



Proteus Partners Meeting 2012

hosted in London by Shell on June 14th





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Welcome and introductions

Jon Hutton UNEP-WCMC



Objectives

1. Present an update on the three main Objectives of Proteus together with some relevant context.
2. Report back on Proteus finances and achievements.
3. Report on the consultation regarding priorities for the future.

Introductions

There are a number of new faces today...

Session 1: Protected Areas and the Extractive Sector (Proteus Objective 1)

09.20 – 09.40	Wet, Dry and everything in between – how can business live with the international site-based agreements?
09.40 – 10.10	Improvements to the accuracy, completeness and currency of the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)
10.10 – 10.30	World Heritage and Extractives Industries Project
10.35 – 11.05	Tea / Coffee

Session 2: Areas not (yet) protected (Proteus Objective 2)

11.05 – 11.25	Recent developments in the IBAT
11.25 – 11.45	10 things business should know about the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
11.45 – 12.05	IUCN process to create a standard for the identification of biodiversity priority areas

Session 3: The Marine Realm (Proteus Objective 3)

12.10 – 12.30	Modelling and mapping global marine mammal distributions and densities using the AquaMaps approach
12.30 – 12.50	Marine and Coastal Habitat Data and Validation Tools
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch

Session 4: Tools for data access and analysis

14.00 – 14.15	LifeWeb and enhancements to the MyPolygon data upload tool
14.15 – 14.30	Development of a marine biodiversity priority areas tool
14.30 – 14.45	APES Dashboard and the impact of extractives on ape habitat and biodiversity

Session 5: Business standards for biodiversity and ecosystem services

14.50 – 15.10	Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
15.10 – 15.30	Defining and describing protected areas: processes and implications for industry
15.30 – 15.50	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Safeguards in Performance Standards for Business
16.00 – 16.30	Tea / Coffee

Session 6: Proteus 2012 and the Next Phase (2013 – 2015) – Closed Business Session

16.30 – 16.45	Proteus update – workplan and budget
16.45 – 17.00	Proteus 2013 – 2015
17.00 – 18.00	Discussion and input into Proteus 2013 – 2015
18.00 – 18.30	Summary, Review and Close of Meeting
19.00	Dinner at the Waterloo Brasserie



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Wet, dry & everything between... How can business live with the international site-based agreements?



Peter Bridgewater
Chair, UK JNCC

1892
NATURAL HISTORY!!!

1992
BIODIVERSITY!!

2012
biodiversity +/- **ECOSYSTEM (SERVICES)!!!**



in 2010 ‘less than 20% of the biosphere remains semi-natural and only a quarter is left wild” Ellis *et al.* (2010)

2 second history

Prior to 1970, very few governments had separate ministries dealing with the environment;

In 1968 UNESCO held a key conference on the Biosphere;

In 1971 the first of the global conventions dealing with environmental issues was born in Ramsar, Iran;

In 1972 UNESCO Biosphere Reserve programme, and World Heritage Convention;

1977 UN Conference on Water – conclusion -
Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is the best approach for managing the multiple competing uses of water resources, especially rivers and their catchments.

1982 Convention on Migratory Species.....



World Conference on Environment and Development (Rio 1992)

- *Agenda 21*,
- the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**,
- the **Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**,
- the **Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD)**

1999: **UNESCO Global Geo-parks**.... Non event.. Or?

“in 2001, at the 161st session of UNESCO’s Executive Board, the majority of Delegates decided ‘not to pursue the development of a UNESCO geoparks programme, but instead to support *ad hoc* efforts within individual Member States as appropriate’.”

So just as the **global landscapes have become more fragmented and less resilient**, so the **intuitional landscape has become more fragmented, replete with redundancy, and less resilient.....**



***Mind the
Tipping-point!***

In C21st?

➤ 2004 CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas..

➤ 2010 CBD Aichi Targets :

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.

CBD Decision X.31

Consider standard criteria for the identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance, when developing protected-area systems drawing on the

- **IUCN Red List of Threatened Species,**
- established criteria in other relevant processes including
 - ✓ **UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme,**
 - ✓ **World Heritage Convention,**
 - ✓ **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,**
 - ✓ threatened ecosystem assessments,
 - ✓ gap analysis,
 - ✓ Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas, and
 - ✓ other relevant information;

CBD Decision X.31

- Promote the application of the **ecosystem approach** that integrates protected areas into broader land and/or seascapes for effective conservation of **biological diversity** and facilitate, in accordance with their management objectives, sustainable use within protected areas;
- Expedite establishment where appropriate of **multisectoral advisory committees** for strengthening intersectoral coordination and communication to facilitate the integration of protected areas in national and economic development plans, where they exist;

But wait – there's more....

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation..

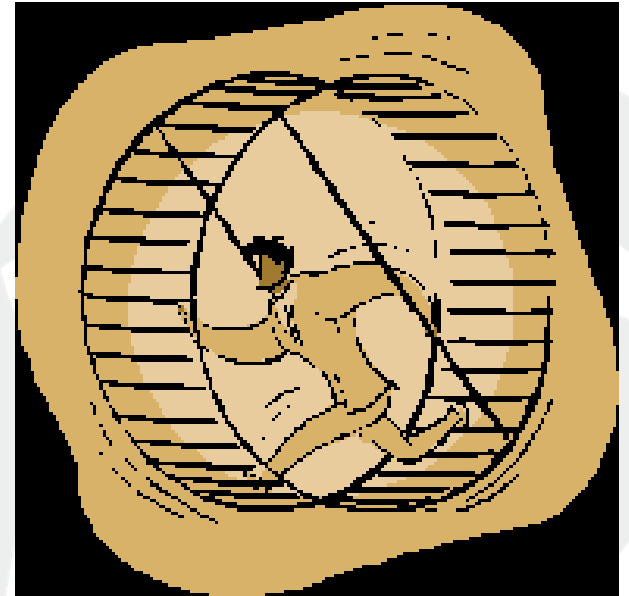
Target 4: At least **15** per cent of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration;

Target 5: At least **75** per cent of the most important areas for **plant diversity of each ecological region protected**;

Target 6: At least **75** per cent of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity;

Target 7: At least **75** per cent of known threatened plant species conserved in situ.

Rio + 20 – 2012.....
And so it goes....



This week... Mining 2.

We **[call on countries with a mining sector to strengthen / recognize the importance of strong and effective]** legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and practices for the **mining sector** that deliver economic and social benefits and include effective safeguards that reduce social and environmental impacts as well **as conserve biodiversity and [ecosystems / maintain ecosystem services]**.

Biosphere Reserves:

major challenges identified in Madrid 2006:

- Accelerated climate change with consequences for societies and ecosystems;
- Accelerated loss of biological and cultural diversity with unexpected consequences that impact the ability of ecosystems to continue to provide services critical for human wellbeing;



Biosphere Reserves:

Solutions identified in Madrid 2006:

- Develop mechanisms to encourage the **sustainable development of biosphere reserves** carried out in partnership with all sectors of **Society** to ensure the well-being of **people and their environment**;
- Use the experience of the WNBR to develop and test policies and practices to address the issues impacting **key ecosystem types**, namely coastal zones, islands, oceans, mountains, drylands, tropical forests, freshwater ecosystems and areas of increasing urbanization;

Ramsar Convention.

Resolution: X.26

1. CONSCIOUS of the need, in implementing policies for the wise use of all wetlands, including those in the Ramsar List, and in a context of objectives for sustainable development, to avoid, minimize or mitigate the negative impacts of economic development on the ecological character of wetlands;



Ramsar Convention.

25. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to engage with relevant private sector interests at international, national and local levels to establish and/or strengthen corporate social responsibility programmes related to extractive industries, paying particular attention to actions that avoid, remedy or mitigate the direct and indirect impacts of extractive industries on biodiversity and the indigenous peoples and other local communities associated with wetlands, and to ensure, sufficiently in advance, the participation of indigenous and other local communities, in accordance with applicable national legislation, in consultation related to extractive industrial activities in wetland ecosystems on which these communities depend for their livelihoods;

Ramsar Convention.

26. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider the creation of new wetlands or the improvement of existing wetlands in the post-closure phases of extractive industrial activities, through well-planned mining and quarrying activities and well-developed site restoration programmes;
29. REQUESTS the STRP, working with UNEP, IUCN, and other relevant organizations, to *review available technical guidance on assessing, avoiding, minimizing and mitigating the direct and indirect impacts of extractive industries on wetlands in the exploration, development, operation, closure and post-closure phases, taking into account the potential for adoption of new or emerging extraction technologies and paying particular attention to restoration options, and on the basis of this review, to make recommendations regarding the suitability of available technical guidance and the need, if any, for development of new technical guidance.*

A mining or extractive activity in an area that is hydrologically connected with a wetland (i.e. in the same watershed as the wetland) could potentially impact that wetland, through changes in water quality, changes in surface water or groundwater inflows to the wetland, or direct disturbance of wetland habitats.



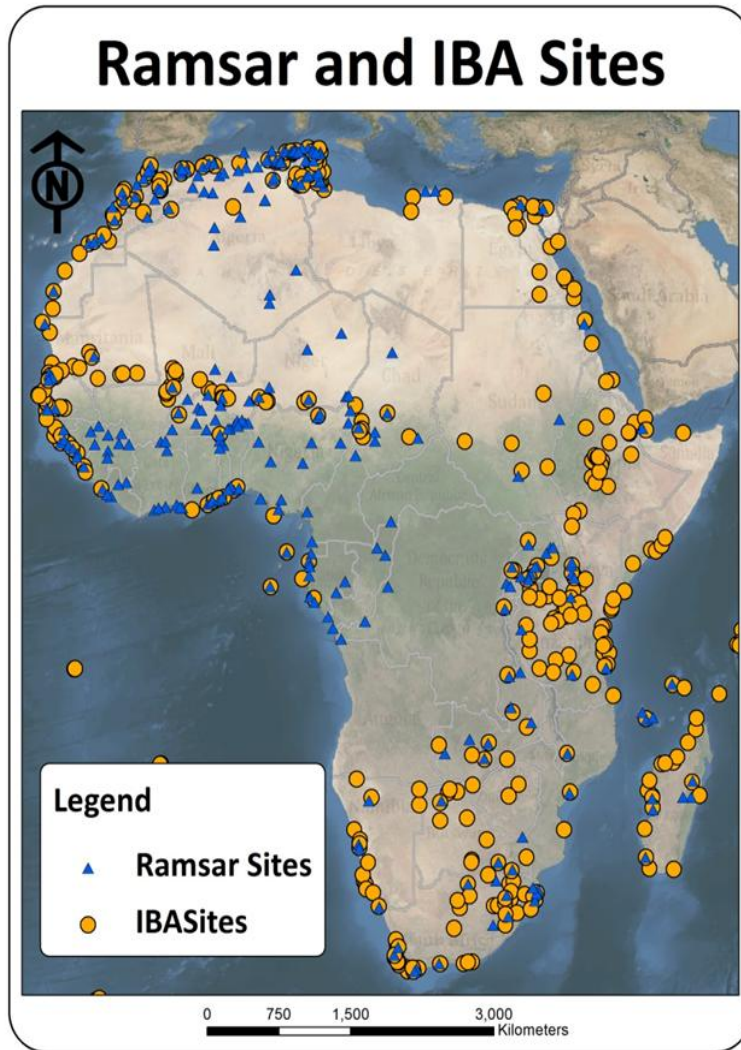
Ramsar Convention.

Develop and test a low-cost desktop methodology for identifying wetlands likely to be vulnerable to the impacts of extractive industries within or near international water bird flyways (STRP task 2.3A for the 2009-2012 period).

All sectors of the mining industry, including oil and gas, precious metals, base metals, industrial minerals and coal, are expected to continue on rapid growth paths, leading to **increasing potential for impacts on wetland ecosystems**. Ramsar Resolution X.26 requested STRP to conduct work on this topic.

And so a joint project with AEWA was born.....

Where are the Wetlands



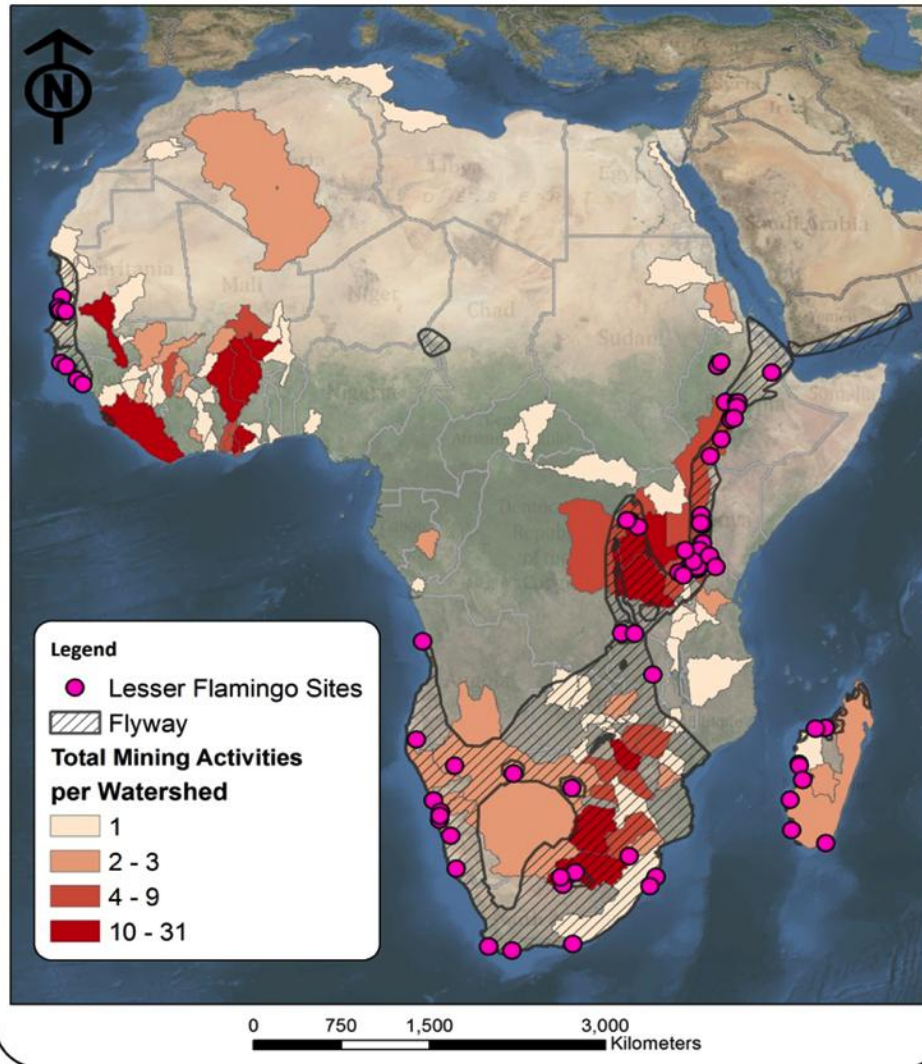
Information on the **geospatial location of extractive industries is overlaid with information on wetlands**, in order to identify watersheds where wetlands are colocated with **mining “hotspots”**.

Wetlands within these watersheds could then be considered potentially vulnerable, and consideration should be given to prioritizing resources for early field baseline studies, inventory and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

The aim is to support **well-informed, balanced decision-making regarding the short-term and long-term costs and benefits of extractive industries and their effects on wetland ecosystem services.**

Summary Map

Mining Activities, Flyway, and IBA Sites



What else is comin' down the 'pike?

Biodiversity 9. We [welcome / **take note of –G77**] the establishment of the **Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**, and [call for / **invite –G77**] an early commencement of its work [**in order to provide the best available policy-relevant information on biodiversity to assist decision-makers –Mexico**].

The CBD's Ecosystem Approach

and its 12 guiding principles offer a useful framework to evaluate ways of improving the provision of ecosystem services.

- In applying the 12 guiding principles the most difficult aspects to achieve are democracy, fairness in decision-making and stakeholder participation;
- supporting services for cultural services often have been enhanced, other supporting services, regulating & provisioning services have been declining over the past 50 years;
- The Precautionary Principle is not well implemented.



Peak district Roman lead mine spoil heaps.

Hosts the nationally scarce wolf spider *Pirata latitans*, *Minuartia verna*, heavy metal tolerant grasses and lichens

Rubbish country or sources of new assemblages in the coming century?

using an understanding of ecosystem services to develop wise use (*sensu* Ramsar), normally falls outside standard protected area activities.

Yet effective conservation of protected areas **will only be achieved** satisfactorily through coordinated use of strategies like that within and beyond protected area boundaries.

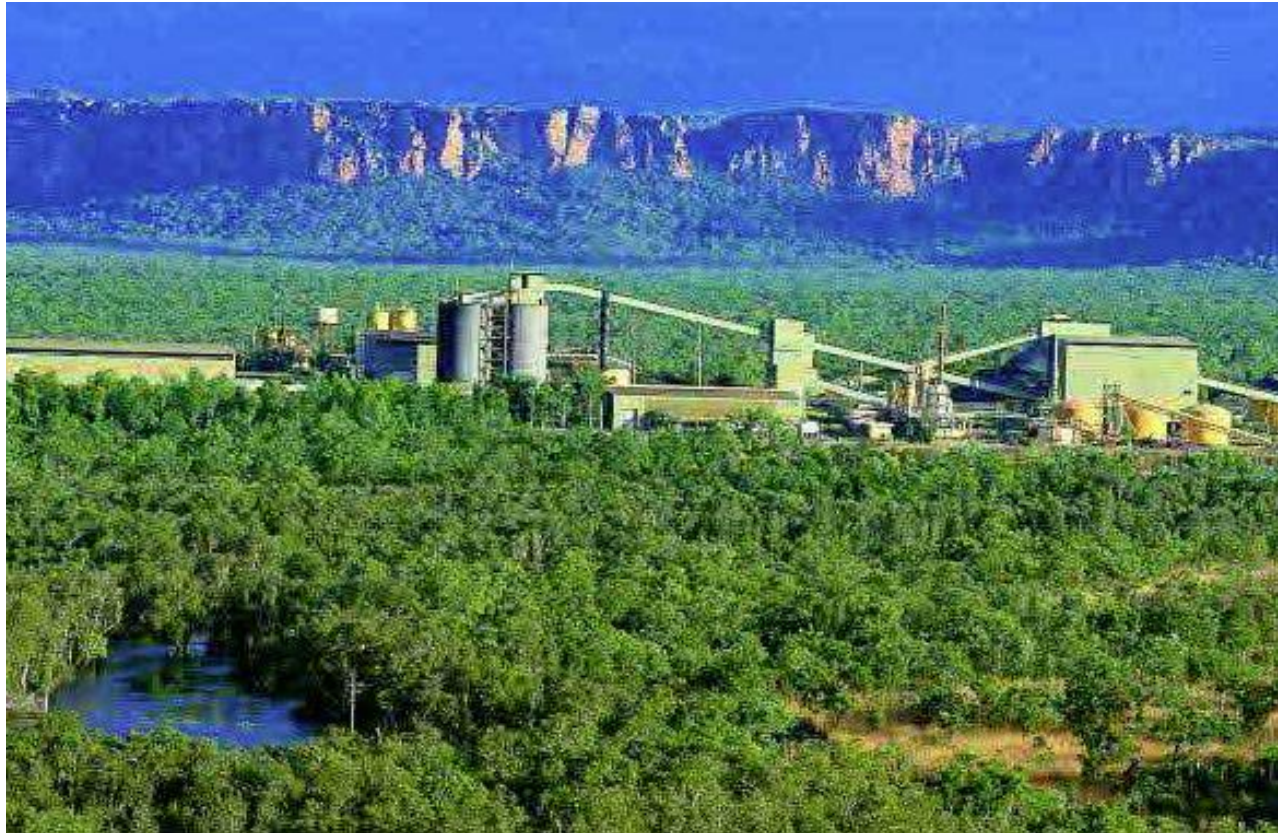
our new conservation tools:

- ✓ Restoration;
- ✓ Management of novel ecosystems;
- ✓ Triage for endangered species;
- ✓ Re-wilding;
- ✓ Flexible protected areas.

We must, literally, think and
act beyond the box.....



Thank you!





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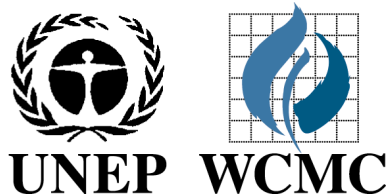
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World Database on Protected Areas Progress from 2006

Proteus Annual Meeting, London, 14th June 2012

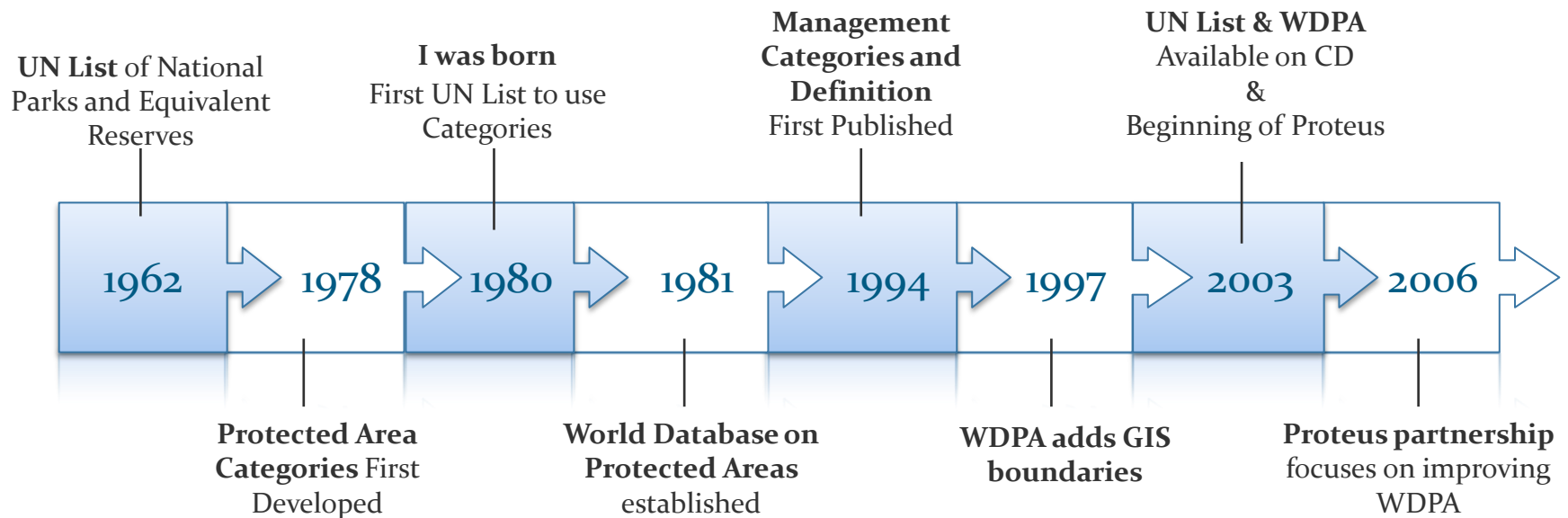
Amy Milam, WDPA Content Officer



1st Objective of Proteus

To improve significantly the accuracy, completeness and currency of information available in the World Database on Protected Areas

Why focus on the WDPA?



In 2006, the WDPA was:

- ✓ The only globally comprehensive inventory on protected areas (marine and terrestrial)
- ✓ Mandated by UN, CBD and IUCN Congress
- ✓ Basis for all global analyses and many regional and national analyses on protected areas
- ✓ Official submissions from *nearly* every country
- ✓ Partnership between UNEP & IUCN, hosted and maintained at UNEP-WCMC

...but in 2006, the WDPA was...

- Not comprehensive or consistent
 - *Missing representation from **all** agencies*
 - *From National Park & Equivalent Reserves to Protected Areas*
- Laborious to maintain and disseminate
 - *project funded*
 - *no dedicated team*
- In need of cleaning up
 - *40+ years in the making*

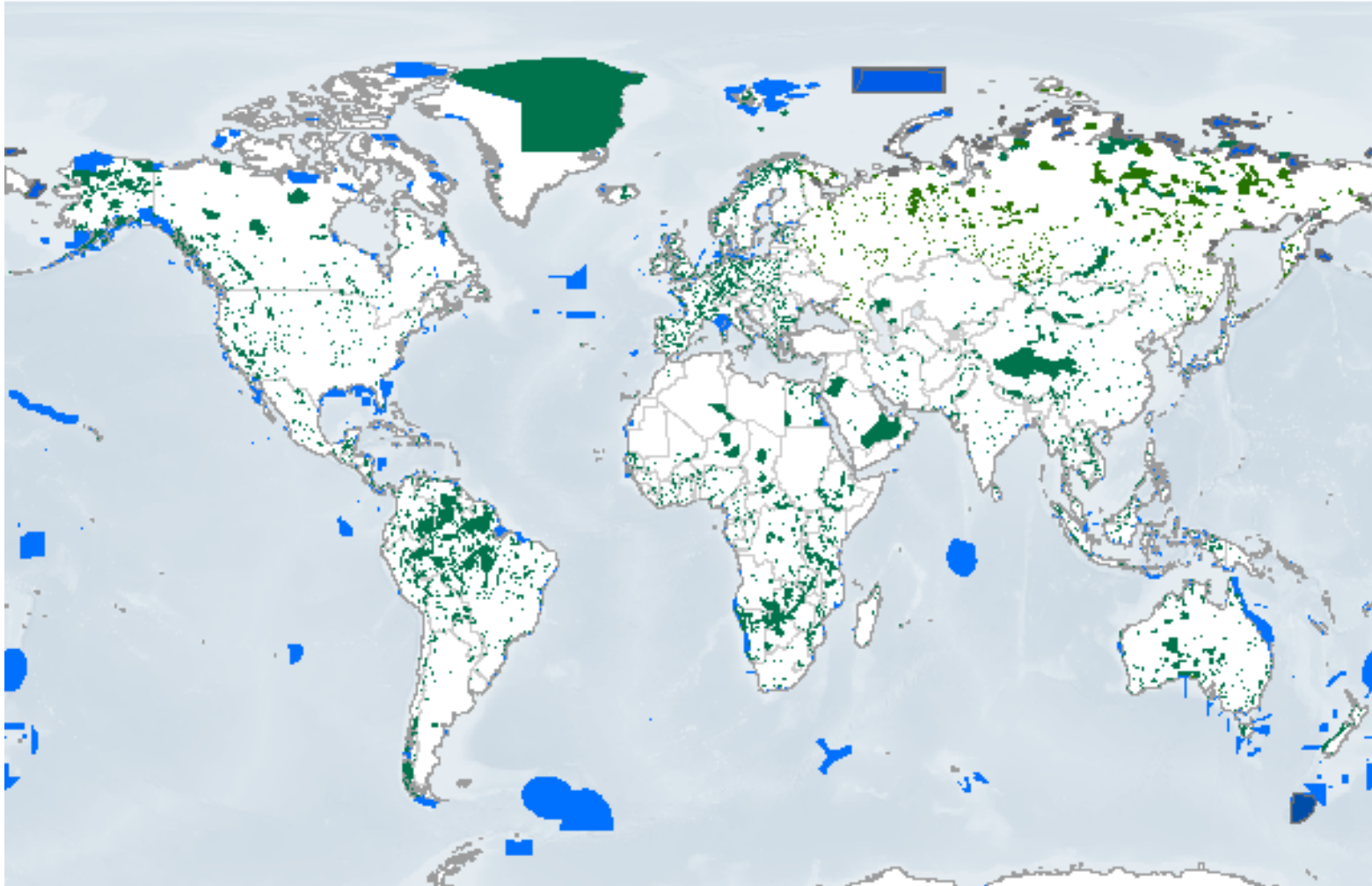
...why did ~~we~~ care?

- #1 – Protected areas are fundamental to all national and international conservation strategies.
- #2 – Protected areas are legally important for managing risk at all levels of operations.
- #3 – Good decisions are only as good as the information on which they are based.

Have we significantly improved the accuracy, completeness and currency of the WDPA?

- Global Coverage
- Coverage by Designation Type and IUCN Category
- Changes to the WDPA 2003 – 2012
- Highlights from 2011 and 2012

WDPA June 2012: 193,000+ records



A closer look at National Sites

- percent of sites in WDPA with boundaries by IUCN Category

Ia	Ib	II	III	IV	V	VI	Categories Not Reported*
97%	98%	95%	56%	92%	93%	93%	84%

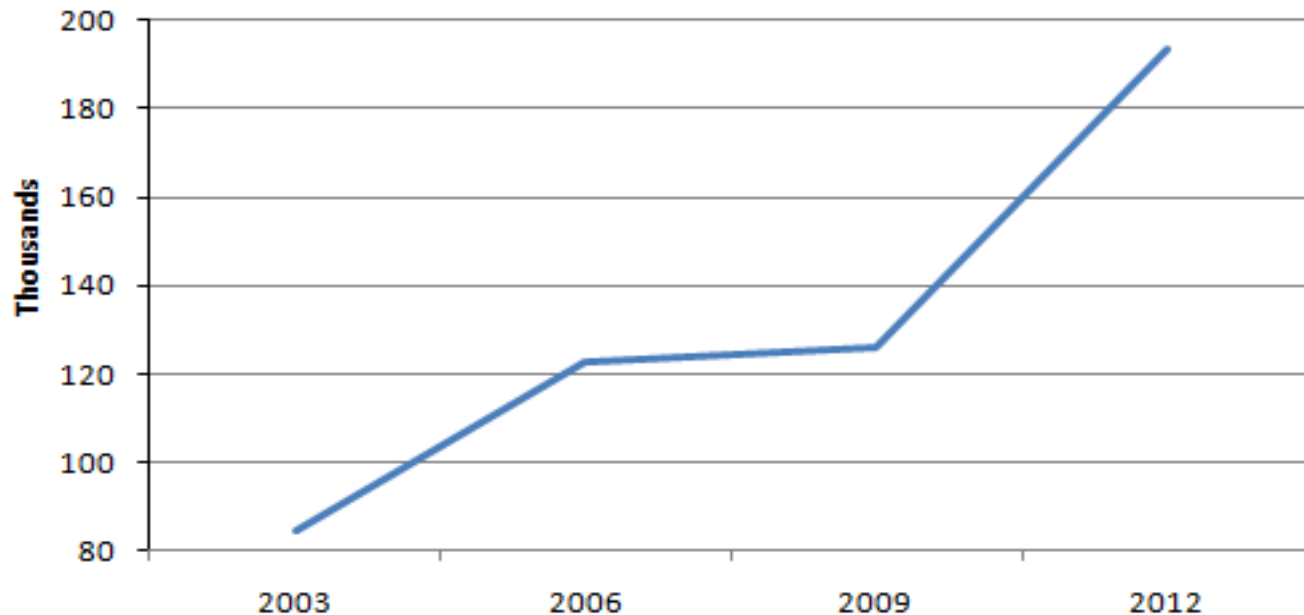
* Not Reported = 27% of National Sites

A closer look at International Sites

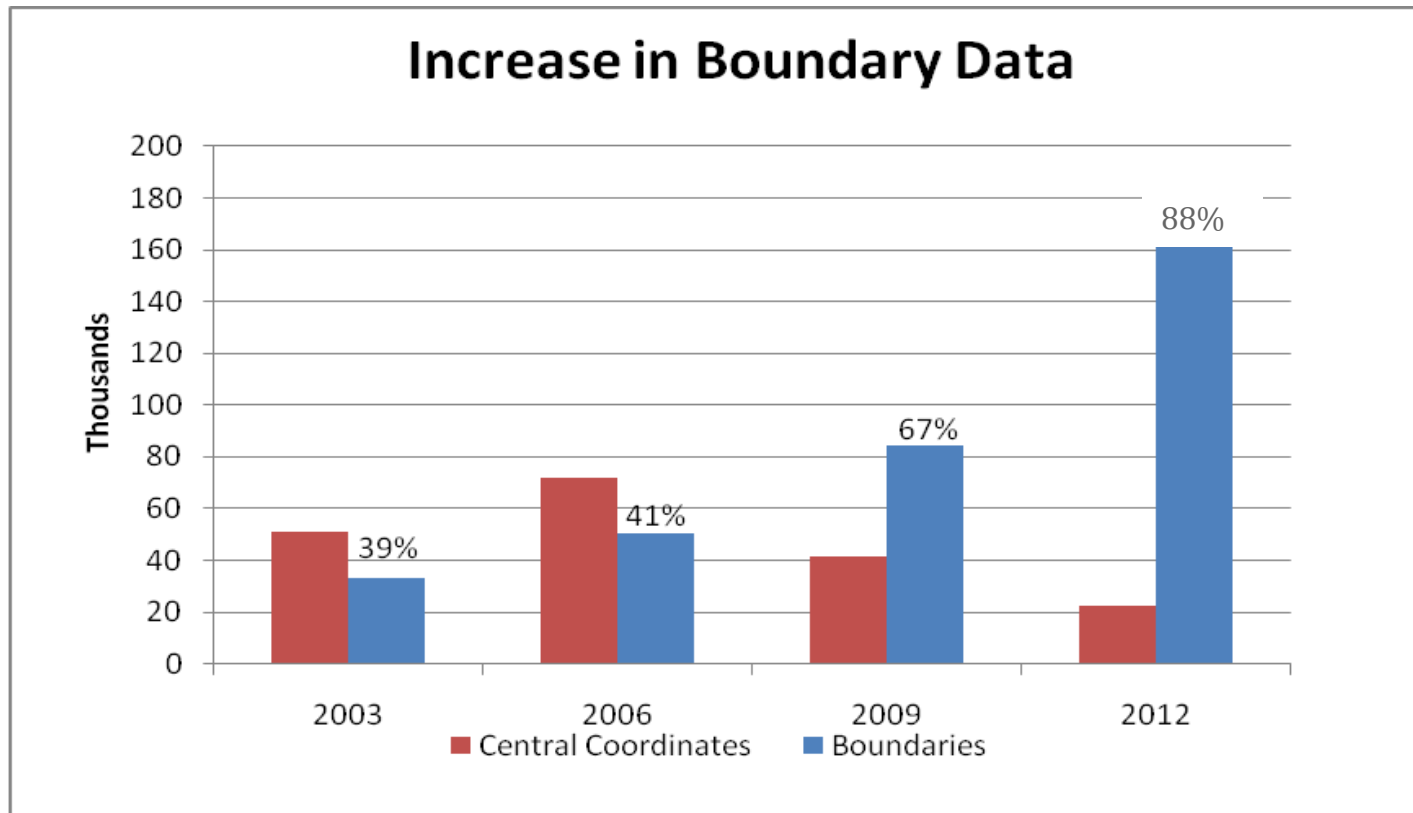
International Designation	%of Sites in WDPA with Boundaries	Is the dataset complete?
ASEAN Heritage	100%	Yes
Helsinki Commission Baltic Sea Protected Areas	100%	Yes
Natura 2000 SPA's and SCI's	99.8%	No – update pending
Oslo and Paris Convention Marine Protected Areas	100%	No – national sites missing – planned update
Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance	42%	Yes
Barcelona Convention Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance	62.5%	Yes
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	33%	No – update pending
UNESCO World Heritage Sites	100%	Yes

WDPA 2003-2012

Increase in Size of the WDPA
(Total No. of Records)



WDPA 2003-2012



2011 was a record year for data updates – where are we now?

- 40% of sites in the WDPA - 29%
- 105 countries updated
- 40,000 new sites
- 35,000 updated sites - 49,000
- 5,000 sites removed
- Significant New Data Sets

Quality is achieved through Standards, Updates and Validation

1. **Standards setting:** WDPA Data Standards
2. **Updates:** Consistent, comprehensive & prioritised
3. **Validation:** validation, validation



3) Validation – through all levels of stakeholder engagement



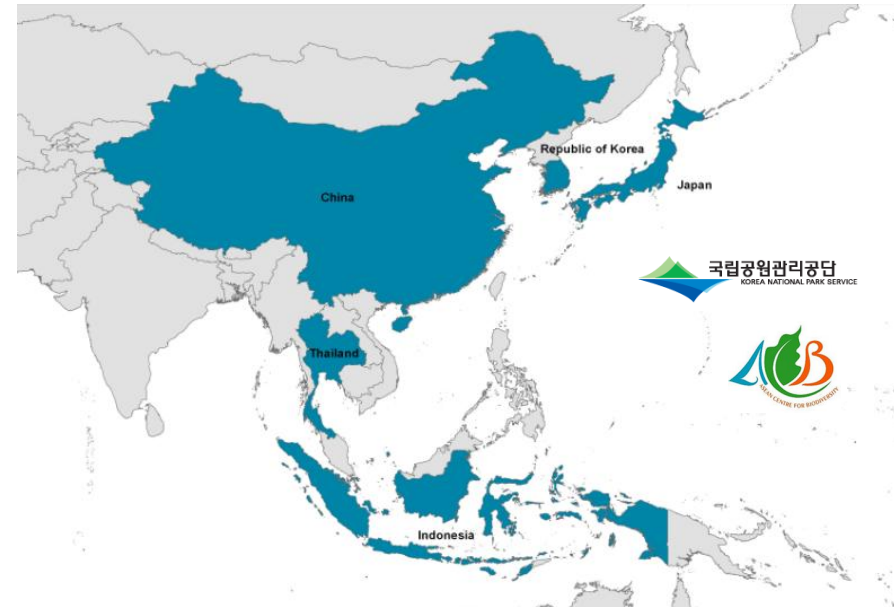


Partnership to improve World Heritage site information and provide scientific and technical expertise

- within the framework of a UNEP-UNESCO MoU
 - GIS Analyst secondment from IUCN
 - improved boundaries for 131 out of 211

WDPA Expert Review Process

- Building national capacity
- Application of international conservation standards
- Make information available and suitable to use at regional and global level decision-making



Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA)

- Funded by the European Union
- **79 countries** across Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
- Building national capacity for information management on protected areas



Key Achievements of Objective 1

- ✓ Better coverage of protected areas globally
- ✓ Improved precision in location of protected areas
- ✓ More efficient updates process
- ✓ Improved national capacity
- ✓ Encouraging & promoting data stewardship

What's next?



- Maintain momentum
- Documented and improved Quality Assurance and Control
- Further development of Expert Review Processes through building national capacity
- Focus on marine protected areas
- PAs with non-traditional governance (ICCAs)
- protectedplanet.net tools for data providers
- New and improved web services

Thank you!



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World Heritage and Extractive Industries

Anne-Marie Fleury

Proteus Annual Meeting, London, 14 June 2012



Overview

- What is World Heritage?
- History - last 10 years
- Why revisit now?
- Key findings of study
- Continuing challenges in the debate



What is World Heritage?

- Cultural and natural heritage of **Outstanding Universal Value** to humanity

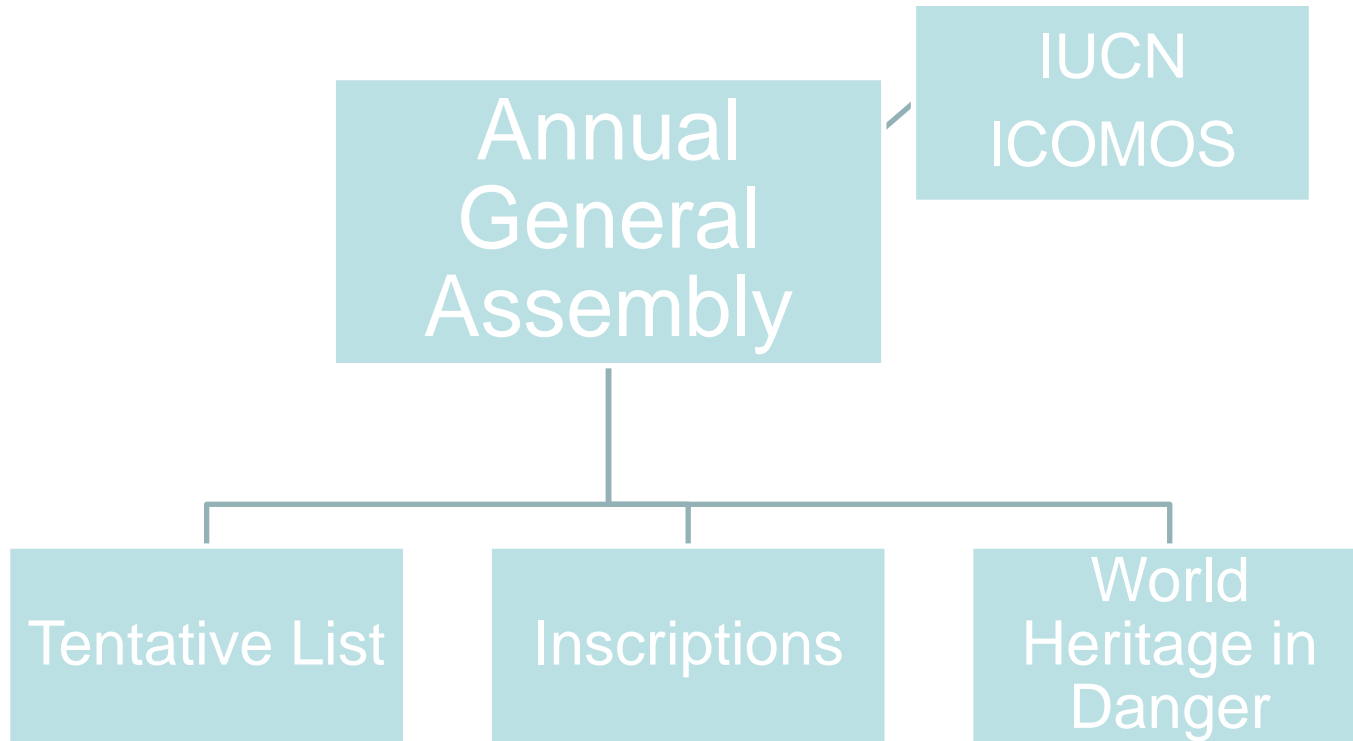
World Heritage Committee

21 elected States Parties responsible for

State Parties (189)
Can nominate WH sites

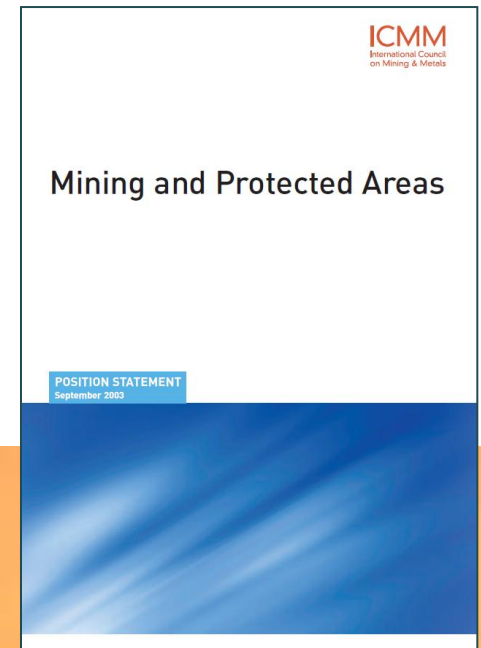


World Heritage Process



History

- Damage to natural World Heritage Sites by extractive industries
- No Go: ICMM, Shell, JP Morgan
- Engagement 2000, 2008, 2012



Why revisit now?

Perception that Extractives are growing threat to natural properties

Opportunity to influence:

- Developing World Heritage Policy Guidelines
- Reviewing World Heritage Operational Guidelines



World Heritage and Extractive Industries Study - 2012

- Critical, independent, evaluation of World Heritage processes with regard to relationship with extractives and natural World Heritage Sites
- Propose ways to strengthen the World Heritage Convention
- Provide feedback to the World Heritage Committee and State Parties to the Convention



Key findings

- Growing concern
- Self regulation - but insufficient national regulation
- Rigorous preservation of integrity of WH properties and boundaries.
- Offsets for impacts to WH properties not acceptable



Key findings

Threat to OUV:

- Perception vs reality?
- Mining concessions vs operations
- Threat vs actual impact



Recommendations

- Governments withdraw extractives concessions, no new ones in WH properties
- Governments need better consultation between Ministries and with stakeholders in nominating new sites
- Companies should commit to No Go in WH properties



Ambiguity of WH Convention

- Recommend Policy Guideline proscribing extractives from WH properties



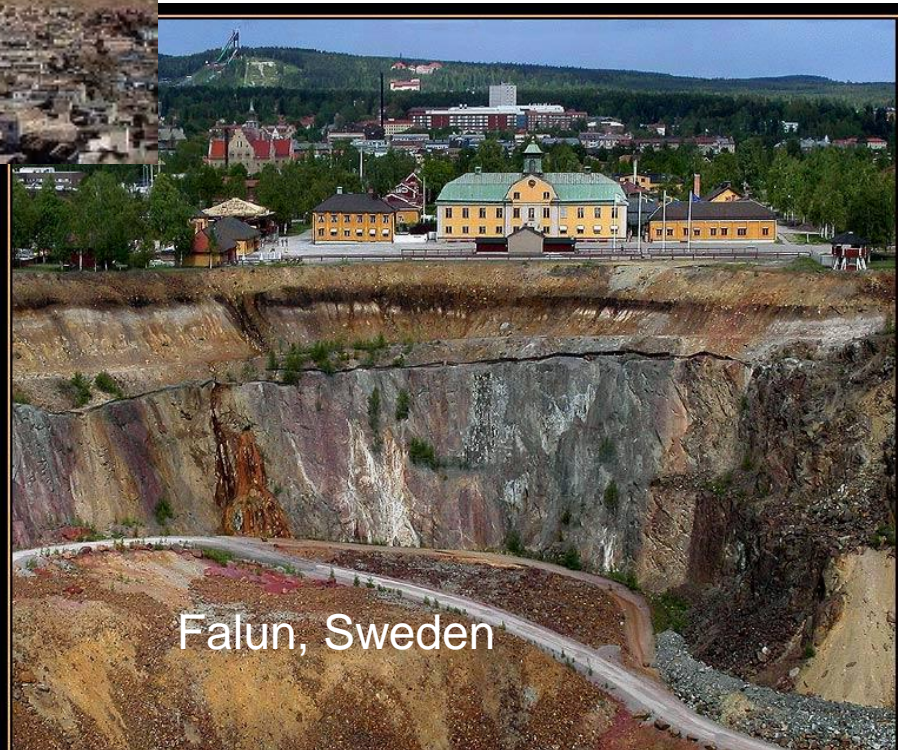
Cornwall, UK



Potosi, Bolivia



Las Médulas, Spain. Roman mining



Falun, Sweden

Recommendations



- A more dynamic Tentative List
- Changing boundaries of WH properties
- Guidelines for assessment of impact on OUV are needed
- Un-level playing field
- Still in draft – not ICMM's view...



Continuing Challenges



- Reconciling economic development with conservation
- Extractives vs other economic development options: benefits and threats
- Other pressures on WH sites
- Alternative approaches to conservation



Conclusions

- Recognition from No Go Commitment
- Credibility, and World Heritage focus useful for debate mining vs conservation.
- Ensure that the Process is as robust as can be





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