



Tracking Progress



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Protected Planet Report 2018

Tracking progress towards global targets for protected areas



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Protected Planet Report 2018

Protected Planet Reports are biennial landmark publications that assess the state of protected areas around the world. They are based on the data contained in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), jointly managed by UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, as well as other relevant resources.

Last data update
03/08/2018

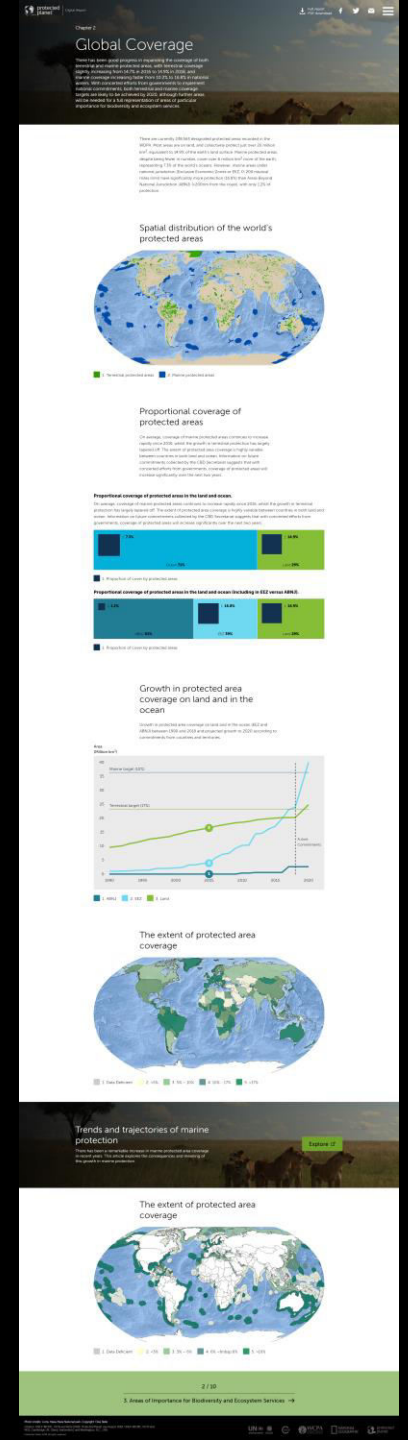
Chapter 2

Global Coverage

There has been good progress in expanding the coverage of both terrestrial and marine protected areas, with terrestrial coverage slightly increasing from 14.7% in 2016 to 14.9% in 2018, and marine coverage increasing faster from 10.2% to 16.8% in national waters. With concerted efforts from governments to implement national commitments, both terrestrial and marine coverage targets are likely to be achieved by 2020, although further areas will be needed for a full representation of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

There are currently 238,563 designated protected areas recorded in the WDPA. Most areas are on land, and collectively protect just over 20 million km², equivalent to 14.9% of the earth's land surface. Marine protected areas, despite being fewer in number, cover over 6 million km² more of the earth, representing 7.3% of the world's oceans. However, marine areas under national jurisdiction (Exclusive Economic Zones or EEZ, 0-200 nautical miles (nm)) have significantly more protection (16.8%) than Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) (>200nm from the coast), with only 1.2% of protection.

Spatial distribution of the world's protected areas



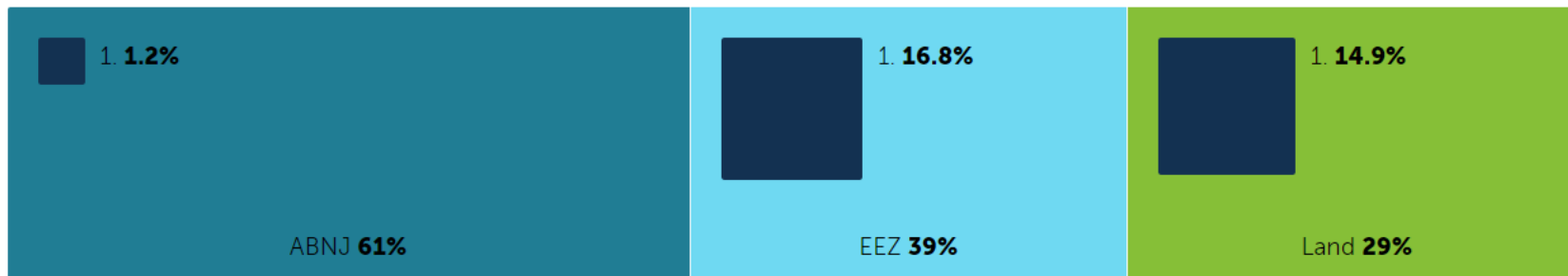
Proportional coverage of protected areas in the land and ocean.

On average, coverage of marine protected areas continues to increase rapidly since 2016, whilst the growth in terrestrial protection has largely tapered off. The extent of protected area coverage is highly variable between countries in both land and ocean. Information on future commitments collected by the CBD Secretariat suggests that with concerted efforts from governments, coverage of protected areas will increase significantly over the next two years.



1. Proportion of cover by protected areas

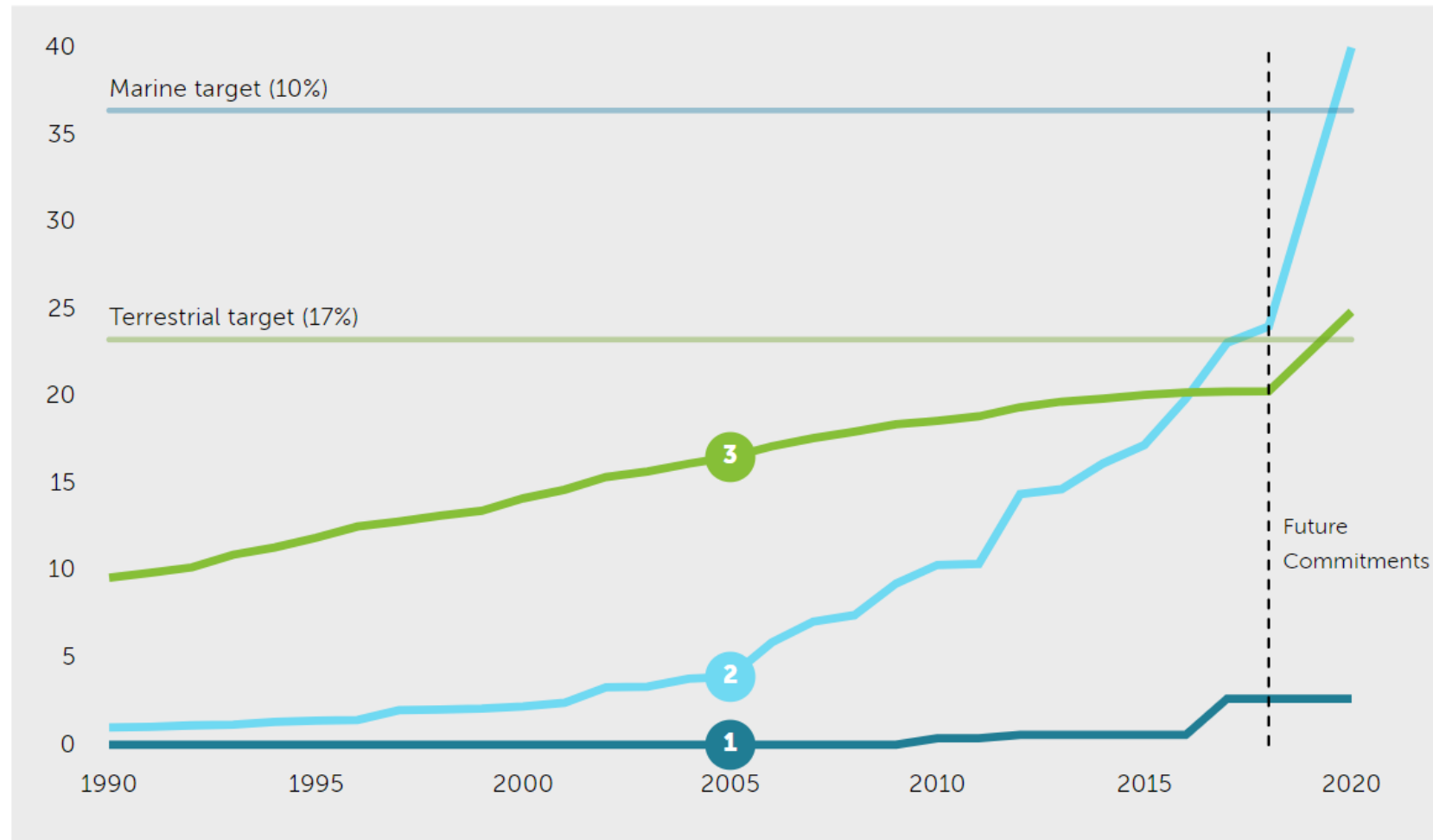
Proportional coverage of protected areas in the land and ocean (including in EEZ versus ABNJ).



1. Proportion of cover by protected areas



Area
(Million km²)



1. ABNJ 2. EEZ 3. Land

Global Coverage

Spatial distribution of the world's protected areas

Proportional coverage of protected areas

Proportional coverage of protected areas by land and ocean

Growth in protected area coverage on land and in the ocean

The extent of protected area coverage

Trends and trajectories of marine protection

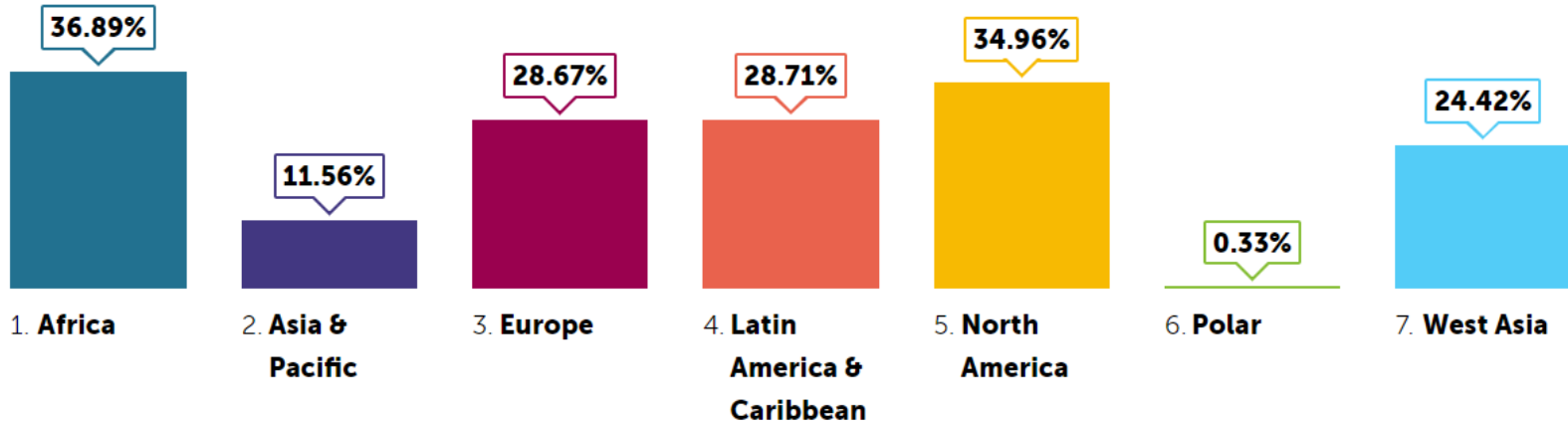
The extent of protected area coverage

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3. Areas of Importance for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services →

Percentage coverage of management effectiveness assessments per region

Percentage coverage of all protected areas per region assessed for management effectiveness using different PAME tools.



Effectively Managed

Change in protected area coverage (in % world protected surface) management effectiveness tool (2016-2020)

Management effectiveness per country

The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas

Country progress towards management effectiveness assessment target

Percentage coverage of management effectiveness assessments per region

Number of management effectiveness assessments by region

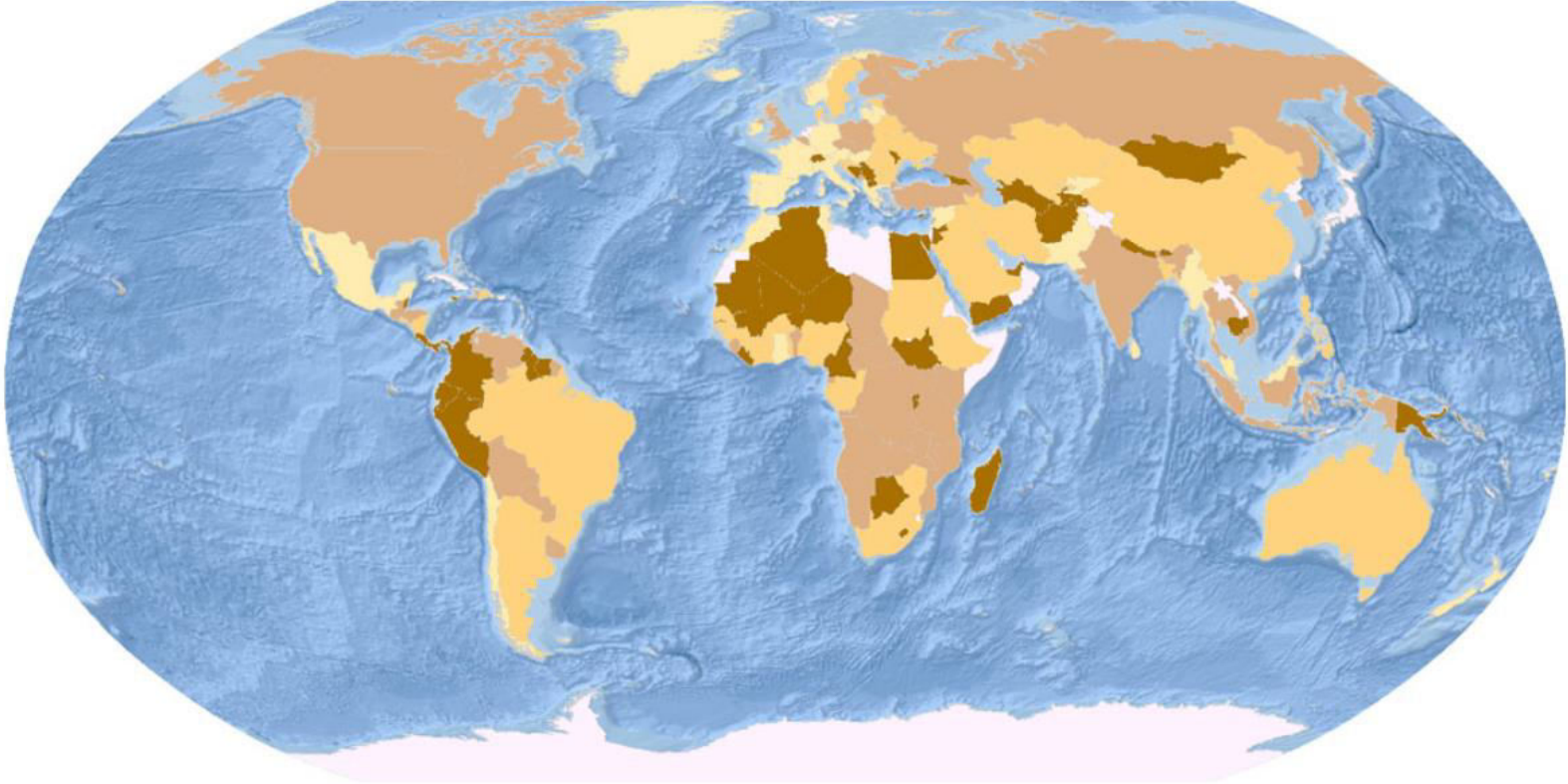
IUCN World Heritage Outlook: Tracking conservation in the planet's most outstanding natural places

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6. Equitably Managed →

Management effectiveness per country

Percentage of the total coverage in protected areas that is assessed for management effectiveness per country



- 1. No Assessments
- 2. Under 10%
- 3. 10 - 30%
- 4. 30 - 60%
- 5. Over 60%

Effectively Managed

Change in the protected area coverage (in % world protected surface) management effectiveness (2010-2020)

Management effectiveness per country

Percentage of protected area coverage of protected areas that is assessed for management effectiveness per country

The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas

Country progress towards management effectiveness assessment target

Percentage of countries with world-class management effectiveness (50% management effectiveness assessment target) in the assessed area, and in the world area, upon assessment completion (2020)

Percentage coverage of management effectiveness assessments per region

Percentage coverage of all protected areas (by region) assessed for management effectiveness (by IUCN Green List)

Number of management effectiveness assessments by region

Number of regional management effectiveness assessments, given the assessment is a country-level assessment of the same size

IUCN World Heritage Outlook: Tracking conservation in the planet's most outstanding natural places

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Equitably Managed

2018 United Nations List of Protected Areas

Supplement on protected area
management effectiveness



Convention on
Biological Diversity



In 2010, the CBD invited Parties to - *‘Continue expand and institutionalize management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 60 percent of the total area of protected areas by 2015 using various national and regional tools and report the results into the global database on management effectiveness maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC)’.*

July 2017 - CBD notification to countries requesting reporting.

169 countries, but not always comprehensive for full network

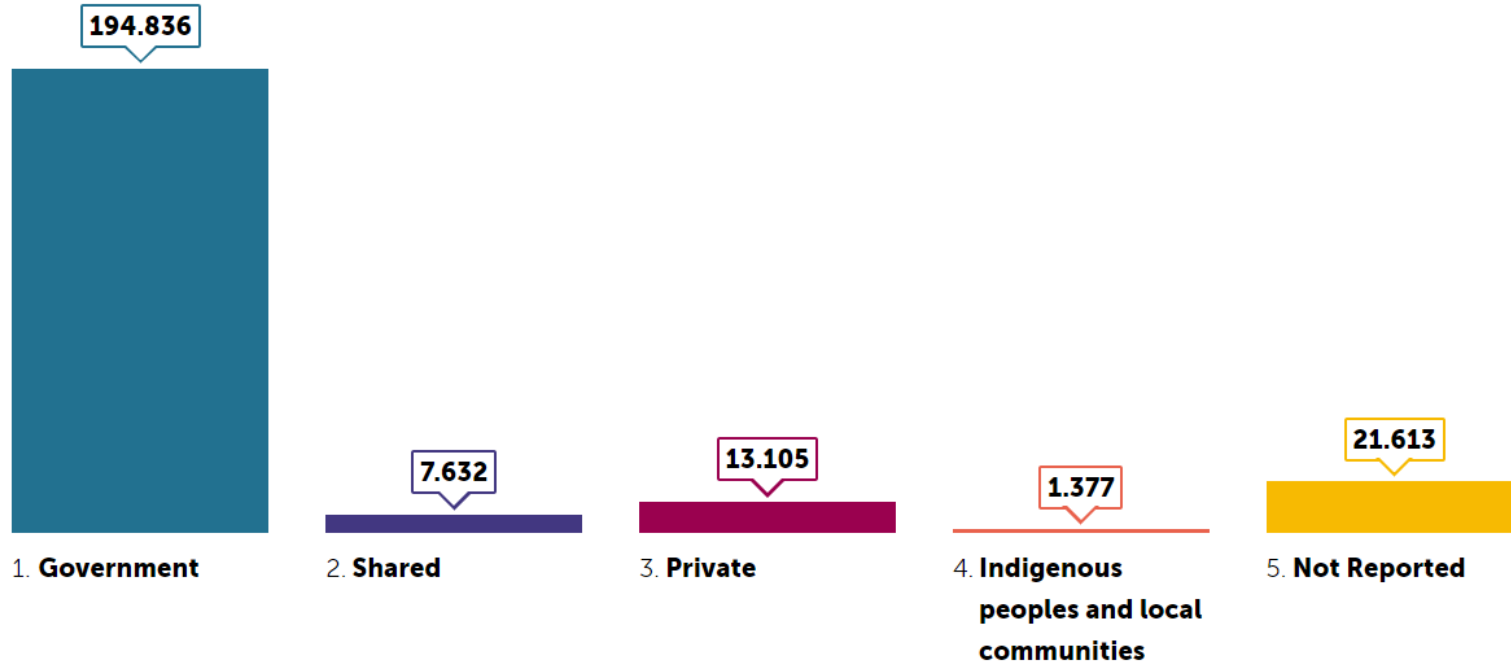
69 different assessments systems reported on

20% of protected area has reported assessment

Some confusion over what was being requested

Governance types, governance quality, and equity

Number and percentage of protected area reported in the WDPA under each IUCN governance type.



Equitably Managed

The equitable management of protected areas is a key aspect of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is a concept that has been developed and refined over time, and it is now being used to guide the management of protected areas. It is a concept that is being used to guide the management of protected areas. It is a concept that is being used to guide the management of protected areas.

Measuring equity

The delivery of governance types of protected areas provides an indication of the progress of the sector. It is a concept that is being used to guide the management of protected areas. It is a concept that is being used to guide the management of protected areas.

Governance types, governance quality, and equity

There are high regional differences in the reported occurrence of 3 shared governance types.

Protected areas under each governance type per region

Leading regional governance type assessments of governance quality in protected areas are available in the following table.

Case Study: Community-led governance assessment in the Mara North Community Conservancy in Kenya

This case study presents findings from an assessment of the governance of the Mara North Community Conservancy in Kenya.

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7 Well-Connected Systems →

Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures

'Other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECMs) can complement protected areas in delivering conservation outcomes. A definition of OECM and guidelines for the identification and recognition of OECMs has been recommended for adoption at the CBD COP 14 in November 2016. This will facilitate more comprehensive reporting on progress towards this element of Aichi Target 11, and future area-based conservation targets. However, a global baseline of existing OECMs will be required before such global quantitative targets can be meaningfully established and assessed.

The proposed definition from the CBD SBSTTA (CBD Secretariat, 2018b) for Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measure is:

'A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and, where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socioeconomic, and other locally relevant values'. Once adopted, the definition and associated guidance on criteria for identification will pave the way for recognition and reporting of these areas, which are managed to achieve a range of objectives.

According to the IUCN WCPA, OECMs can be divided into three broad categories:

- Those with primary conservation objectives, such as a territory governed by indigenous people, where those people wish their territory to be recognised as an OECM rather than a protected area.
- Those with secondary conservation objectives, such as watersheds managed primarily for water resource management, but with secondary conservation objectives.
- Areas managed for other objectives but where such management delivers effective conservation (ancillary conservation), such as military lands and waters where restricted access has resulted in effective protection of habitats and species.'

Case Study: lands under indigenous peoples' or communal tenure

This case study discusses one particular governance category, lands and waters under indigenous peoples' or communal tenure, which may in some cases fulfil the OECM definition.

Explore [↗](#)

Currently, due to historical data collection methods and reporting obligations, the WDPA consists primarily of data on protected areas reported by governments, and it is a requirement that all sites included in the database meet the IUCN or CBD definition of a protected area. However, once Parties to the CBD have adopted an OECM definition, governments will be encouraged to provide data on OECMs alongside protected areas.

First official submission of OECM – November 2018 - Canada

COP14/2/Draft Decisions, Item 28

5. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, relevant organizations, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, to apply the scientific and technical advice on other effective area-based conservation measures...., including by:

- Identifying other effective area-based conservation measures and their diverse options within their jurisdiction;
- Submitting data on other effective area-based conservation measures to the UNEP-WCMC for inclusion in the World Database on Protected Areas;

8. *Invites* IUCN and UNEP-WCMC to expand the World Database on Protected Areas by providing a section on other effective area-based conservation measures;

environmental and societal challenges.

The figure below allows you to explore the contribution of protected areas to each of the SDGs'

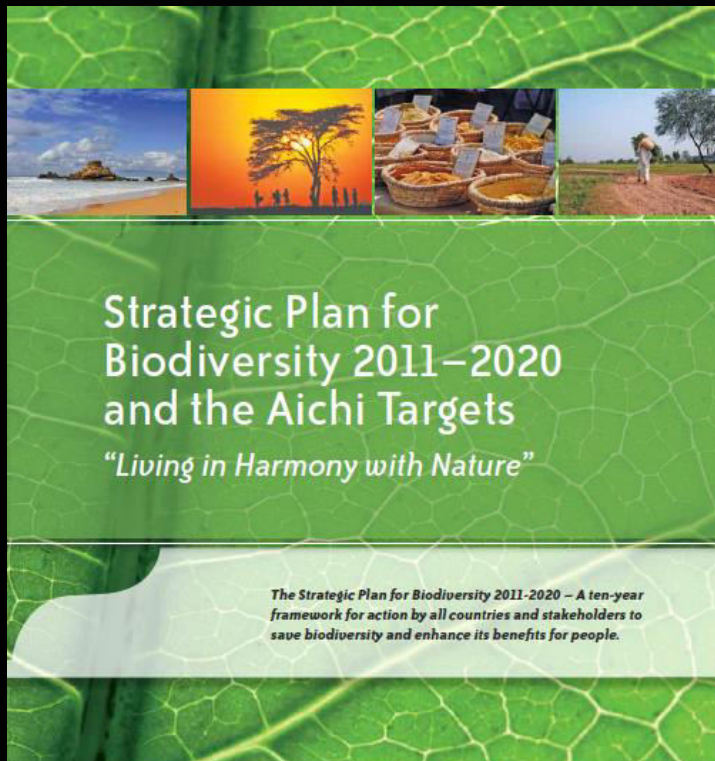


No poverty

Biodiversity supports a range of economic activities. In particular, subsistence agriculture and fisheries provide livelihoods for many of the world's rural poor. Protected areas in several countries are already expected to report on their contribution to poverty reduction targets and there is growing pressure to ensure that protected areas contribute to supporting the livelihoods of the more socially and economically vulnerable.

[Link to SDG website](#)

Main sources: CBD technical note on 'Biodiversity and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development' and Natural Solutions briefing on 'Protected areas helping to meet the Sustainable Development Goals' prepared by Nigel Dudley, Natasha Ali and Kathy MacKinnon, October 2017.



“By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

Aichi Target 11: progress and recommendations

Summary of key progress towards each element of Aichi Target 11 and recommendations.

Global Coverage	↓
Areas of Importance for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	↓
Ecologically Representative	↓
Effectively Managed	↓
Equitably Managed	↓
Well-Connected Systems	↓
Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures	↓
Integrated in the Wider Landscape and Seascape	↓

Next steps looking post-2020

In 2020, governments will agree a new global biodiversity framework. This framework will provide both the context and the level of ambition for action to address threats to biodiversity, including in relation to protected and conserved areas. The Convention has already agreed a 2050 Vision of 'Living in harmony with nature', which provides context for the post-2020 global framework. In developing a post-2020 strategy, Aichi Target 11 will be reviewed and Parties to the CBD are anticipated to agree on new targets and measures for area-based conservation.



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