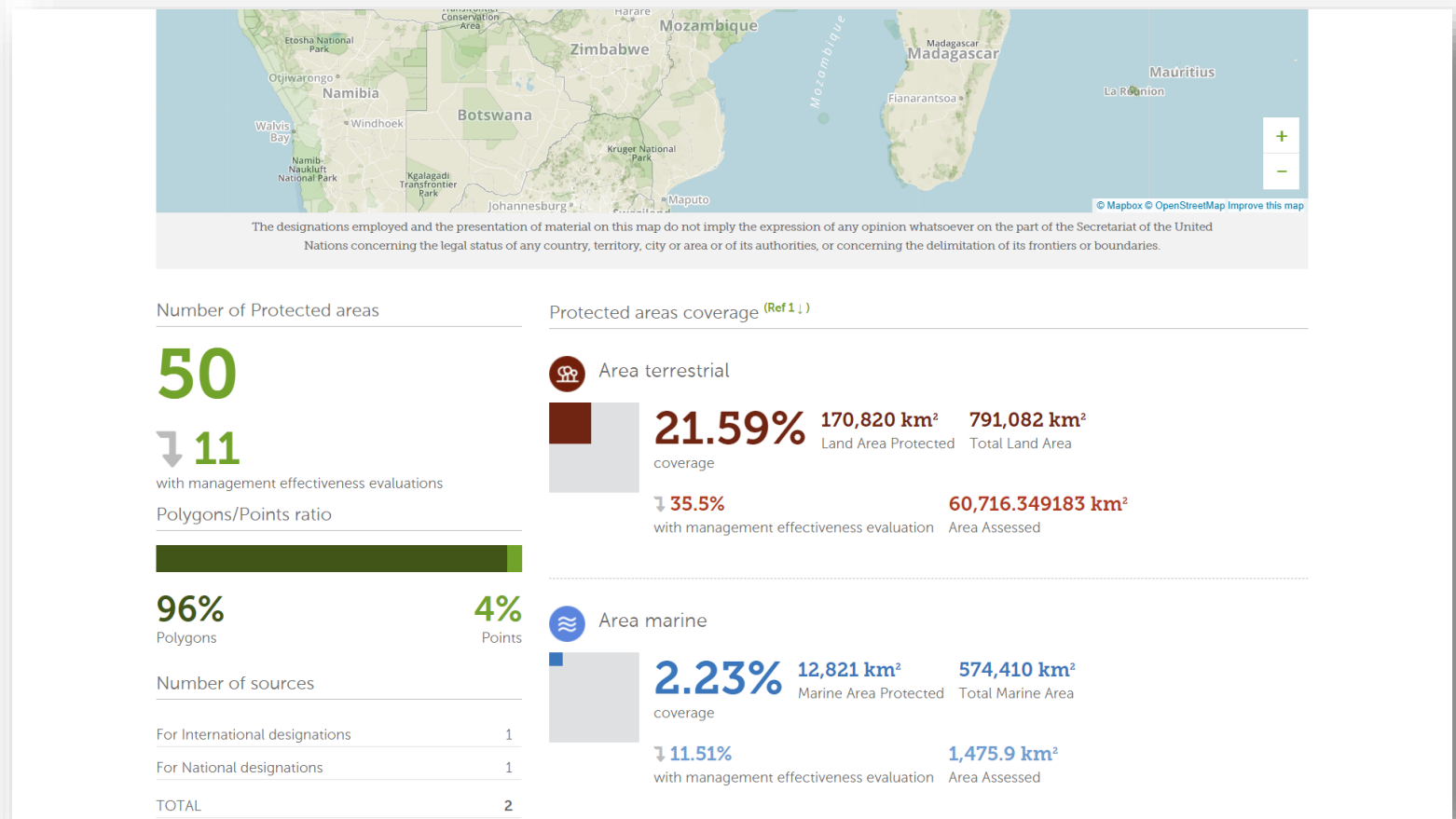
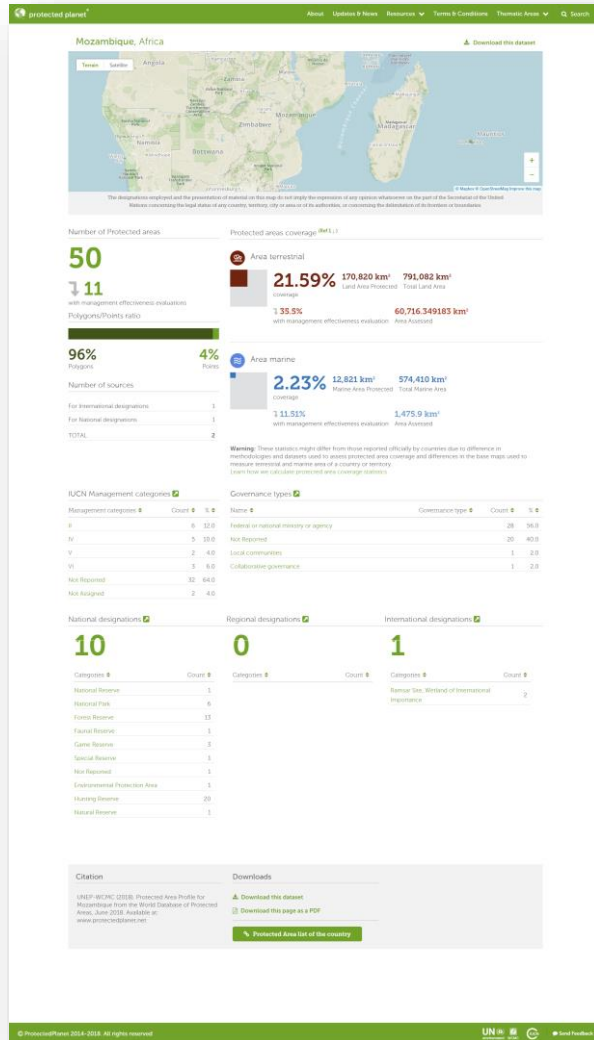
GDPAME - Reporting to date



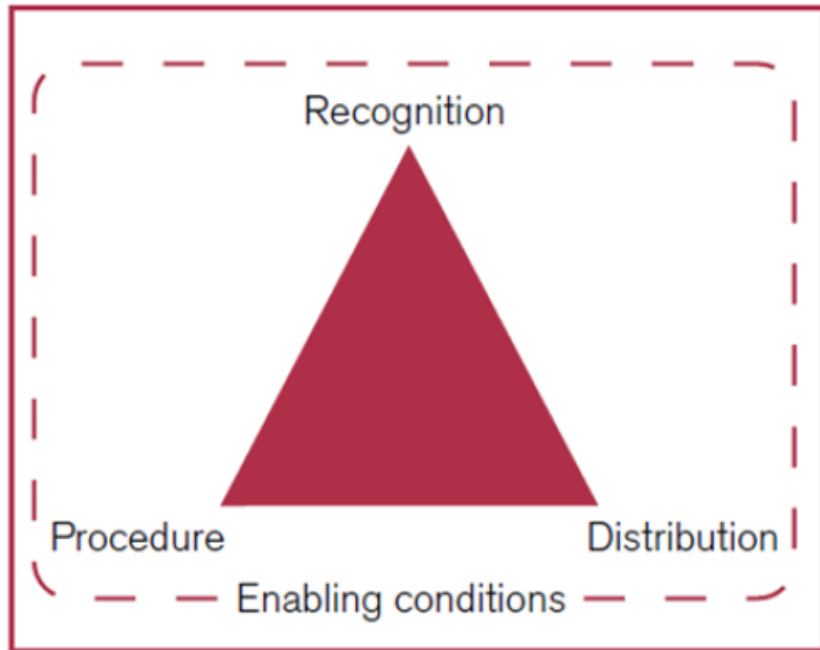
Full report for Nov 2018

- 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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Equity and protected areas

Assessing equity

Results from study sites

Equidad y áreas protegidas

Evaluación de la equidad

Resultados de las primeras áreas protegidas estudiadas

Équité et aires protégées

Evaluer 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/V15oXxRBscjpouy1>).

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 scale¹. 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 level².

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.

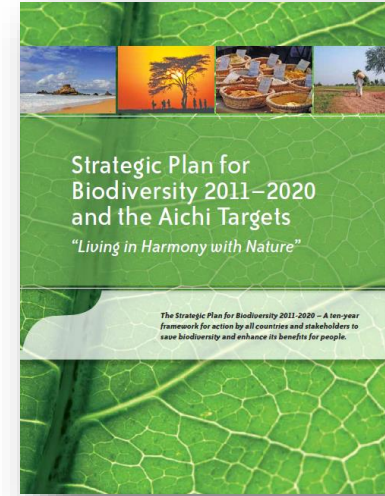
Secondary conservation

- 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.

Track multiple benefits of Protected Areas & OECM





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