



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



# Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: VANUATU

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## GLOSSARY

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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.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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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](mailto: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 Vanuatu is 528.2 km<sup>2</sup> (4.2%) and marine coverage is 47.5 km<sup>2</sup> (0.0%).
- **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 when planning new PAs or OECMs.

#### Ecological Representativeness— Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** Vanuatu contains 1 terrestrial ecoregion, 2 marine ecoregions, and 1 pelagic province: the mean coverage by reported PAs and OECMs is 2.1% (terrestrial), 0.1% (marine), and 0.0% (pelagic); 1 marine ecoregion and 1 pelagic province have no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Vanuatu to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs. Ecoregions which currently have no coverage by PAs or OECMs are key areas for action.



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### Areas Important for Biodiversity

- **Status:** Vanuatu has 28 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean coverage of KBAs by reported PAs and OECMs is 6.1%, while 21 KBAs have no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Vanuatu to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.

### Areas Important for Ecosystem Services

- **Status:** coverage of areas important for ecosystem services: In Vanuatu, 4.5% of aboveground biomass carbon, 4.4% of belowground biomass carbon, 3.6% of soil organic carbon, 0.0% of carbon stored in marine sediments is covered by PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** for carbon, there is opportunity for Vanuatu to increase PA and OECM coverage 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.
- For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

### Connectivity and Integration

- **Status:** coverage of protected-connected lands is 3.7%.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity to general increase of PAs or OECMs and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Increasing 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 Vanuatu is: 23.5% under Government (Sub-national ministry or agency).
- **Opportunities for action:** explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Vanuatu this could relate to governance by Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities (IPLC), shared governance, etc. Increase efforts to identify the governance types for the 76.5% of sites that do not have their governance type reported.



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- There is also opportunity for Vanuatu 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:** 5.7% of terrestrial PAs and 1.7% of marine PAs have completed Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessments reported.
- **Opportunities for action:** the 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for both terrestrial and marine PAs to achieve the target.
- 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

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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 Vanuatu. Section I of the dossier presents data on the current status of Vanuatu’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 Vanuatu, in relation to each Target 11 element. The analyses present options for improving Vanuatu’s area-based conservation network to achieve enhanced protection and benefits for livelihoods and climate change. Section II presents details on Vanuatu’s existing PA and OECMs 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](http://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](#), and these should be directed to [protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org](mailto: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](http://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

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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.



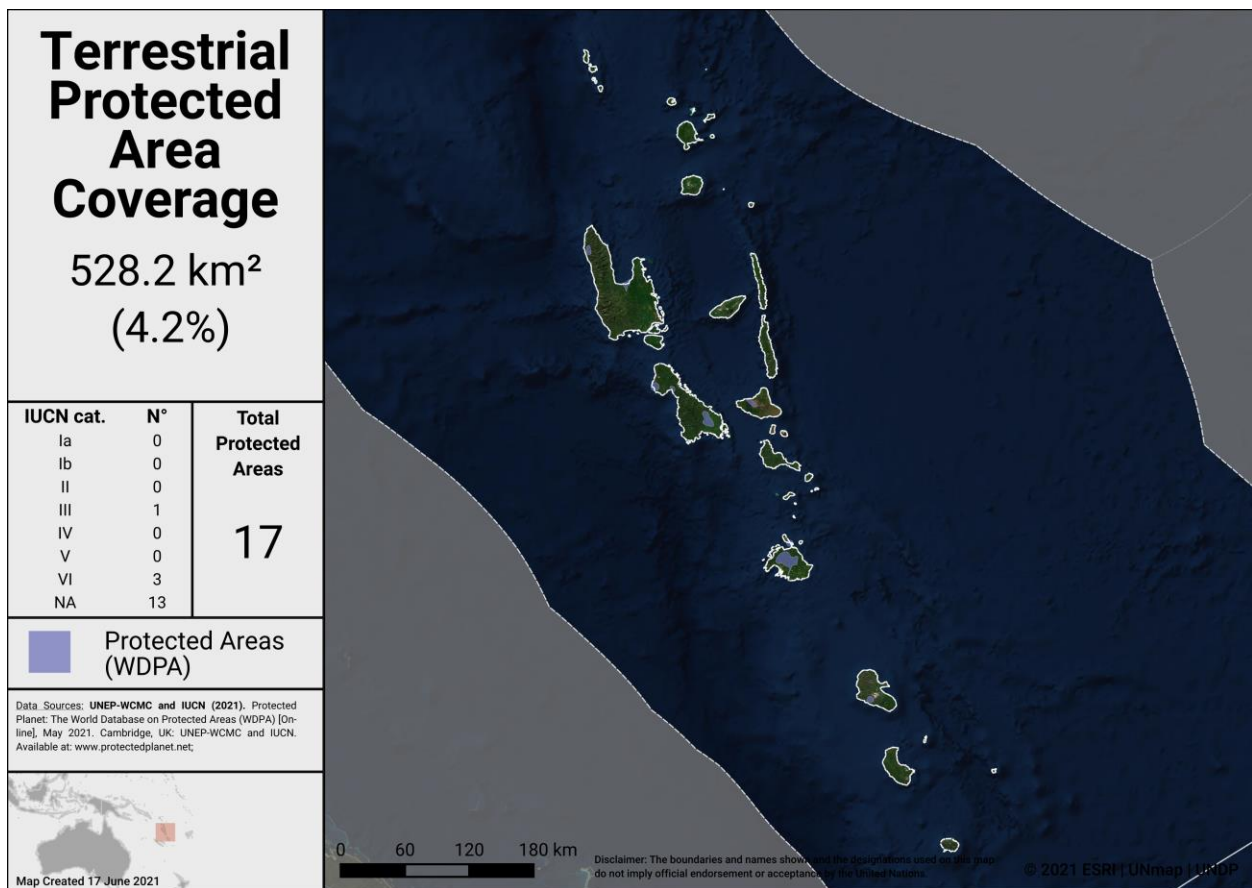
## COVERAGE - TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

As of May 2021, Vanuatu has **34** protected areas reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). 1 proposed PA and another 12 PAs have no spatial boundary and no area listed in the WDPA are not included in the following statistics (see details on UNWP-WCMCs methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage [here](#)).

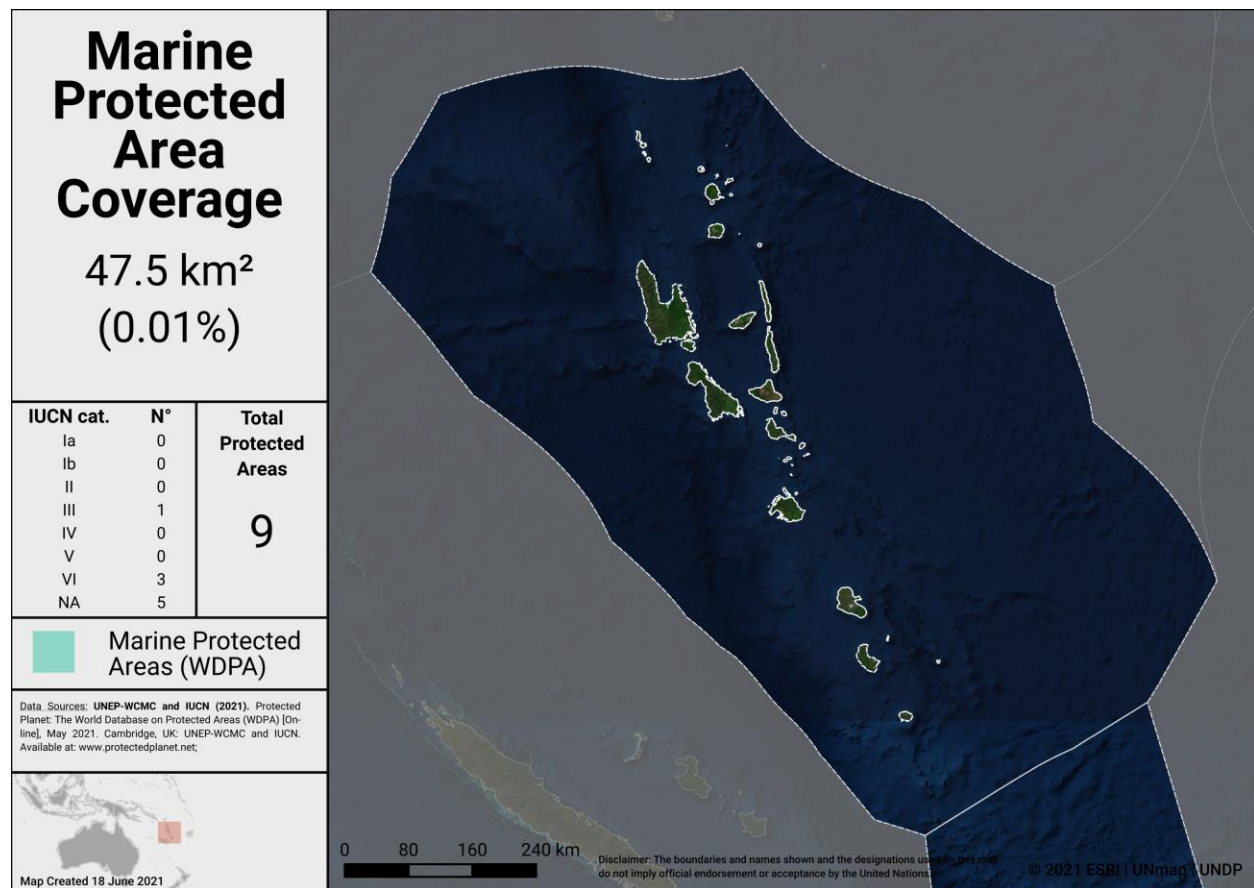
As of May 2021, Vanuatu has **0** OECMs reported in the world database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

Current coverage for Vanuatu:

- 4.2% terrestrial (17 protected areas, 528.2 km<sup>2</sup>)
- 0.0% marine (9 protected areas, 47.5 km<sup>2</sup>)



Terrestrial Protected Areas in Vanuatu



Marine Protected Areas in Vanuatu

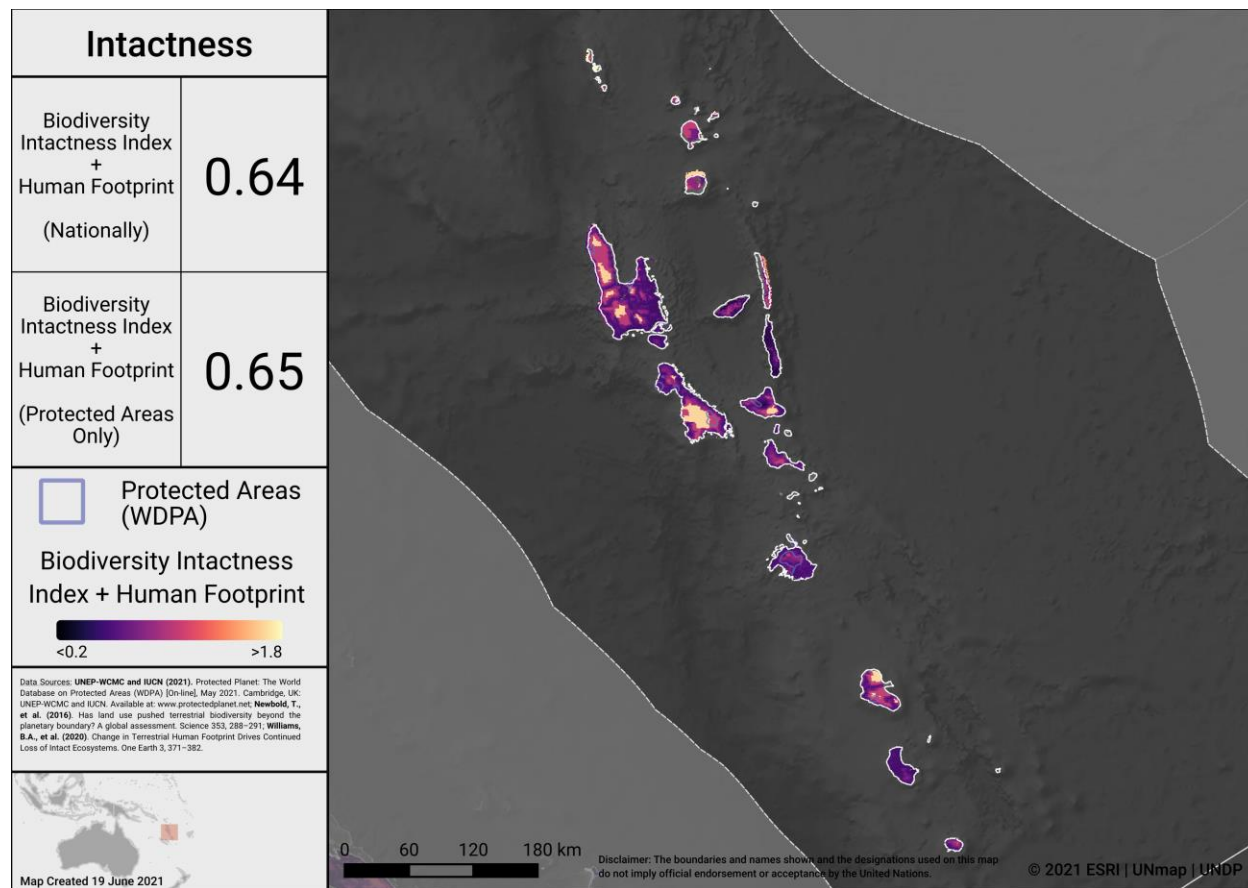
### Potential OECMs

There are currently no potential OECM examples for Vanuatu.

### 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 Vanuatu considers where to add new PAs and OECMs, the map below identifies areas in Vanuatu where intact terrestrial areas are not currently protected. Focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

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Intactness in Vanuatu

To explore more on intactness visit the UN Biodiversity Lab: [map.unbiodiversitylab.org](http://map.unbiodiversitylab.org).

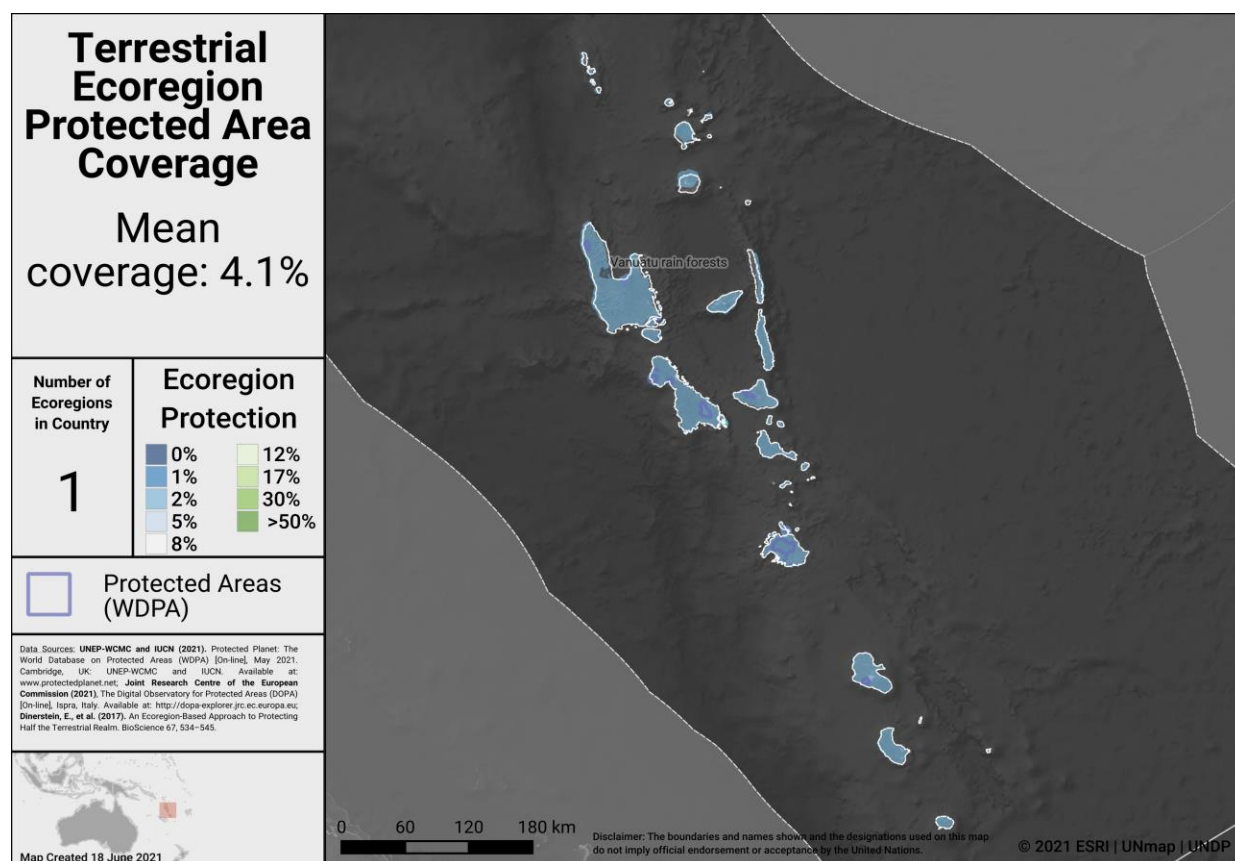
## ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS – TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

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).

Vanuatu has 1 **terrestrial** ecoregion, with 2.1% coverage from PAs and OECMs.

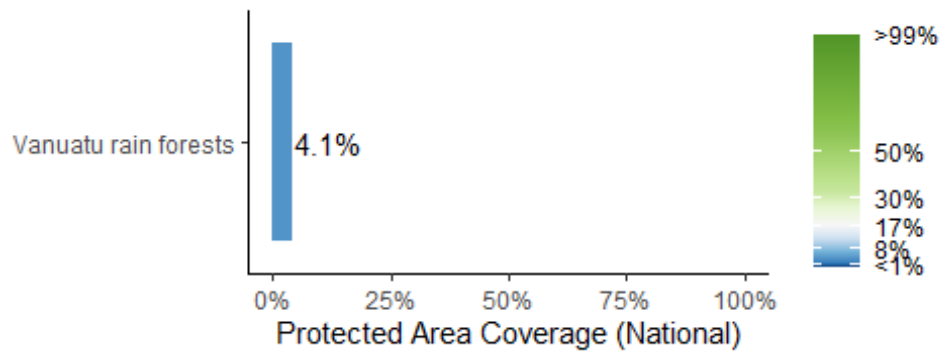
Vanuatu has 2 **marine** ecoregions and 1 **pelagic province**. Out of these:

- 1 marine ecoregion and 0 pelagic provinces have at least some coverage from reported PAs and OECMs.
- 0 marine ecoregions and 0 pelagic provinces have at least 10% protected within Vanuatu’s exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- The average coverage of marine ecoregions is 0.1% and the coverage of the 1 pelagic province is 0.0%.

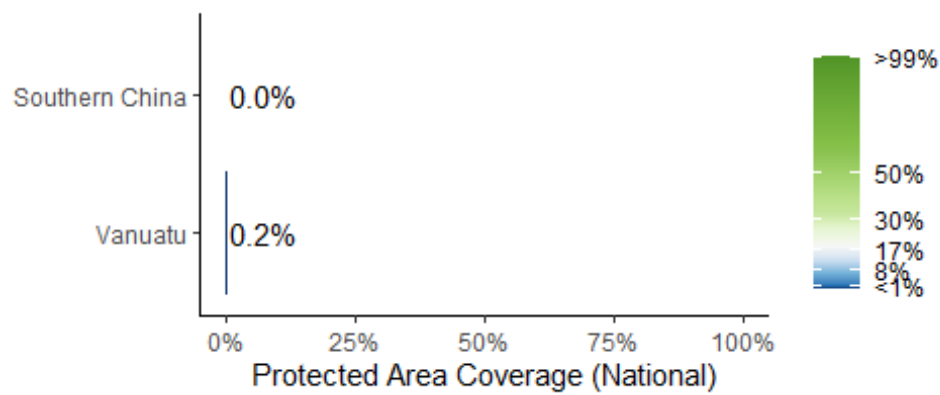


Terrestrial ecoregions in Vanuatu

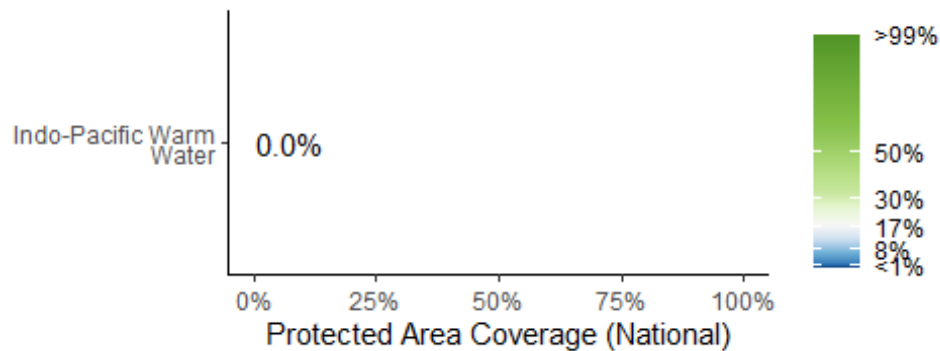
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## Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Vanuatu

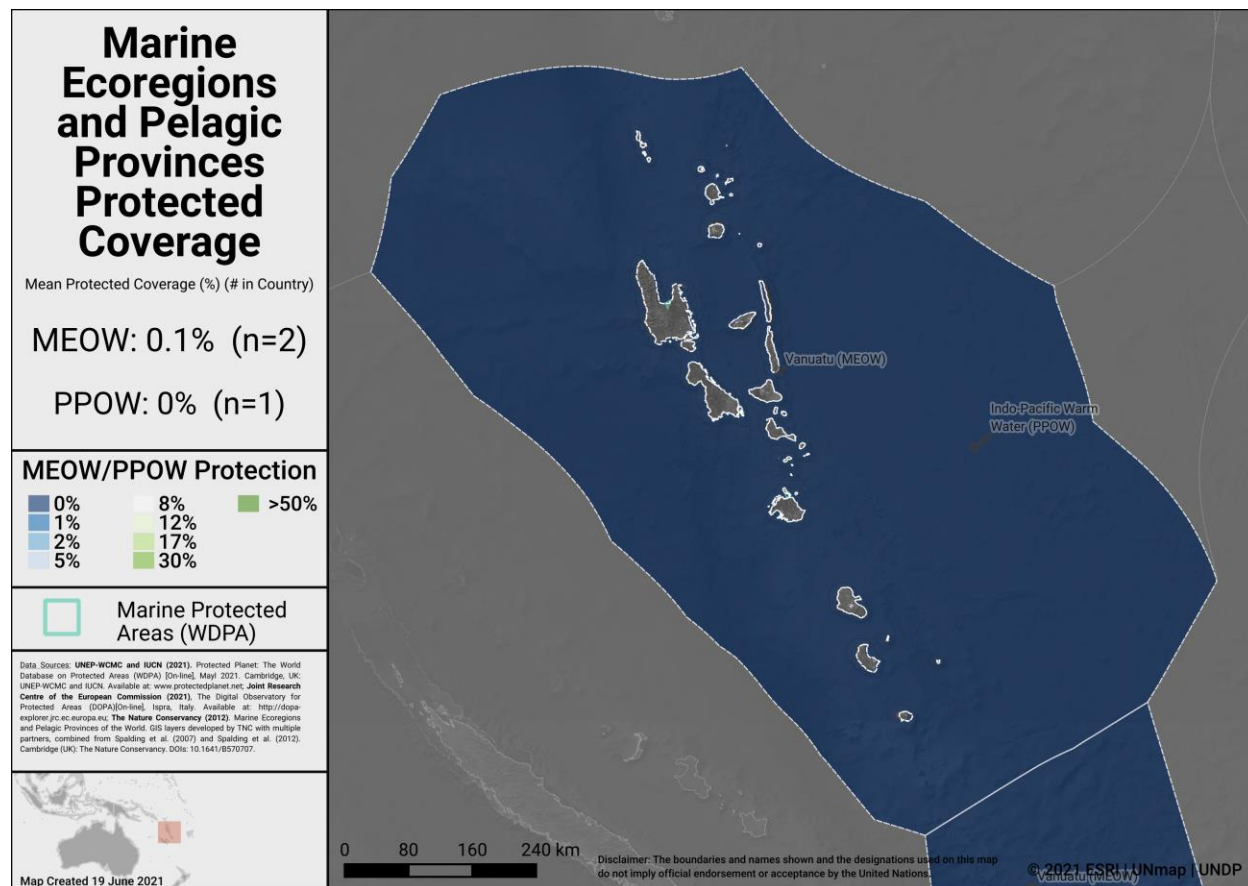


## Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW) in Vanuatu



## Pelagic Provinces of the World (PPOW) in Vanuatu





Marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces

### Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Vanuatu to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs. Ecoregions which currently have no coverage by PAs or OECMs are key areas for action.



## 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](http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org).

Vanuatu has **29** Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

- Mean percent coverage of all KBAs by PAs and OECMs in Vanuatu is **6.1%**.
- **0** KBAs have full (>98%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **7** KBAs have partial coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **22** KBAs have no (<2%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.

This country has established a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) National Coordination Group which brings together a wide range of stakeholders, from government agencies, NGOs, academia and wider society. The group oversees and coordinates the identification, delineation, monitoring and promotion of conservation of KBAs, and is currently undertaking a national assessment of KBAs across all taxonomic groups and ecosystems for which data exist, building on the existing network of KBAs in the country.

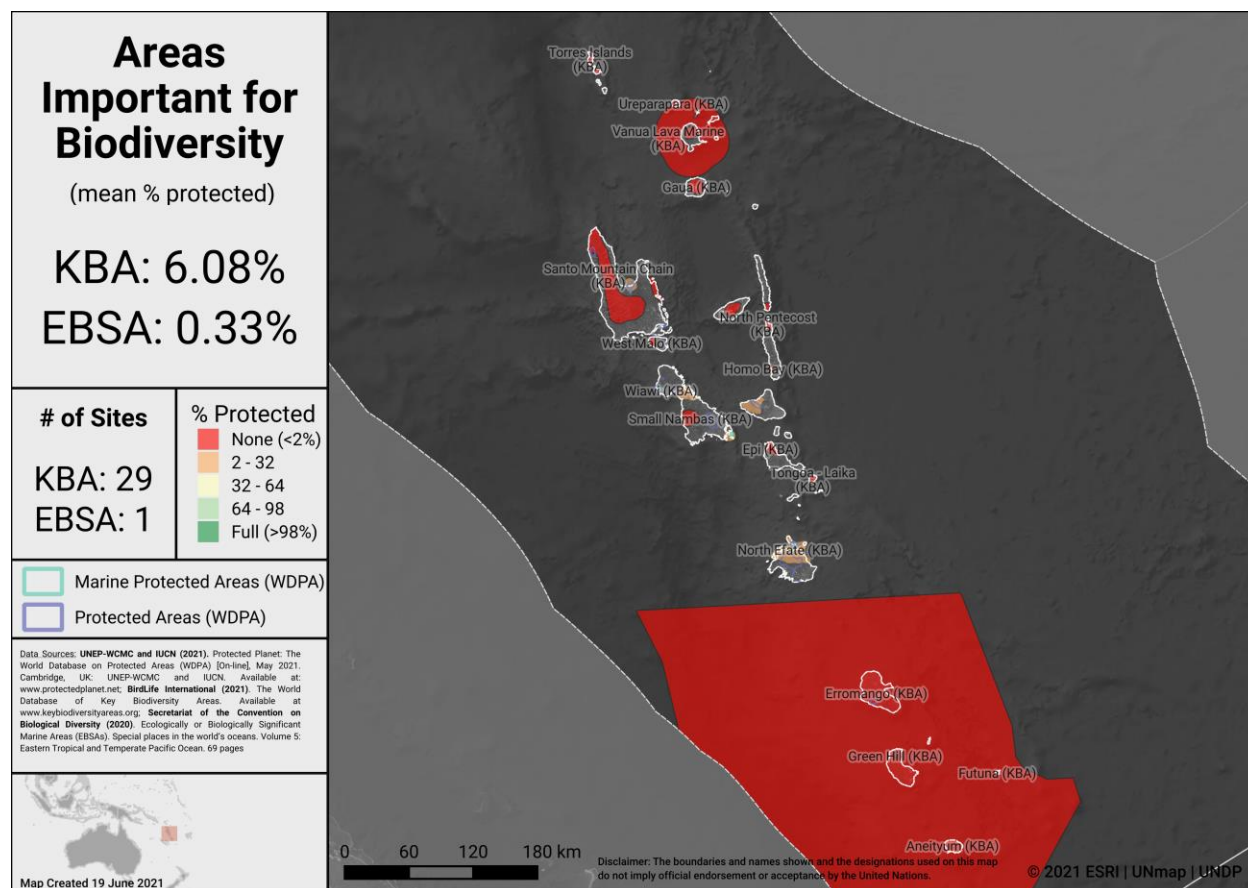
### Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

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;

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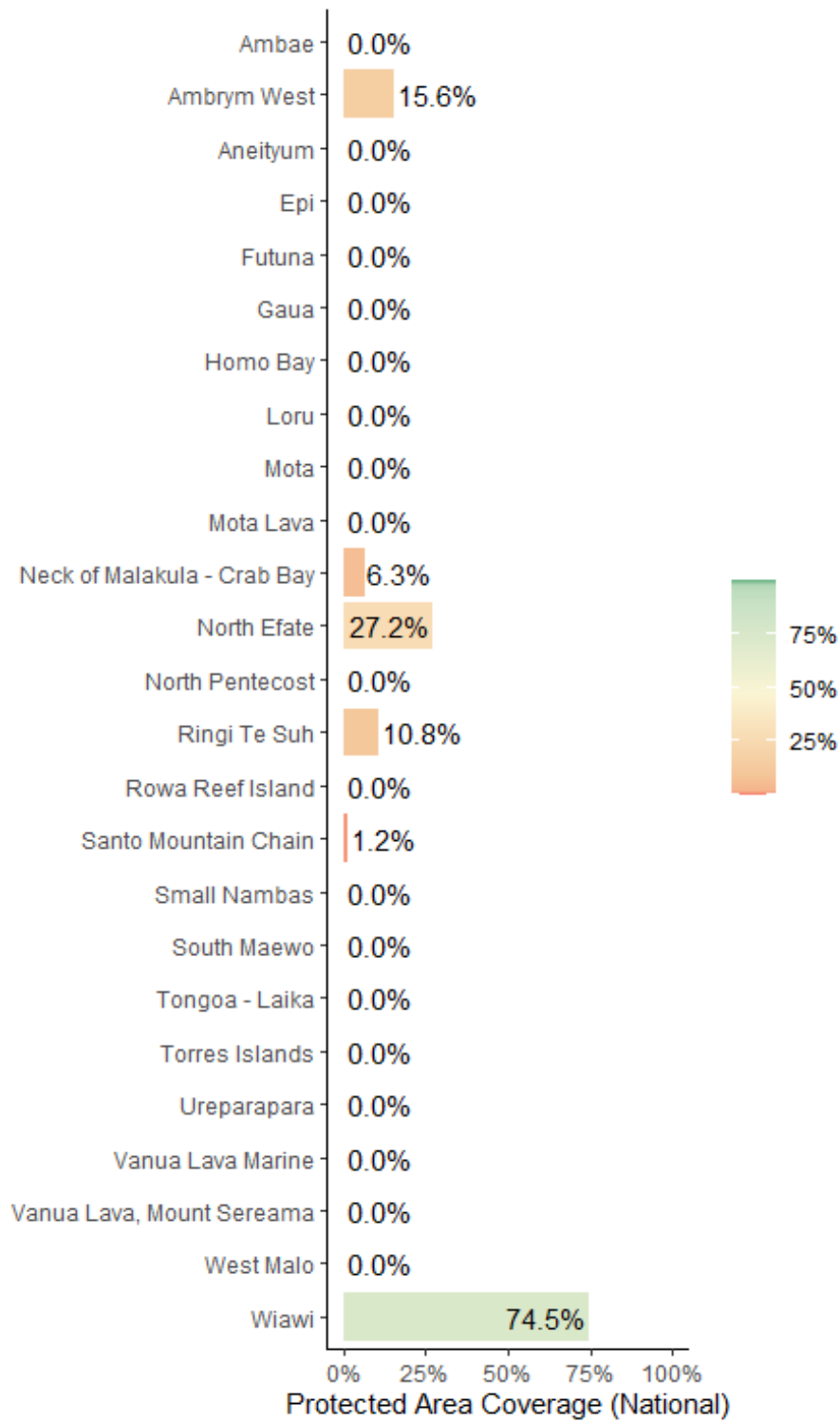
this could be achieved through means including MPAs, OECMs, marine spatial planning, and impact assessment.

There is 1 EBSA with some portion of its extent within Vanuatu's EEZ, this 1 EBSA has at least some coverage from reported PAs or OECMs.

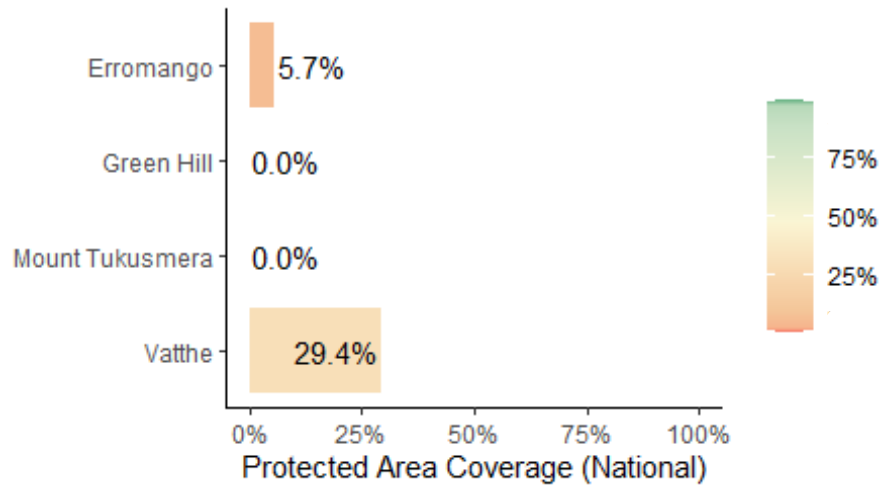


Areas Important for Biodiversity in Vanuatu

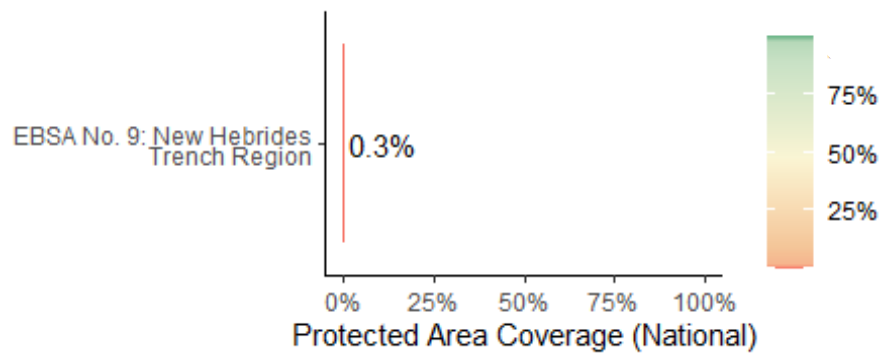
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Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Vanuatu



Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Vanuatu



Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in Vanuatu

### Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Vanuatu to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.



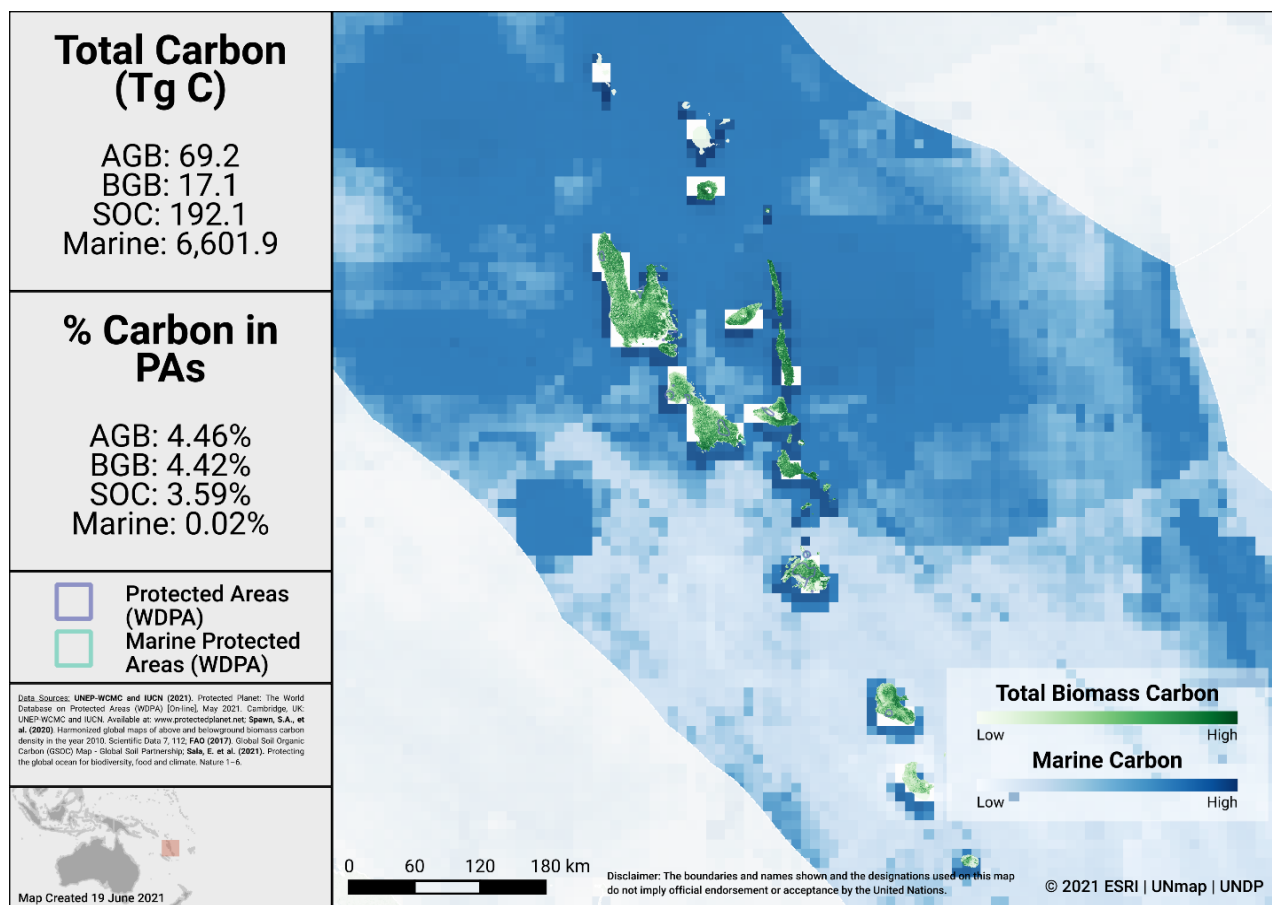
## AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

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 present 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).

The map below presents the total carbon stocks in Vanuatu and the percent of carbon in protected areas. The total carbon stocks is 69.2 Tg C from aboveground biomass (AGB), with 4.5% in protected areas; 17.1 Tg C from below ground biomass (BGB), with 4.4% in protected areas; 192.1 Tg C from soil organic carbon (SOC), with 3.6% in protected areas; and 6,601.9 Tg C from marine sediment carbon, with 0.0% in protected areas.



Carbon Stocks in Vanuatu

### Water

Forests and intact ecosystems 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 Vanuatu may similarly depend on protected areas within and around water catchments. Intact catchments can support more consistent water supply and improved water quality.

### Opportunities for action

For carbon, there is opportunity for Vanuatu to increase PA and OECM coverage in both marine and terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks, as identified in the map above. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.

For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.



## 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 Vanuatu was 3.7%.

### PARC-Connectedness Index

In 2019, as assessed using the PARC-Connectedness Index (values ranging from 0-1, indicating low to high connectivity), connectivity in Vanuatu is 0.26. This represents no significant change since 2010.

### Corridor case studies

There are currently no corridor case studies available for Vanuatu (but see general details on conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors in Hilty et al 2020).

### Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for a general increase in PA or OECM cover and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Increasing 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 PAs and OECMs.

As of May 2021, PAs in Vanuatu reported in the WDPA have the following governance types:

- 23.5% are governed by **governments**
  - 0.0% by federal or national ministry or agency
  - 23.5% by sub-national ministry or agency
  - 0.0% by government-delegated management
- 0.0% are under **shared** governance
- 0.0% are under **private** governance
- 0.0% are under **IPLC** governance
  - 0.0% by Indigenous Peoples
  - 0.0% by local communities
- 76.5% **do not** report a governance type

### OECMs

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

### Privately Protected Areas (PPAs)

There is currently no data available on PPAs for Vanuatu (see Gloss et al., 2019, and Stolton et al., 2014 for details).

### Information on territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCAs) reported from CBD technical series case studies:

From Kothari et al. (2012) potential ICCAs (or similar designation) in Vanuatu include:

- 44 CCAs (community conserved areas)
  - No information on total extent of these CCAs.
- 44 LMMAs (locally managed marine areas)
  - Covering **58 km<sup>2</sup>**.

### Other Indigenous lands

There is currently no data available on the lands managed and/or controlled by Indigenous Peoples in Vanuatu (see Garnett et al 2018 for details).





### Opportunities for action

Explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Vanuatu this relates to governance by Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities (IPLC), shared governance, etc. Increase efforts to identify the governance types for the 76.5% of sites that do not have their governance type reported.

There is also opportunity for Vanuatu 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).

### Equator Prize Projects

The Equator Initiative brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses and grassroots organizations to recognize and advance local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities.

The Equator Prize projects provide examples of unique and locally based governance of natural resources. Vanuatu has the following Equator Prize winners that showcase examples of local, sustainable community action:

Organization	Year	Project Description
Nguna-Pele Marine Protected Area - Vanuatu	2008	<p>This network of marine and terrestrial protected areas spanning the Vanuatu islands of Nguna and Pele has brought together local, national and international actors in a diverse partnership for the conservation of the area's unique biodiversity. The network comprises sixteen Indigenous communities engaged in the conservation of more than 3,000 hectares of marine and terrestrial resources.</p> <p>The project has become a case study for best practice in community marine conservation within Vanuatu and the Pacific islands for its strategies of proactive conservation, resilient management, and locally-appropriate awareness-raising. Among more than 60 different partner organizations are local and regional NGOs, government ministries, international volunteer organizations, research institutes, and tour operators who promote the islands as an ecotourism destination.</p>



Organization	Year	Project Description
Ser-Thiac	2019	<p>In Vanuatu, the world’s most vulnerable nation to climate change, Ser-Thiac shows the power of local leadership and resilience. This Indigenous landowner business has created the first accredited forest carbon project in the Pacific Islands. Ser-Thiac protects and restores tropical rainforests, sequestering carbon while reducing vulnerability to flooding, drought, and wind damage. In an era where forest carbon projects are large-scale, Ser-Thiac offers a powerful alternative based on Indigenous land rights and stewardship that has potential to be replicated across the Western Pacific Islands. As part of the wider Nakau Programme, this initiative has reduced approximately 15,000 tons of CO2 emissions from avoided deforestation and forest regeneration. Ser-Thiac is entirely self-sustaining and will generate income from carbon sales for 30 years, with the option to extend through new generations. The initiative’s innovative financing illustrates a sustainable pathway to protect forests, enhance local livelihoods, and increase climate resilience across the Pacific.</p>



Photo from Equator Prize Project: Ser-Thiac

## 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. Information is also included regarding changes in forest cover nationally within PAs and OECMs.

### Protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments

As of May 2021, Vanuatu has 34 PAs reported in the WDPA; of these PAs, 3 (8.8%) have management effectiveness evaluations reported in the global database on protected area management effectiveness (GD-PAME).

- 0.2% (30 km<sup>2</sup>) of the terrestrial area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
  - 5.7% of the area of terrestrial PAs have completed evaluations.
- 0.0% (0.8 km<sup>2</sup>) of the marine area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
  - 1.7% of the area of marine PAs have completed evaluations.

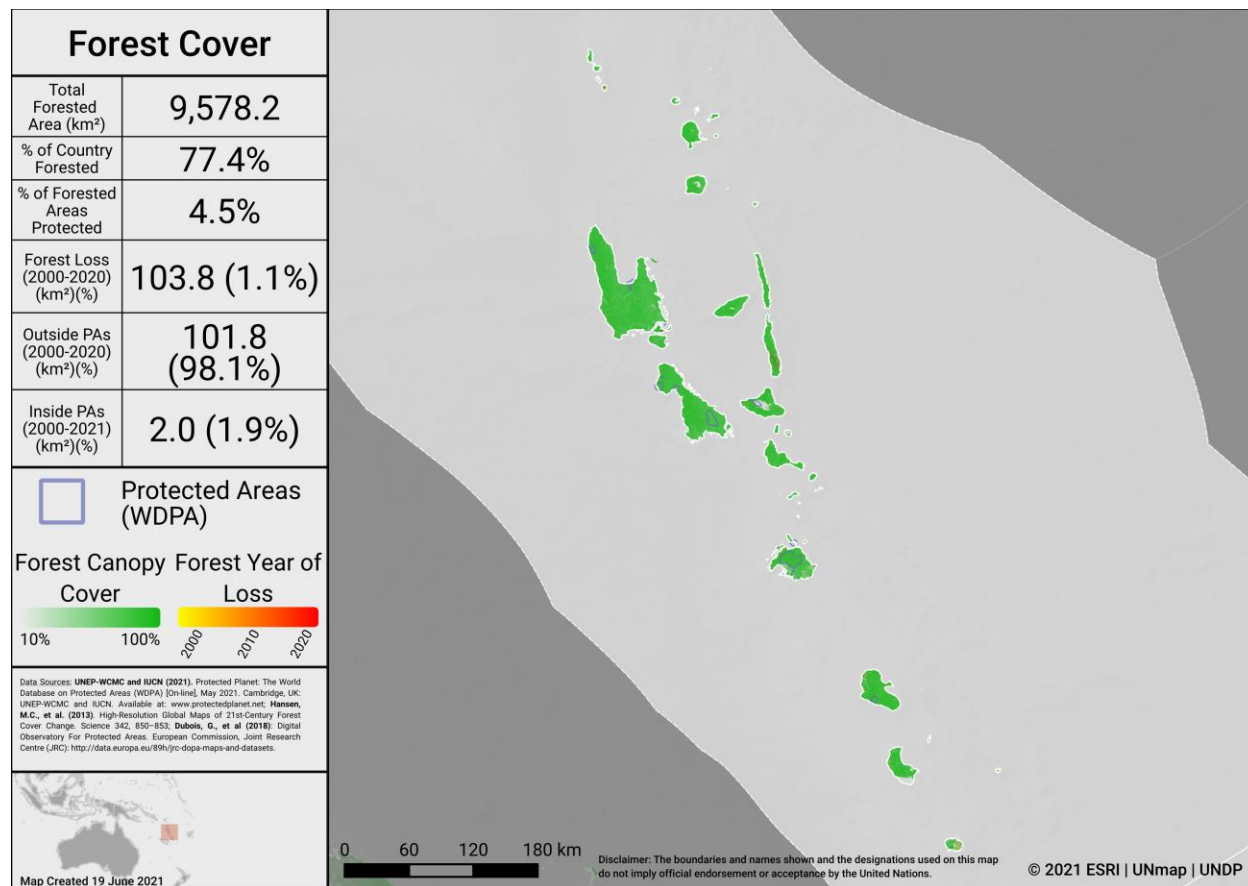
The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs.

As of May 2021, there are 0 OECMs in Vanuatu reported in the WD-OECM and no information available on the management effectiveness of potential OECMs.

### Changes in forest cover in protected areas and OECMs

Forested areas in Vanuatu cover approximately 77.4% of the country, an area of 9,578.2 km<sup>2</sup>. Approximately 4.5% (428.1 km<sup>2</sup>) of this is within the protected area estate of Vanuatu. Over the period 2000-2020 loss of forest cover amounted to over 103.8 km<sup>2</sup>, or 0.8% of the country (1.1% of forest area), of which 2.0 km<sup>2</sup> (1.9% of forest loss) occurred within protected areas. The map below shows how forest cover has changed in Vanuatu from 2000-2020 both inside and outside of PAs. This can indicate how effective PAs are in reducing forest cover loss.





Forest Cover and Forest Loss in Vanuatu

### Opportunities for action

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for both terrestrial and marine PAs to achieve the target.

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

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### PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM 2015-2016 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

National priority actions for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 were provided by Parties following a series of regional workshops in 2015 and 2016. The Capacity-building workshop for Pacific on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 took place 11 - 13 July 2016 in Nadi, Fiji. Progress towards the quantitative targets for marine and terrestrial coverage has been assessed based on data reported in the WDPA and WD-OECM as of 2021. For more information, see the workshop report at: <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

The following actions were identified during the workshops:

#### **Terrestrial coverage:**

- 1) Promotion and awareness campaign for communities to gain interest in conservation areas.
- 2) Conduct biodiversity valuation and cost benefit analysis of biodiversity and ecosystems for both marine and terrestrial.

#### **Marine coverage:**

- 1) To develop a clear national strategy to establish marine protected areas.
- 2) Increase engagement of the fisheries sector.

**Ecological representation:** Create a strategic picture (map).

#### **Areas Important for biodiversity and ecosystem services:**

- 1) Revised NBSAP to include the 27 KBAs, IBAs and the priority wetland sites.
- 2) Work is needed to confirm other proposed IBAs.
- 3) Revised NBSAP to also include turtle nesting and feeding sites and marine priority areas.
- 4) MACBIO – create the layers for KBAs, AZE, IBAs and wetland sites and areas important for ecosystem services to show overlap with existing gazetted conservation areas.

#### **Connectivity:**

- 1) Focus on formally protected areas initially.
- 2) GEF 6 – review of existing areas of biodiversity importance; Preliminary technical studies for potential islands connectivity.



**Management effectiveness:**

- 1) Developing simple and relevant guides to build capacity in environmental monitoring for PA local management committees.
- 2) Funding for regular management committee meetings. Resources and skills are needed to make this event to regularly happening.
- 3) Create a list of the main capacity building needs.

**Governance and Equity:** To review existing EPC Act and National Parks Act to adequately address national relevant PA governance systems (community governance and government governance).

**Integration:**

- 1) GEF 5 implementation and GEF 6 planning
- 2) Priority action – continues to support the agriculture with best practices guidance and techniques and protects biodiversity and water catchment areas management. Draft fisheries policy.

**OECS:** Areas being managed for special interests need to be better described and demarcated.



## NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)

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

This NBSAP **did** include a quantitative target for **terrestrial** PAs or OECMs (17%).

- As of May 2021 (based on the WDPA/WD-OECM) has the target been met: **No (but post-2020 target date)**
- Accounting for other projects, actions and commitments, if this target is met, coverage in the country will increase by **1,460 km<sup>2</sup>** (by 2030).

This NBSAP **did** include a quantitative target for **marine** protected areas or OECMs (10%).

- As of May 2021 (based on the WDPA/WD-OECM) has the target been met: **No (but post-2020 target date)**
- Accounting for other projects, actions and commitments, if this target is met, coverage in the country will increase by **11,960 km<sup>2</sup>** (by 2030).

### *Vanuatu Conservation Area Targets:*

- 1) By 2030, representative examples of at least 17% of terrestrial and 10% of coastal and marine areas to support 100% of local communities' livelihoods and kastom importance are conserved through effective community and government management measures.
- 2) By 2020, there are 10 legally registered CCAs and 50% of CCAs are effectively supported and managed in Vanuatu.
- 3) By 2030, 90% of CCA management committees are complying with their reporting obligations to DEPC (NEPIP, 2016).
- 4) Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved.

### **Indicators:**

- Total area of representative coverage of legally recognised, other effective conserved areas and locally managed areas in terrestrial and marine areas including sites of particular importance for biodiversity.
- Percentage of terrestrial and marine protected areas that are effectively managed based on agreed national and international protected area conditions and management effectiveness.
- Measure of ecosystem service values and equity of benefits from CAs.
- Level of connectivity of CAs and other area based approaches with broader landscapes and seascapes.

## APPROVED GEF-5 & GEF-6 PROTECTED AREA PROJECTS

### Approved GEF-5 and GEF-6 PA-related biodiversity projects

This includes biodiversity projects from the fifth and sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-5 and GEF-6) with a clear impact of the quantity or quality of PAs; also including some projects occurring within the wider landscapes/seascapes around PAs. Only those with a status of 'project approved' or 'concept approved' as of June 2019 were considered. The qualifying elements likely benefiting from each GEF project is assessed based on a keyword search of Project Identification Forms (PIF). Where spatial data for the proposed PAs was available, further details (based on an analysis by UNDP) regarding their impacts for ecological representation, coverage of KBAs, and coverage of areas important for carbon storage is included.

GEF ID	PA increase?	Area to be added (km <sup>2</sup> )	Type of new protected area	Qualitative elements potentially benefitting (based on keyword search of PIFs)
5397	Yes	150	Terrestrial	All except Areas important for biodiversity and Equitably managed
5397	Yes	200	Marine	All except Areas important for biodiversity and Equitably managed
9847	Yes	50,000	Marine	Ecologically representative; Effectively managed; Equitably managed; Integration





## 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).

### Ocean Actions improving MPA or OECM coverage:

*#OceanAction21628*: Network of Marine Protected Areas, by Republic of Vanuatu (Government).

- Area to be added: **No area given**
- Progress report: No progress report submitted (as of March 2021).
- Further details available at:  
<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21628>.

### 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:

*#OceanAction21632*: National Marine Spatial Plan, by Republic of Vanuatu (Government).

- Types of actions involved: multiple-use marine spatial plan.
- Target 11 element addressed: Integration.
- Progress report: No progress report submitted (as of May 2021).
- Further details available at:  
<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21632>



## OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS

### Global Ocean Alliance

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

The Global Ocean Alliance 30by30 is a UK led initiative [currently containing 53 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.



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