UNEP

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/PA/EM/2018/1/INF/3
22 January 2018

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH ONLY

TECHNICAL EXPERT WORKSHOP ON OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11
Montreal, Canada, 6-9 February 2018

SUBMISSIONS IN RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION 2017-065: COMPILATION OF SECTIONS RELEVANT TO DECISION XIII/2, PARAGRAPH 9 (A) (I), OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith for the information of participants in the Technical Expert Workshop on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, a compilation of submissions received in response to notification 2017-065, pursuant to decision XIII/2, paragraph 9(a(i)).

2. In paragraph 9(a) of the above-mentioned decision, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties, other Governments, relevant partners, regional agencies, as well as bilaterial and multilateral funding agencies, to undertake, in conjunction with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, a review of experiences on: (a) protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, taking into account the work of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and other appropriate expert bodies; (b) additional measures to enhance integration of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures into the wider land- and seascapes; (c) mainstreaming of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the Sustainable Development Goals and as natural solutions to combat climate change; and (d) effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity, taking into account work being undertaken under Article 8(j). A total of 21 Parties and organizations submitted information. The information that is relevant for the workshop is submitted in the present note.

3. The information is being circulated in the form and languages in which it was received by the Secretariat.

SUBMISSIONS FROM PARTIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS	
PARTIES	**RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION 2017-065: INFORMATION RELEVANT TO DECISION XIII/2, PARAGRAPH 9(a (i))**
AUSTRALIA	Australia's National Reserve System exists through partnerships with jurisdictions, Indigenous partners, non-government organisations and private landholders. Under *Australia's Strategy for the National Reserve System 2009-2030*, the Australian Government and all state and territory governments agreed to a national approach to achieve a fully effective reserve system by 2030. The National Reserve System includes protected areas which are protected through other effective means[1] including non-gazetted means[2], where these means are still effective. This includes recognised traditional rules under which Indigenous Protected Areas (community conserved areas) operate. It also includes the establishment of protected areas by non-government organisations and private landowners through the use of conservation covenants under covenanting programs which have been endorsed by the Australian Government Minister for the Environment. The Australian Government has direct management responsibility for six national parks and the Australian National Botanic Gardens. All other protected areas are owned and managed by state and territory governments, conservation organisations, and / or Indigenous and private landowners. Collaboration with state and territory jurisdictions on park management issues occurs through the Heads of Park Agencies Meetings, which are held biannually. These meetings provide a framework for ongoing national cooperation and knowledge sharing. Australia is in the early stages of several projects that relate to developing management effectiveness measures and reviewing monitoring parameters for protected areas (land and marine). _____ 1 "Other effective means" for contract, covenant, agreements or other legal instruments, the clauses must include provisions to cover: • long-term management—ideally this should be in perpetuity but, if this not possible, then the minimum should be at least 99 years; • the agreement to remain in place unless both parties agree to its termination; • a process to revoke the protected area or excise portions from it is defined; for National Reserve System areas created through contribution of public funding, this process should involve public input when practicable; • the intent of the contract should, where applicable, be further reinforced through a perpetual covenant on the title of the land; • 'well-tested' legal or other means, including non-gazetted means such as through recognised traditional rules under which Indigenous Protected Areas (community conserved areas) operate, or the policies of established non-government organisations.

	2 Gazetted means are those recognised under statutory civil law.
BELGIUM **(as supplement to submission by European Union)**	**<u>Overview of Natura 2000 cover, status, management planning</u>** **Flanders** Approximately 12,3 % of the territory of Flanders is designated as Natura 2000 site covering 166.322 ha: - 38 Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) for implementation of the EU Habitats Directive covering 105.022 ha - 24 Special Protection Areas (SPA) under the EU Birds Directive covering 98.243 ha Some of this sites are partly or fully overlapping giving in practice 41 Natura 2000 sites, with the main objective to conserve or restore 47 habitats (eg freshwater habitats and mires, fens and marshes, heath and land dunes, grasslands, coastal dunes, estuaries, forests) and 109 species (eg birds, mammals, amphibians) of EU importance: https://www.natura2000.vlaanderen.be/natura-2000-gebieden For each of the sites the designation act adopted by the Government of Flanders includes the list of habitats and species for which the site has been designated, the conservation objectives and the priority actions to be taken, giving a formal protection regime to each site: https://www.inbo.be/en/theme/policy/natura-2000-and-conservation-objectives Information on each habitat type and each species of the nature directives occurring in the region, including practical advice on management measures has been made available on an interactive website (https://www.ecopedia.be/node/40915) to enhance knowledge and wareness on the natural values of Natura 2000. In order to achieve a more effective nature policy, an integration of the Natural Decree and the Forest Decree was necessary. For the implementation the Flemish Government adopted in July 2017 a decision on the nature conservation plans, the recognition of nature reserves and the criteria for subsidizing the planning, development and implementation of integrated nature management. This concerns the sustainable development of areas, with a balance being sought by allowing ecological, economic and social functions to coexist. The subsidies of nature management are based on a result-oriented funding and open to any land owner or user at the same extent, based on the principle 'the higher level of ambition the more funding opportunities'. https://www.natuurenbos.be/subsidies **Wallonia:** The designation of the Natura 2000 sites for the protection of priority species and habitats as meant by the Birds and Habitats Directives covers 220 945 ha for 240 sites in the Walloon Region which corresponds to approximately 13.11% of the territory. The network is based on the hydrological network so there is a good connectivity between the different sites

	(http://natura2000.wallonie.be/). The Walloon Natura 2000 network consists for 70% of forests, equalling 28% of the Walloon forest surface. Meadows, fallows and orchards form 16% of the network, while fields account for 2%, together equalling about 5% of the agricultural surface. In the Walloon Region, 44 habitats of community interest (of which 10 priority habitats), 101 bird species of community interest and 31 other species of community interest are present. All sites received, through a designation decree of the Walloon government, a protection regime based on a specific management for the natural habitat types and the species they contain. For the **Brussels Capital Region**, three sites have been officially designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) representing a total area of over 2,300 ha, or about 14% of the territory of Brussels. These sites are: ZSC I: the forest of Soignes with its edges, the neighboring wooded areas and the valley of Woluwe (2071 ha); ZSC II: wooded and open areas in the south of the Brussels Region (134 ha); ZSC III: woodlands and wetlands in the Molenbeek valley in the north-west of the Brussels Region (116 ha). Today, the Brussels Region is actively working on the writing of management plans for the 48 Natura 2000 stations covering those 3 SAC. http://www.environnement.brussels/thematiques/espaces-verts-et-biodiversite/action-de-la-region/natura-2000/les-sites-bruxelles **In the Belgian part of the North Sea** 4 Natura 2000 sites are designated, 3 of them for the protection of birds and one area for the protection of the habitats (sandbanks slightly covered by seewater all the time and reefs including gravel beds and aggregations of *Lanice conchilega*). These protected areas cover about 123 809 ha of 1/3 of the Belgian part of the North Sea. The sites were designated by royal decree, conservation objectives have been adopted and management plans are under development. https://www.health.belgium.be/en/area-policy-marine-protected-areas **Other types of protected areas: reserves, parks, FSC/PFC forests, ….** **Flanders** An overall surface of almost 84 000 ha (June 2017) is covered with nature oriented management based on a management plan that includes concrete nature objectives which allow for monitoring the status of the nature values. This surface is composed of: recognized nature reserves (6 680 ha) and forest reserves (3 186 ha) owned by the government + 2 084 ha in process of recoginition, recognized nature reserves owned by NGO (18 760 ha), park areas owned by government (124 ha) or local authorities (722 ha), private forests with management plan complying with the criteria of sustainable forest management (26 846 ha), forests owned by government with management plan complying with sustainable forest management (16 058 ha), nature areas on

	military domains - mainly Natura 2000 - with approved management plan (9 415 ha). Other formal status of sites: 21 605 ha forest is covered with a FSC certification – mainly lying within Natura 2000, 4 Ramsar sites with a total surface of 5 572ha lying within the SPA Bird Directive sites, core area of the Soniën forest recognized as UNESCO natural heritage site in June 2017 (covering zones in the 3 regions). Important inter-regional projects for the management of Natura 2000 with EU subsidies: OZON project for the Soniën forest http://www.sonianforest.be/lifeozon/, BNIP Integrated Project for Natura 2000 in Flanders-Wallonia-Federal marine http://life-bnip.be/. **Wallonia** Core areas with official protection status, or effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas: the Nature department of the Walloon Region continues to strictly protect natural sites through the following status: government nature reserve (Réserves Naturelles domaniales (RND)), chartered nature reserve (Réserves Naturelles agréees (RNA)), forest reserve (Réserves Forestières (RF)), wetlands of biological interest (Zones Humides d'Interêt Biologique (ZHIB)), and underground cavity of scientific interest (Cavités Souterraines d'Interêt Scientifique (CSIS)), in order to protect important sites for species and habitats. The Walloon network of protected areas grows slowly but still has a rather limited scale. At the end of 2017, nearly 14 972 ha of natural sites had a strong juridical protection status, which corresponds to 0.9% of the Walloon territory. **Brussels Capital Region** has 14 "natural reserve" and 2 "forest reserve" officially designated and protected at regional level. All reserve are within Natura 2000 areas (double protection) excepted 3 of them (Zavelenberg, Vogelzang and Moeraske). Additionally, The Sonian forest has received the FSC certificate and the "Forest reserves" (about 350 ha) has been recognized as UNESCO Natural heritage). http://www.environnement.brussels/thematiques/espaces-verts-et-biodiversite/les-reserves/types-de-reserves http://www.environnement.brussels/thematiques/espaces-verts-et-biodiversite/les-reserves
BENIN	Some area management measures have been proposed on the Coastal and Marine Protected Area. Geographic location of the measures: Two zone proposed 1- Benin Longitude Latitude 1°54'33 6°19'35 2°20'33 6°20'43

	1°54’32 6°00’00 2°24’28 6°00’00 2- Between and Togo in collaboration with Togolese 1.58 E x 6.23N, 1.63 E x 6.03 N, 1.99 Ex 6.12 N x 1.96 E Atlantic Ocean (Gulf Of Guinea) and adjacent coastal zone. Other measures in place that would directly interact with the measure(s): These areas are Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) important according to biological richness. The first zone includes estuary with a specific event. Different stakeholders are part of the management committee for integrated management. In the proposal all measures are proposed for integrated management with all stakholders and local communities.
BRAZIL	**Summary of the National Action Plans for Endangered Species Conservation (PAN)** "As a CBD Party, Brazil has embraced the challenge to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets until 2020. The Brazilian governmental agency Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio) is responsible for managing protected areas and protecting endangered species, promoting the sustainable use of resources and socioeconomic development. National Action Plans for Endangered Species Conservation (PAN) is a public policy instrument complementary to protected areas that defines priorities and actions to improve the conservation of species and its environments by the integration of different sectors of the society. This instrument is based on strategic planning methods conducted in participative workshops where, from the identification of the main threats to the conservations focuses, priority actions are defined considering temporal and spatial scales, and the governance of the actors present. Plans are officially published and have their implementation monitored yearly. Each PAN has a different approach which can be based on taxonomy, geography, hydrographic basin or ecosystem. The official red list of Brazil included 1.173 species. The ICMBio and its partners already have elaborated 60 PAN for 576 endangered species and these PAN contribute by indicating new important areas for protection and providing information for the management of protected areas. In 2017, because of it's positive results for conservation and significative achievements, the instrument PAN won the National Biodiversity Awards in it's category, promoted by the Ministry of the Environment."
CANADA	In 2015, Canada adopted a suite of national targets known as the “2020 Biodiversity Goals and Targets for Canada”. Canada’s Target 1, which is based on Aichi Target 11, states that: By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial areas and inland water, and 10% of marine and coastal areas, are conserved through networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. In addition to Canada’s Target 1, the Government of Canada has also committed to an interim target of protecting 5% of marine and coastal areas by 2017. At the end of 2016, 10.5% (1.05 million km2) of Canada's terrestrial area and

	0.96% (55,000 km2) of its marine territory were recognized as protected. Canada's network of protected areas is spread across the nation and can be found in each of its ten provinces and three territories as well as in all three oceans. The distribution of this protection varies across the country. For example, Canada is comprised of 18 terrestrial ecozones, 12 marine ecozones and one freshwater ecozone, all of which have some degree of protection. The percent of protected terrestrial or marine area varies. See Annex A for a map of all the protected areas in Canada, as of 2016. With regards to management categories for its protected areas, Canada uses the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) classification system. As of 2015, the largest proportion of terrestrial protected areas in Canada (62% by area), is classified as IUCN Management Category II, National Park. The protected areas in this category include large national, provincial and territorial parks and conservation areas. Public access and recreation tends to be permitted. The second largest proportion of terrestrial protected area (29% by area), is classified as IUCN Management Category 1b, Wilderness Areas. These include a number of large federal Migratory Bird Sanctuaries as well as provincial and territorial parks. Management of these areas is focused on maintaining natural conditions. Public access may be permitted, however built infrastructure tends to be minimized. The remaining protected areas fall into one of the other IUCN management categories or have not yet been classified. With regards to marine protected areas (MPAs) in 2015, the highest proportion of marine protected area (36% by area) is classified as IUCN Category 1b, Wilderness Areas. The second most extensive category (28% by area) is IUCN Category II, National Parks. The remaining protected areas fall into one of the other categories or have not yet been classified. It is important to note that, at the present time, the majority of Canada's MPAs are in fact the marine portions of terrestrial protected areas. Work is underway within Canada to determine a Canadian approach to identifying and establishing "Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures" (OEABCMs)[1]. Given the differences in marine and terrestrial environments (e.g., related to available management tools, ecological considerations, and timelines for conservation targets), Canada is using different processes to define terrestrial and marine OEABCMs domestically. To complement and inform these domestic approaches (which are described more in the respective "Terrestrial" and "Marine" sections of this submission), the Government of Canada also participates in other domestic and international efforts to define OEABCMs. In parallel to Canada's Pathway to Canada's Target 1, Canadian experts have been engaged with the IUCN/WCPA Task Force, which is tasked with developing guidance on other effective area-based conservation measures. In February 2017, IUCN held a workshop in Vancouver, Canada to further develop the guidance for OEABCMs. The Parks Canada Agency (PCA) co-hosted this workshop and participation included several federal government departments and agencies, including: Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC); Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO); provincial

[1] Also abbreviated as OECMs.

	governments; relevant Canadian environmental non-government organizations; as well as Indigenous organizations and international experts. The purpose of this session was to advance the draft guidance on OEABCMs developed by IUCN and discuss case studies that could be used to enhance the draft guidance. Several Canadian case studies were presented at this workshop to demonstrate how various types of sites could be assessed against the draft IUCN guidance. A workshop report is available online. At the IUCN workshop, one case study from the marine perspective was presented on the Emerald Bank and Sambro Banks Sponge Conservation Areas. These areas were shown to adequately meet DFO's marine OEABCMs guidance. Emerald Bank and Sambro Banks Sponge Conservation Areas are areas designated as fisheries area closures (with designated boundaries) via licence conditions under the Fisheries Act, and are dedicated to the long-term protection of the sponges from bottom-contact fisheries. The sponges are ecologically important because they are a rare and unique species that forms structures that provide habitat for other species. Because of the prohibition of bottom contact fishing in these areas, human activities that are incompatible with conservation of the sponges do not occur or are ever permitted to occur within the defined geographic location. At the IUCN workshop, a case study from the terrestrial perspective was presented exploring the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement as an example of a co-management plan and potential other measure. The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement covers all of Nunavut, includes different designations, maps out areas significant for biodiversity, and requires Protected Areas to be co-managed with the Nunavut Indigenous people. Migratory birds and Species at Risk have been spatially mapped by Environment and Climate Change Canada and included in the land use plans. This mapping has enabled areas of biological importance to be spatially defined. The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement is intended to defend biodiversity while protecting certain valuable resource components through traditional knowledge. In the event of conflict, a review board can protect and promote the future wellbeing of community and ecosystem integrity. Consequently, management regimes are both passive and reactive depending on the context. **TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS AND OEABCMs** Moving forward on the terrestrial component of the Target, Canada's federal, provincial, and territorial Deputy Ministers responsible for parks have established a National Steering Committee to develop a Pathway to Canada's Target 1. This pathway will outline how jurisdictions could contribute to conserving at least 17% of Canada's terrestrial and inland water areas by 2020, along with guidance recommending best practices and indicators for measuring progress. The National Steering Committee is led by co-chairs from Parks Canada and Alberta Parks and is comprised of director-level individuals, where possible, that can provide the perspective of governments with land management and biodiversity conservation responsibilities, including provincial, territorial, federal and municipal. Invitations have been extended to

	national Indigenous governments and organizations. The goal of the Pathway to Canada's Target 1 project is: "In partnership with Indigenous people and relevant sectors of Canadian society, produce a pathway, grounded in science and traditional knowledge, to achieve Canada Target 1 and to establish a coordinated and connected network of protected and conservation areas throughout Canada that will serve as the foundation for biodiversity conservation for generations to come". The Pathway to Canada's Target 1 objectives are: • To encourage efforts among governments, land management partners and Canadians to contribute to achieving Canada Target 1, including conserving at least 17% of terrestrial areas and inland water areas of Canada by 2020 through networks of protected areas, Indigenous conservation areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures; and • To develop implementation guidance for establishing and coordinating a network of terrestrial protected areas, Indigenous conservation areas, and other effective area based conservation measures across Canada that are effectively and equitably managed, well connected and integrated into the wider landscape, include areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services and that together achieve ecological representation; and • To coordinate annual updates on progress towards achieving Canada Target 1, including the national target of 17% and implementation of the guidance. A National Advisory Panel has been appointed by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Canada and the Minister for Alberta Environment and Parks, to produce a report that will be publicly available and submitted to Ministers responsible for parks, protected areas and biodiversity conservation. It will provide recommendations reflecting a broad spectrum of perspectives, based on the best available science and traditional knowledge on how governments, non-governmental organizations and Canadians could collectively achieve Canada Target 1. The National Advisory Panel members were selected based on merit and drawn from a balanced and broad spectrum of perspectives: Indigenous peoples, land trusts, conservation non-governmental organizations, industry, academia, and youth. Individuals serve based on their expertise and knowledge, but not necessarily as representatives of their organizations. Six expert task teams have gathered information on one or more of the qualitative elements associated with Canada Target 1 and have prepared summary reports with options. These reports will help inform the advice that will be provided by the National Advisory Panel to ministers to create the final Pathway to Canada Target 1. The topics being explored are: • Protected areas and other effective conservation measures • Equitable management from a local community perspective • Ecological representation

	• Connecting conservation areas and integrating into landscapes • Management effectiveness • Areas important for biodiversity and ecological services Pathway to Canada Target 1 has been designed to reflect renewed relationships that respect the rights, responsibilities, and priorities of Indigenous peoples, and establish collaborative partnerships in every aspect of the initiative. A key element of the Pathway is the Indigenous Circle of Experts, created to ensure Indigenous expert advice is applied to all elements of the Pathway initiative. Within the Pathway, the Indigenous Circle of Experts is leading efforts to consider how a spectrum of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs) could be realized in Canada and contribute toward achieving Canada Target 1 in the spirit and practice of reconciliation. Members of the Indigenous Circle of Experts include a core group of Indigenous leaders in conservation from across Canada, and officials from federal, provincial, and territorial jurisdictions. The Indigenous Circle of Experts has been mandated to produce a report with recommendations and guidance on IPCAs that will be publicly available and submitted for consideration to Indigenous, federal, provincial and territorial governments. The Indigenous Circle of Experts is hosting four regional gatherings to hear from Indigenous peoples across Canada on the IPCA concept, and inform its recommendations with traditional knowledge and local experiences in Indigenous-led conservation. In addition to producing a report on IPCAs, the Indigenous Circle of Experts will have opportunities to inform other elements of the Pathway to Canada Target 1, including the work of the National Steering Committee, National Advisory Panel, and Expert Task Teams. The Indigenous Circle of Experts may also make recommendations on how IPCAs can contribute to achieving conservation goals beyond 2020. **MARINE PROTECTED AREAS AND OEABCMs** Fisheries and Oceans Canada is coordinating efforts to achieve the marine component of Canada's Target 1: "By 2020, 10% of marine and coastal areas are conserved through networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures", and the interim marine conservation target to protect 5% of marine and coastal areas by 2017. In the marine environment at the national level, the National Framework for Canada's Network of Marine Protected Areas provides overall strategic direction for MPA network development throughout Canada's oceans and Great Lakes. The Framework and its implementation are coordinated by DFO with involvement from ECCC and PCA, and provincial and territorial partners. Further detail on MPA network development is provided later in this submission, in Canada's response to question ii. As of September 27, 2017, Canada has conserved 3.63% of its marine territory through MPAs and OEABCMs. Canada has several tools and authorities in place to establish MPAs. Some provincial and territorial governments have their own mechanisms. Federally, Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas (OA MPAs) are designated by regulations approved by the Governor in Council (GiC), to protect and conserve marine

	species and habitats. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) designates marine National Wildlife Areas (NWA) and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries through regulations under the Canada Wildlife Act (CWA) and the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA). Under the Canada National Parks Act and the Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act (CNMCAA), Parks Canada Agency (PCA) establishes national parks, some with marine components, and National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCAs) to protect and conserve representative examples of Canada's regions for the benefit, education and enjoyment of Canadians. As part of its plan to meet Canada's marine conservation targets, the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard tabled Bill C-55, An Act to amend the Oceans Act and the Canada Petroleum Resources Act in June 2017. The changes proposed in this Bill seek to improve the OA MPA designation process without sacrificing sound science or the public's opportunity to provide input. The average time for MPA designation has been approximately seven years (see Annex B for a description of the steps in the OA MPA establishment process). Due to these lengthy timelines, the Bill seeks legislative amendments to provide new interim protection for an area following initial science and consultations. The proposed changes would maintain the final designation of MPAs through Governor in Council (GiC) regulations, which are the cornerstone of Canada's marine protection approach. However, a challenge with this approach is that there is no protection for any area until the GiC regulations are in place. To improve this aspect of the OA MPA establishment process, the proposed changes to the OA would provide the Minister the option, through a new OA instrument called a Ministerial Order, to first designate an Interim Protection MPA and "freeze the footprint" on ongoing activities. Following, the Interim Protection MPA, the final establishment of the MPA would be conducted within a proposed, new five year timeframe and would include the prohibitions and management plan. For more information please visit: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/conservation/act-loi-eng.html). Canada's MPAs are at different stages of operation, and details on management plan creation and implementation, as of 2015, can be found in Annex C. OA MPAs are managed on a site-by-site basis. This means that each MPA has its own management plan, reflecting the special character of the site, the purposes for which it was established and the management measures and governance structures in place for the area. Canada is interested in sharing our experiences in the management of MPAs as well as learning innovative management and monitoring practices established by other countries. Canada's MPAs are managed in close cooperation with other departments/agencies and interested parties with the common goal of ensuring that the conservation objectives are met for each MPA. Canada works to ensure compliance with MPA regulations/legislation by raising public awareness through education programs to explain the purposes of MPAs, and to provide information on appropriate activities within an area. Surveillance of MPAs in Canada is done through a variety of means, including patrols of the areas, pollution prevention, and security flights. Through these efforts, Canada is committed to working with our partners to ensure that MPAs are managed effectively thereby contributing to global efforts to protect ocean

	ecosystems. As part of its approach to achieving its 2017 marine conservation target, the Government of Canada has developed guidance for identifying marine OEABCMs. This guidance determines whether existing marine management measures besides MPAs contribute towards Canada's marine conservation targets. The guidance provides five criteria for a measure to meet in order to be considered an OEABCM: 1. Be clearly defined geographic location that is spatially defined 2. Include the presence of ecological components of interest, including an important habitat and species 3. Have conservation or stock management objectives 4. Be of long-term duration of implementation as demonstrated through legal means or a stated objective 5. The ecological components of interest are effectively conserved from existing and foreseeable pressures. OEABCMs are a similar approach to biodiversity conservation as MPAs. MPAs prohibit human activities that compromise the conservation objectives of the area. To be recognized as an "other measure," no human activities may take place that are incompatible with conservation of ecological components of interest. The OEABCMs operational guidance was developed by DFO, and is based on advice generated through the Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat (CSAS). Emerging direction being taken by an IUCN Task Force and the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas (CCEA) was also considered. The CSAS advice summarizes the characteristics and factors that can be used to determine whether a marine area-based management measure is likely to provide biodiversity conservation benefits. The advice notes that biodiversity conservation benefits will increase as the number of species or habitats receiving direct or indirect benefits increases. It states that consideration should first be given to whether the area has clearly defined boundaries and duration of implementation. Other considerations include: • Size of managed area; • Location of area in relation to preferred habitat; • Conservation objectives of area; • Habitat heterogeneity; • Adjacent management practices; • Full versus partial protection; and • Connectivity. For more detailed information on each of the characteristics, see the Science Advisory Report produced by CSAS. The CSAS report was informed by a Research Document that also provides information that may be of interest.

	A table has been developed to articulate the main ways that DFO's guidance incorporates the CSAS advice (Annex D). DFO's guidance has been used to identify existing OEABCMs in Canada's oceans. Existing area-based management measures in Canada's oceans were inventoried, and the assessment of whether a species/habitat is effectively conserved was conducted by regional DFO working groups, and included consideration of all possible interactions between human activities and the species/habitat of interest based on best available scientific knowledge and expertise. Assessment results were also examined to ensure consistency in application of ecological risk considerations between areas. This process resulted in identification of 32 existing OEABCMs as of September 27, 2017, which represent over 38,000 km2 or 0.66% of protected marine territory in Canada. Annex E provides a description of these areas, as of September 27, 2017. Additional OEABCMs are anticipated to be identified or established as Canada continues work towards achieving its marine conservation targets. DFO is meeting regularly with Provinces and Territories, Indigenous Groups, environmental non-governmental organizations, communities, fishing industry associations and other marine industry stakeholders as part of the work to achieve the marine conservation targets. Feedback received on the operational guidance will be considered once the CBD's voluntary guidance is available. At that time, DFO will review and assess the CBD guidance and determine if adjustments are required to DFO's approach.
EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER COUNTRIES	**Submission of information and experiences on various elements of protected areas. Thematic area: Protected Areas/In-Situ Conservation** The European Commission, on behalf of the EU, is pleased to submit the following information related to the EU's Natura 2000 network. Stretching over 18 % of the EU's land area and about 6 % of its marine territory, it is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world. It offers a haven to Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. Natura 2000 is a network of core breeding and resting sites for rare and threatened species, and some rare natural habitat types which are protected in their own right. It stretches across all 28 EU countries, both on land and at sea. The aim of the network is to ensure the long-term favorable conservation status of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats, listed under both the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. **<u>GERMANY</u>'s response to CBD Secretariat's Notification 2017-065 on Submission of information and experiences on various elements of protected areas** In 2016, the Federal Environment Ministry launched the initiative for a broad process to further develop Germany's network of protected areas. Due to Germany's federal structure, responsibility for the designation and management of protected areas lies with the Länder. Consequently, a number of regional strategies for protected areas already exist and are being implemented. Building on this, a joint action plan on protected areas will be

	drawn up by the Federation and Länder by 2019. This plan will coordinate the broad range of activities for achieving the Aichi Target 11 of connecting protected areas and improving their integration into the wider landscape and seascape, and for achieving effective area management. It will also be geared towards common areas of action for an implementation period up to 2030. Elements for securing increased acceptance will also be given due consideration. The goal is to safeguard the contribution Germany's network of protected areas makes to conserving biological diversity, and to further develop this contribution with a view to current and future challenges. A further goal is to enhance appreciation of the importance of the natural heritage represented in our protected areas and to strengthen a sense of common responsibility. A research project will support this endeavour. It will provide the technical and expert basis and identify opportunities for more in-depth cooperation and coordination. **FRANCE's response to CBD Notification 2017-065 on submission of information and experiences on various elements of protected areas** **Note des autorités françaises** Les autorités françaises prient la Convention sur la diversité biologique et son Secrétariat de bien vouloir trouver ci-après les travaux menés par l'Agence française de développement et le Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial sur l'évaluation et la capitalisation d'expériences en matière d'aires protégées. Ces documents sont disponibles en ligne. **Agence française de développement (AFD)/ *French Development Agency*** • BOUTOT Laurent, 2011, *Évaluation partenariale des projets d'appui à la gestion des parcs nationaux au Maroc*. Oréade Brèche. AFD, Paris. • BAZIN Frédéric, Gaétan QUESNE, Camilo NHANCALE et Emilie ABERLEN, 2016, *Évaluation Ex Post écrite et filmée du projet de développement du Parc national du Limpopo*. Mozambique, Expost n°61 – AFD, Paris. • OREADE BRECHE, 2017, *Evaluation et capitalisation transversale de la FISONG Biodiversité et Développement - Rapport de capitalisation - Comment passer d'exemples spécifiques à des leçons génériques ?* Expost n°67 - AFD, Paris. **Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM)/*French Facility for the Global Environment*** • CLEMENT Thierry, GABRIE Catherine, MERCIER Jean Roger, YOU Héloïse, 2010, *« Aires Marines Protégées - Capitalisation des expériences cofinancées par le FFEM. »* Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial, Paris, 92 pp. • LAUGINIE Francis, CHATELAIN Christian, BRUGIERE David, 2010, *« Conserver la biodiversité du Bassin du Congo - Capitalisation des expériences cofinancées par le FFEM. »* Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial, Paris, 75 pp.

Museum national d'histoire naturelle (MNHN)/National Museum of National History

- LEONARD L., 2016. Analyse de la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de Création d'Aires Protégées. Service du patrimoine naturel, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, 47 p.
- COSTE S., COMOLET-TIRMAN J., GRECH G., PONCET L., SIBLET J-P., 2010. Stratégie Nationale de Création d'Aires Protégées: Première phase d'étude. Service du patrimoine naturel, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, 84 p.

Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD)/French Institute for Development

- Aubertin Catherine (ed.), Rodary Estienne (ed.). Aires protégées: espaces durables?. Marseille: IRD, 2008, 260 p. (Objectifs Suds).
- Aubertin Catherine (ed.), Rodary Estienne (ed.). Protected areas, sustainable land ?. Farnham (GBR); Marseille : Ashgate ; IRD, 2011, 183 p.
- Bonnin Marie (ed.), Laë Raymond (ed.), Behnassi M. (ed.). 2015. Les aires marines protégées ouest-africaines : défis scientifiques et enjeux sociétaux. Marseille : IRD, 2015, 224 p. (Synthèses). ISBN 978-2-7099-2092-6
- Anne Fournier, Brice Sinsin, Guy Apollinaire Mensah, Quelles aires protégées pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest, IRD Editions, 2007

Institut pour le développement durable et les relations internationales (IDDRI)/*Institute for Sustainable Development and International relations*

- Baylis, Kathy, Jordi Honey-Rosés, Jan Börner, Esteve Corbera, Driss Ezzine-de-Blas, Paul J. Ferraro, Renaud Lapeyre, U. Martin Persson, Alex Pfaff, and Sven Wunder. 2015. "Mainstreaming Impact Evaluation in Nature Conservation." Conservation Letters, May, 1–7. doi:10.1111/conl.12180.
- Lapeyre, R., Laurans, Yann, Innover pour préserver la biodiversité dans les aires protégées d'Afrique : financements et incitations. Retours d'expérience de Côte d'Ivoire, de Sierra Leone et d'Afrique du Sud. 2016. Synthèse (version française), ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international, Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales et Partenariat France-UICN, Paris

Centre international de recherche pour l'agriculture et le développement (CIRAD)/ *French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development*

Jens A. Andersson, Michel de Garine-Witchatitsky, David H.M. Cumming, Vupenyu Dzingirai, Ken E. Giller, Transfrontier Conservation Areas, Earthscan Ltd, 2012

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND's response to CBD Secretariat's Notification 2017-065 on Submission of information and experiences on various elements of protected areas

Introduction

Biodiversity policy in the UK is a devolved matter, with separate strategies and implementation actions in each of the four countries of the UK. Delivery of biodiversity policy is coordinated by the UK (Four Countries) Biodiversity Group.

The Group ensures that the work in the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy.

This document provides some information and experiences for the UK as a whole as well as for each country on various elements of protected areas.

1. PROTECTED AREAS ACROSS THE UK

Across the UK, information on protected areas is reported on a semi-annual basis by the UK's Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) as one of the UK's Biodiversity Indicators. The UK biodiversity indicators set comprises 24 indicators and 49 measures. The 24 indicators provide an assessment of progress with international commitments to slow or stem biodiversity loss. Indicators include protected areas and reveal that the total extent of land and sea protected in the UK through national and international protected areas, and through wider landscape designations, has increased by 12.9 million hectares, from 14.5 million hectares in December 2012 to 27.4 million hectares at the end of March 2017. This 12.9 million hectare increase is almost entirely down to the designation of sites in the marine environment. The extent of protected areas on land has increased by 11,700 hectares since 2012.

Detailed information on the UK's Protected Areas Indicator, including a technical document on how the indicator is constructed, and the datasheet for the figures which are graphed, are all available on the JNCC website.

i. Effectiveness of protected areas and other effective area-based measures for nature conservation

Nature Improvement Area evaluation, 2014

Nature Improvement Areas (NIA's) are landscape-scale areas of England to be enhanced for ecosystem services and wildlife, by connecting local sites and action groups. The NIA evaluation 2014 stated the qualitative self-assessment of the 12 initial areas' progress against their own objectives, within a developing framework. Each NIA reported 'good' or 'satisfactory' progress against their individual array of objectives, including biodiversity objectives relating to habitat (condition, extent and connectivity), species (specific habitat management, status), connectivity and invasive species, with a summary of evidence.

Fate of semi-natural grassland in England between 1960 and 2013: A test of

	national conservation policy, Global Ecology and Conservation, 2015 This publication establishes the cause of the loss of 47% of the studied semi-natural grassland sites. The majority of losses were due to land use change to agriculturally improved grassland and arable cultivation, minor portion of the loss due to conversion to woodland and urban use. Sites of Special Scientific Interest retained more grassland (91%) compared to non-SSSIs (27%). *Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS)* Natural England's IPENS project identified the potential mechanisms to bring sites and species into favourable condition, including the provision of individual Site Improvement Plans. This will also help to achieve broader biodiversity objectives and Favourable Conservation Status for the annex habitats and species protected under the Habitats Directive. **2. PROTECTED AREAS IN WALES** **i. Effectiveness of protected areas and other effective area-based measures for nature conservation** *Welsh Government Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP)* Sitting within this new natural resource management framework is the Nature Recovery Action Plan which sets out specifically how Wales will address the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the associated Aichi biodiversity targets in Wales. The Welsh government published its Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales at the end of 2015. The Plan will identify actions that can be delivered in the short term and set a course to deliver longer term commitments beyond 2020. Its ambition is to reverse the decline in biodiversity and it restates a commitment to halting the loss of biodiversity by 2020. The NRAP has been developed alongside, and in the context of, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. This legislation provides new drivers and frameworks for work to support biodiversity action in Wales. In turn, the Nature Recovery Plan Action Plan details actions to support the implementation of this legislation. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 offers an opportunity to bring biodiversity into the central decision making process for public bodies - influencing biodiversity action and resourcing. It includes the goal of a resilient Wales: A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change). The enhanced Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience Duty introduced by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 provides a strengthened lever to drive these actions within public authorities, as well as assist them in meeting their well-being objectives. The Nature Recovery Action Plan provides a set of objectives, which if implemented by Public bodies and authorities will ensure they are meeting

	their Biodiversity Duty and assist in achieving the Resilient Wales goal. Action under the Plan is coordinated through a NRAP Implementation group, chaired by Welsh government, with a membership consisting of a wide range of stakeholders from all sectors. The Wales Biodiversity Partnership Support Team provides information, advice and best practice on delivery of biodiversity in Wales to a wide range of partners in Wales. *Natura 2000 - Prioritised Action Framework* In September 2015 the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) completed a 5-year, EU LIFE funded 'Programme for Natura 2000 in Wales' project. The project has developed a strategic forward plan which sets out the priority requirements for the management and restoration of the Natura 2000 network in Wales. During the course of the project NRW produced a number of outputs to drive and deliver for Wales' Natura 2000 sites. These outputs include: 112 Prioritised Improvement Plans (PIPs) for all Specials Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs); 11 Thematic Action Plans with strategic actions for the priority issues and risks affecting the Natura 2000 series, such as diffuse pollution, invasive species and climate change; and 5 Cross-cutting Action Plans, including Communication and Education, Integration & Funding. The outputs of the project have been used to update the Wales chapter of the UK's Prioritised Action Framework; a statutory document summarising Welsh priorities and EU co-funding requirements. An 'After LIFE plan' has also been produced which describes how the actions outlined in the Programme will be delivered by the relevant organisations including NRW, Welsh government and the third sector. In some cases, actions can be delivered through existing work programmes, however in other cases new funding streams will need to be developed. *EU LIFE programme* The LIFE Programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment. The general objective of LIFE is to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation by co-financing pilot or demonstration projects with European added value. The Welsh government has strongly supported the development and submission of projects to the EU programme. Natural Resources Wales submitted a successful bid in 2016, New LIFE for Welsh Raised Bogs, to improve the conservation status of the seven raised bog Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) wholly in Wales by implementing favourable management. It is anticipated that NRW will submit a further bid in the 2017 round, Sands of LIFE, to seek favourable conservation status of four Welsh sand dune habitats and species on key sites. In addition, the Snowdonia National Park Authority is expected to submit a separate bid, Celtic Rainforest LIFE, to improve the conservation status of four key woodland Special Areas of Conservation in Wales. **3. PROTECTED AREAS IN NORTHERN IRELAND** **i. Effectiveness of protected areas and other effective area-based**

	measures for nature conservation Within Northern Ireland, biodiversity policy is contained in the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy which also sets out over 50 strategic actions to safeguard and restore biodiversity. In relation to protected sites, attention is focused on management measures to maintain or improve the overall condition of European sites. This will require greater coordination of activity across government and involve landowners and other stakeholders to avail of the EU Rural Development Programme funding streams. It is intended that, where necessary, dedicated management plans for all European protected sites will be initiated by 2020.
FINLAND **(as supplement to the submission by the European Union))**	Finland's national protected area network presently covers almost 16,000 sites and 4.6 million hectares (46,329 sq.km), equaling c. 12% of total land and water area of the country. More than 95% of the PA network area is state owned. The network backbone now consists of 40 national parks and almost 700 other statutory nature reserves of different types and sizes (see table). There are also 12 extensive wilderness reserves in Lapland. A very large number (>10,500) of private nature reserves complement the state PA network. Most private sites are small, only some 30 of these are over 1,000 ha in surface area. Finland's contribution to the European Union Natura 2000 network now covers over 1,800 sites and altogether 5.4 million hectares (53,653 km^2 with overlapping areas removed). The Baltic Sea marine protected area (MPA) network under the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea (Helsinki Commission HELCOM) consists of 33 sites and 49 sites have been designated under the Ramsar Convention. More than 85% of the Natura 2000 network overlaps with the national protected area network and almost entirely also with the regional/international designations. The Natura 2000 network now covers 14,4% of Finland's land area (inland waters included) and 13,6% of marine area. Information on all protected areas, both state and privately owned, is available in a national consolidated data system. Administrative procedures, planning and operational management-related site and feature information is incorporated into an integrated entity of GIS applications. This enables Finland's central and regional government nature conservation authorities to work together efficiently, regardless of place. The protected areas are managed as a network at national, regional and local level. Integrated management planning and monitoring takes into account the values and objectives of all relevant (often overlapping) PA designations as well as other environmental obligations and development programmes.

Protected area number and surface area in Finland

Status: 1.10.2017

	Number	Surface area (ha)		
		Total	Land	Water
National parks	40	1 001 596	821 130	180 466
Strict nature reserves	19	153 536	150 670	2 866
Mire reserves	170	471 186	459 098	12 088
Old-growth forest reserves	90	9 840	9 561	280
Herb-rich forest reserves	47	1 133	1 122	11
Other state nature reserves	356	136 242	95 264	40 978
State nature reserves, total	**722**	**1 773 533**	**1 536 844**	**236 689**
Sites reserved for nature conservation (designated by government resolution, not yet statutorily enacted as nature reserves)	2 568	768 533	628 178	140 355
Protected state forests	463	65 969	49 137	16 832
Other protected sites on state land	161	204 809	5 152	199 657
Wilderness reserves (Lapland)	12	1 489 119	1 377 296	111 823
Other protected areas on state land, total	**3 204**	**2 528 431**	**2 059 762**	**468 668**
Private nature reserves	10 508	327 336	152 063	175 273
Fixed-term nature reserves (conservation contract 10-30 yrs)	152	961	958	3
Statutory habitat protection areas	1 165	2 150	1 750	400
Statutory species protection areas	227	523	490	33
Protected areas on private land, total	**12 052**	**330 970**	**155 262**	**175 708**
PROTECTED AREAS TOTAL	**15 978**	**4 632 935**	**3 751 869**	**881 066**

Extending the national and international protected area networks 2014-2017

- Implementing of National Nature Conservation Programmes has involved statutory enactment of over 200 new state nature reserves. In addition, three (3) new national parks have been established: Southern Konnevesi (2014), Teijo (2015) and Hossa (in 2017, to celebrate the centennial of Finland's independence).
- Nearly 150 forest protection sites, totaling over 10,000 ha, have been designated on state lands as part of the METSO Forest Protection Programme in Southern Finland (2014-2025).
- Nearly 100 mire protection sites, totaling over 20,000 ha, have been designated on state lands as part of the Supplementary Mire Protection Programme that was completed in 2015.
- Over 100 private nature reserves have been established, with total added area of some 40,000 ha. Parts of these have been compensated to landowners through the METSO Programme.
- Within the Natura 2000 network, 1635 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)were statutorily established in 2014 (these were formerly designated as SCI sites). In addition, there are 456 Special Protection Areas (SPA), 320 of which are overlapping with SAC sites. Proposals for a few new Natura 2000 sites were made in 2016, and also extensions to marine areas of several existing sites.
- Finland has designated 11 new sites in the HELCOM MPA network in 2015. The network now covers 12% of territorial waters (8% when the EEZ is considered). In 2016, HELCOM assessed the ecological coherence of the MPA network, and followed up on other commitments made through HELCOM Recommendation 35/1. Analysis of representativeness, replication, adequacy and connectivity showed that progress has been made, but additional area designation - especially outside territorial waters - and work on management planning and management measures are still

	needed. See: http://www.helcom.fi/helcom-at-work/publications/baltic-sea-environment-proceedings • 11 new Ramsar wetland sites have been proposed, but they have not yet been submitted for designation. • Feasibility studies for several UNESCO GeoPark designations are going on. **Enhancing information management on national protected areas** • Major enhancement of national integrated geographic information systems (GIS) for protected area sites, habitats and species has been on-going 2014-2017. This development work, led by P&WF, has been made possible through an ear-marked government financial allowance. • The present information system entity includes all mainland protected areas in Finland, both on state and privately owned lands and waters. The same system has been used by all government nature conservation authorities since 2014/2015. The provincial government of the autonomous Åland Islands is responsible for its own protected areas. • Protected area data quantity and quality, especially for privately owned sites, has been greatly enhanced within the common information system. **Assigning IUCN protected area categories to national sites** • In 2014, all statutory protected areas on state lands were assigned IUCN categories, covering some 550 protected areas and over 80% of the total network surface area. • Another 80 state nature reserves later enacted (in 2017) and all present 10,500 private nature reserves will be assigned IUCN protected area categories by the end of the year 2017. • The assignment principles and procedure are described in the 2013 national working group report on category application. See http://www.metsa.fi/web/en/internationalclassifications. • Updates will be delivered to international protected area databases (CDDA/WDPA) in spring 2018. **Updating information on regional and international protected sites** • Comprehensive updating of site-specific information has been done for o Natura 2000 sites (2015), o HELCOM Marine protected areas (2015) and o Ramsar wetland sites (2017) • To ensure data updates, each individual site has been assigned a responsible body (regional units of P&WF or the environmental administration). **Updating the Principles of Protected Area Management in Finland** • A newest update of "The Principles of Protected Area Management in Finland – Guidelines on the aims, functions and management of state-owned protected areas" was approved in 2014. The guidelines were first approved by Metsähallitus in 1992 and are updated regularly. These recommendations pertain to all protected area types governed by P&WF, and cover all aspects of PA management and use. • These principles are partly determined directly by national legislation and partly by P&WF as the land owner and site manager. Many of the

principles also reflect international, national and regional best practice that has been developed, tested and agreed over time.

- In 2016, an edited English-language version of the Guidelines was published. See the publication: https://julkaisut.metsa.fi/julkaisut/show/2005

Management planning and assessing site condition of Natura 2000

- Regional master plans for Natura 2000 site management planning and assessment needs have been completed in 2016. Prioritized planning and assessment is programmed systematically for the entire Natura 2000 network for years 2017 to 2020.
- Natura 2000 integrated management planning has been developed into a data based standardized methodology and format in the past 5 years. Planning is now integrated into the PA information system.
    - These management plans take into account all PA designations (national and international) and other values within the planning area and also consider pressures coming from outside.
    - Management planning of small Natura 2000 sites is often grouped into larger geographic entities, which allows for example, reconciliation of hunting and other issues with nature conservation in protected areas through wider participatory processes.
    - Statutory management plans for most national parks and wilderness reserves are finished and remaining obligatory plans and updates will be completed by 2020.
- Natura 2000 site condition (NATA) assessment is a standardized data-based tool to manage and monitor site values and assess needs and keep track of conservation and other measures on the sites. Also this assessment is now integrated into the PA information system.
    - On sites that do not require proper management plans (statutorily or otherwise), these assessments are a sufficient way to document conservation objectives and the need and implementation of conservation measures.
    - NATA assessments will cover all Natura 2000 sites by 2020. By the end of 2017, they already cover over 70% of sites (c. 1,800) and 85% of network surface area.

Ensuring financial sustainability of protected area administration and management

- Because the PA network in Finland is administered and managed in a network-based manner, allocation of government resources has been cost-efficient. Despite significant cuts in public government spending, allocations for PA management have remained fairly stable in recent years.
- However, a recent P&WF study (2017) points to a growing gap in maintenance financing, especially in relation to visitor facilities and built cultural heritage.
- Well-functioning cooperation between authorities at different levels, and also with other stakeholders and NGOs, has helped Finland to success in the competition for EU financing (eg. LIFE funds).

	LIFE for Natura 2000 • During the years 2014-2017, Finland has benefited from substantial EU funding for many multi-year projects in the LIFE Plus 2014-2020 and the previous LIFE 2006-2013 programmes. The LIFE Nature and Biodiversity strand is targeting especially habitats and species of special value in Europe. • More than 260 Natura 2000 sites have been and are involved in these projects. Some of the projects have been chosen among the best in the EU during their implementation periods.[2] 1 See: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/ o Boreal Peatland LIFE 2010-2014 (peatland habitats, 54 sites) o Species-rich LIFE 2011-2016 (traditional agricultural and other habitats, 59 sites) o Saimaa Seal LIFE 2013-2018 (target species, 10 sites) o NATNET LIFE 2013-2018 (development of network cohesion, 32 sites) o Light & Fire LIFE+ Project 2014–2020 (habitats needing light and fire, 69 sites) o Wild Forest Reindeer LIFE+ 2016-2023 (target species, 2 sites) o Hydrology LIFE+ 2017-2023 (wetlands, 103 sites) o Freshabit LIFE Integrated project 2016-2022 (8 larger inland catchment areas, several sites) In 2017, new project applications have been developed, targeting another 84 Natura 2000 sites o Beetles LIFE+ 2018-2023 (old-growth forest habitat and species, 32 sites) o Coast Net LIFE+ 2018-2025 (coastal habitat complexes, 37 sites in Finland) o Flying Squirrel LIFE+ 2018-2025 (target species, 15 sites in Finland)
IRAQ	Number of proposed protected areas (28) sites, proposed under Natural protected areas System No. 2 of 2014 through meetings of the National Commission for Protected Natural areas.
MEXICO	**Nota importante** Esta publicación constituye una propuesta de contabilidad de las superficies que podrían abonar al cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi en el contexto del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica en el que México es signatario. Los instrumentos considerados, así como las propias cifras de superficies hasta ahora incorporadas, no constituyen de ninguna manera una decisión oficial sino sólo una aproximación preliminar que permite reportar el avance de México en el cumplimiento de la meta mencionada. Algunas de estas cifras podrán variar en

	caso de que existan cambios en los criterios propuestos o en la eliminación de áreas contabilizadas en cualquier proceso de depuración. De igual manera, se prevé que las cifras presentadas se vayan modificando conforme se establezcan nuevas áreas de conservación en distintas modalidades hasta el año 2020 que es la fecha prevista para el cumplimiento de la meta, por las partes. **Agradecimientos** Se agradece la aportación de información espacial sobre las áreas de conservación en distintas modalidades consideradas, en esta propuesta de contabilidad a las siguientes instituciones: la Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR), la Dirección General de Vida Silvestre (DGVS), la Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO), así como a los Gobiernos Estatales y Municipales que colaboraron. **Antecedentes** México es uno de los países megadiversos que mayor liderazgo han desarrollado dentro del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica (CDB), del cual es signatario desde 1993, particularmente en los temas de áreas protegidas, y del uso y conocimiento de la biodiversidad. Ante el CDB, México tiene el compromiso de que en el año 2020, el 17 % de la parte terrestre de su territorio, así como el 10 % de su superficie marina se encuentren dentro de superficies de conservación en diversas modalidades (Meta 11 de Aichi). En ese marco, en el Programa Sectorial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales 2013 - 2018 (PROMARNAT), publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 12 de diciembre de 2013, se incorporó el indicador "*Superficie conservada por medio de sistemas de áreas protegidas y otras modalidades de conservación*" alineado al objetivo "Recuperar la funcionalidad de cuencas y paisajes a través de la conservación, restauración y aprovechamiento sustentable del patrimonio natural", estableciendo como meta a noviembre 2018, alcanzar los porcentajes de superficie protegida terrestre y marina antes citados, lo que implica el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi dos años antes de lo previsto. Diversas instituciones del Gobierno Federal, incluyendo la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT), la Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR), la Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP), la Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) y la Dirección General de Vida Silvestre (DGVS), junto con los Gobiernos de los Estados, propietarios particulares, ejidos y comunidades, desarrollan importantes esfuerzos para lograr el cumplimiento de este compromiso de México ante el CDB. **Criterios de selección de las áreas de conservación propuestas a ser consideradas para el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi** 1. Todas aquellas áreas naturales protegidas que fueron establecidas por los gobiernos de carácter federal, estatal o municipal a través de un decreto que define jurídicamente y de manera específica su poligonal, los objetivos para lo cual fueron establecidas y una normatividad para su protección y manejo. Estas áreas son generalmente establecidas por decretos gubernamentales

	debidamente publicados, y que otorgan a las áreas de una validez jurídica pública. 2. Áreas de propiedad privada o social que han sido destinadas para la conservación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas, bajo distintas modalidades que incluyen, las Áreas Destinadas Voluntariamente a la Conservación (ADVC) y las Unidades de Manejo para la Conservación de la Vida Silvestre (UMA) debidamente autorizadas y registradas en el padrón correspondiente. 3. Superficies de conservación en bosques certificados por la autoridad federal en materia forestal. 4. Refugios pesqueros reconocidos por la autoridad federal y debidamente establecidos en publicación del Diario Oficial de la Federación. 5. Otras áreas destinadas a la conservación que cuentan con un respaldo legal. **Propuesta de contabilidad de superficies de conservación para la Meta 11 de Aichi** Al mes de diciembre de 2016, la contabilidad de los diferentes instrumentos de política ambiental propuestos para el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi, es la siguiente: La superficie terrestre nacional protegida, legalmente establecida por distintos instrumentos de política ambiental**3**, abarca **31, 248,801.98 hectáreas** acumuladas, lo cual equivale al **15.91** % del total nacional terrestre, mientras que la superficie marina del territorio nacional protegida asciende a **70, 212,782.04, hectáreas**, equivalente al **22.29 %** (Tablas 1 y 2). Estas cifras se calcularon de manera meticulosa evitando traslapes entre las diferentes modalidades de conservación. Con la finalidad de evitar una doble contabilidad en la superficie protegida, se hizo el análisis escrupuloso para identificar y eliminar áreas con traslapes entre las distintas figuras y modalidades de conservación. Primero se hizo para los traslapes internos entre las áreas protegidas decarácter federal (ANP), y posteriormente en el siguiente orden jerárquico: ANP Federales, Estatales, Municipales, Áreas Destinadas Voluntariamente a la Conservación (ADVC), Bosques Certificados, Unidades de Manejo para la Conservación de la Vida Silvestre (UMA) y Refugios Pesqueros. Las poligonales de las ANP Estatales y Municipales, se obtuvieron de la "Base de Datos Geográfica de Áreas naturales Protegidas Estatales y del Distrito Federal, 2009" de Bezaury-Creel y colaboradores (2009) 4 en la que con base en los decretos se construyeron los límites de estas políticas ambientales. En el análisis de la CONANP, se detectaron discrepancias notables entre la superficie que indican dichos decretos y las poligonales, por lo cual, con el fin de mantener una contabilidad conservadora, se decidió hacer el cálculo de superficie con las herramientas de los Sistemas de Información Geográfica de la CONANP, dando como resultado total: **4, 911,267.35 hectáreas** (Dato Bezaury-Creel y colaboradores 5, 519,452.70 hectáreas). Gracias a la información que hasta el momento han enviado los gobiernos de los Estados de Tamaulipas, Yucatán, Coahuila, Hidalgo, Puebla y Guanajuato, se actualizó la superficie de áreas naturales protegidas estatales y municipales.

Tabla 1. Superficies protegidas del territorio terrestre e insular emergido

Instrumento de Política Ambiental	Diciembre 2016	
	Superficie protegida (Hectáreas) ACTUALES	% del total continental e insular (INEGI)
Áreas Naturales Protegidas Federales decretadas	20,983,229.97	10.68
Áreas Naturales Protegidas Estatales	3,928,020.74	2.0
Áreas Naturales Protegidas Municipales	198,288.29	0.10
Áreas Destinadas Voluntariamente a la Conservación	327,746.66	0.17
Bosques Certificados CONAFOR[5]	2,041,895.92	1.04
UMA[6] (Preliminar)	3,769,620.40	1.92
TOTAL ACTUAL	**31,248,801.98**	**15.91 %**

Tabla 2.- Superficie marina protegida

Instrumento de Política Ambiental	Diciembre 2016	
	Superficie protegida (Hectáreas) ACTUALES	% del total de superficie marina (INEGI)
Áreas Naturales Protegidas Federales decretadas	69,458,748.07	22.05
Refugios Pesqueros	754,033.97	0.24
TOTAL ACTUAL	**70,212,782.04**	**22.29 %**

Considerando los avances registrados a la fecha en la consecución de esta meta del PROMARNAT (Meta 11 de Aichi), a diciembre de 2016, respecto a la superficie marina, la meta sé alcanzo en un 22.29%, por otra parte, asumiendo que se aceptan las propuestas de instrumentos de política ambiental para la contabilidad de la Meta 11 de Aichi en el Convenio de Diversidad Biológica y que se concreten todas las áreas naturales protegidas terrestres que la CONANP ha programado establecer en los próximos 2 años, a la vez que se mantienen todas las ADVC que actualmente existen, para el 2018 se alcanzaría una cobertura del **18.16 %** del territorio total terrestre. Es importante prever factores que pudieran obstaculizar el establecimiento de las áreas protegidas terrestres programadas, por lo que se justifica el impulso de esfuerzos adicionales que den seguridad sobre el cumplimiento de la meta, ya que su consecución es fundamental para mantener la credibilidad y el prestigio de México como uno de los países líderes del CDB.

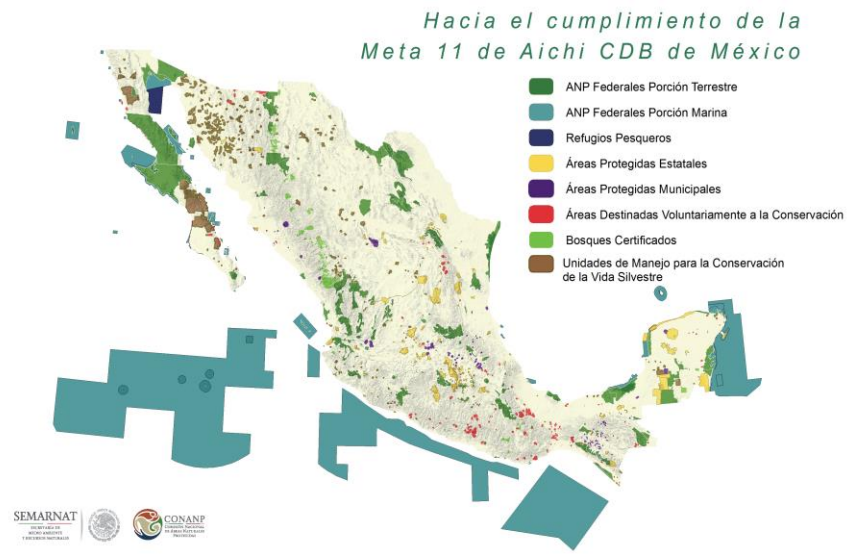


Figura 1.- Distribución de las Áreas de Conservación propuestas para la contabilidad hacia el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi en el contexto del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica

La Meta 11 de Aichi, incorpora también, un aspecto importante de los sistemas de áreas protegidas, que estos sean ***administrados de manera eficaz****;* en este sentido la Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas cuenta con procesos de evaluación de la efectividad de las áreas naturales protegidas de competencia federal, algunos impulsados por organizaciones de la sociedad civil, órganos de auditoria superior internacionales y otros por la propia institución, que sumados permiten avanzar en este aspecto fundamental para el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi y que a continuación se describen:

- Índice de Implementación y Gestión: Indimapa
Auditoría coordinada entre los órganos superiores de auditoría de 12 países en América Latina sobre el desempeño en la gestión e implementación de áreas protegidas. Esta metodología tiene el objeto de evaluar si existen las condiciones normativas, institucionales y operativas necesarias para que las Áreas Protegidas logren los objetivos para los que fueron creadas, se identifican debilidades y oportunidades de mejora, así como las buenas prácticas que contribuyan a mejorar su gestión.

Esta herramienta utiliza indicadores e índices, y clasifica a las áreas protegidas en tres niveles de implementación y gestión: Bajo, medio y alto. Se entiende que cuando un área determinada alcanza un alto nivel de implementación y gestión, significa que tiene mejores condiciones para alcanzar los objetivos establecidos en su creación. Para 2014 se aplicó por primera vez el Indimapa para 150 áreas naturales protegidas federales y en 2015 se actualizó este, aplicándose a las 177 áreas. El sistema del Indimapa ya ha sido adoptado por la CONANP como un instrumento de monitoreo del desempeño de las áreas protegidas federales.

A nivel de áreas protegidas individuales existen diversas metodologías con diferentes objetivos, y en nuestro país se han aplicado las

	siguientes, entre 2005 y 2016: **- Ficha de Evaluación Ecológica (*Scorecard*)** Es una herramienta importante a considerar para la evaluación de la efectividad en el manejo de las áreas naturales protegidas, ya que se evalúa el estado del área protegida y su tendencia, con base en la opinión de expertos para cada una de 12 preguntas. Con esta herramienta se obtiene la ficha de evaluación ecológica (*scorecard*), que es un recurso visual en el que se resumen las condiciones de tres elementos fundamentales: agua, hábitat y recursos biológicos y sus tendencias. Entre 2008 y 2015, se elaboraron las fichas ecológicas y reportes de condición de 14 áreas naturales protegidas, y algunas de ellas, ya cuentan con al menos dos fichas de evaluación (con una diferencia temporal de entre 4 o 5 años), lo cual refleja tendencias para cada uno de los elementos antes mencionados. **- Evaluación Rápida de la Efectividad de Manejo en Áreas Protegidas Marinas de Mesoamérica** El objetivo de esta herramienta es ayudar a los manejadores de las áreas protegidas marino-costeras a determinar el estado del manejo administrativo de su área, se miden resultados incluyendo aquellos sobre la integridad ecológica del área protegida. Entre 2005 y 2013 se aplicó esta herramienta en dos áreas naturales protegidas. **- Herramienta de Seguimiento de la Efectividad del Manejo (*Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool*, METT)** Esta herramienta es una evaluación rápida basada en un cuestionario, incluye los siguientes elementos de manejo: contexto, planeación, procesos y resultados. Provee mecanismos para monitorear progresos hacia un manejo más efectivo. **- Método de Pomeroy y Colaboradores (Como evaluar tu área protegida marina)** Es una herramienta diseñada por Pomeroy y colaboradores (2006) que contempla tres tipos de indicadores (biofísicos, socioeconómicos y de gobernabilidad); es detallada y aplicable a diferentes áreas y ambientes y se adapta y aplica de acuerdo a los requerimientos del área natural protegida. Aunque fue diseñada para áreas marinas, para México se ha adaptado a áreas terrestres. En el siguiente mapa, se observa en cuales Áreas Naturales Protegidas se han aplicado estas herramientas de evaluación de la efectividad, en un periodo del 2005 al 2014. Así mismo, se muestran aquellas áreas naturales protegidas que actualmente están en proceso de evaluación de la efectividad.

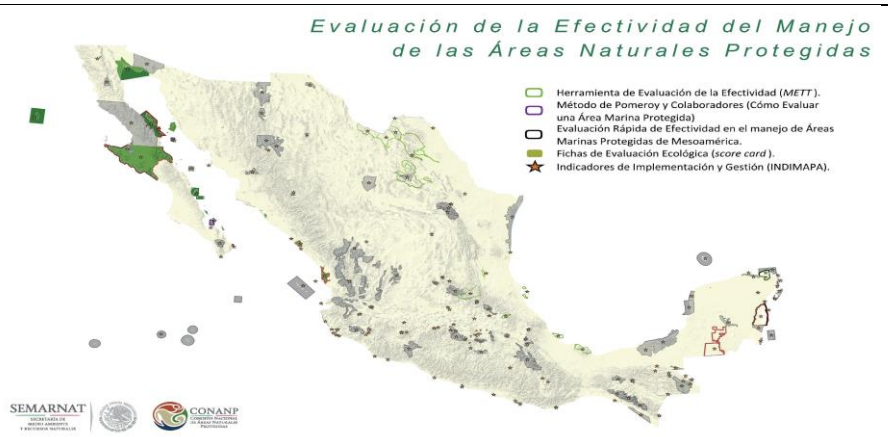


Figura 2.- Distribución de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas que han tenido al menos una evaluación de la efectividad del manejo con alguno de los métodos descritos.

Tabla 3.- Metodologías de evaluación de la efectividad aplicadas y en proceso 2005 – 2016.

		ANP con Evaluación Concluida				En Proceso de Evaluación
No.	Área Natural Protegida	METT	Método de Pomeroy	Evaluación Rápida	Ficha de Evaluación Ecológica	Método de Pomeroy
1	RB Sian Ka´an			2005		2016
2	RB Isla San Pedro Mártir		2014		2007, 2010	
3	PN Archipiélago de Espíritu Santo		2008		2010, 2014	
4	RB El Vizcaíno				2006, 2012	2016
5	RB Isla Guadalupe				2006, 2012	
6	RB Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado				2006, 2013	
7	PN Cabo Pulmo				2006, 2014	2016
8	PN Archipiélago de San Lorenzo				2012	2016
9	PN Bahía de Loreto				2012	
10	PN Isla Isabel				2012	
11	PN Islas Marietas				2012	
12	RB Bahía de los Ángeles				2012	2016
13	RB Marismas Nacionales				2012	2016
14	APFF Yum Balam	2014		2013		
15	APFF Balandra				2014	
16	APFF Cañón de Santa Elena	2014				
17	APFF Islas del Golfo de California				2014	
18	APFF Maderas del Carmen	2014				
19	PN Sistema Arrecifal Veracruzano	2014				
20	APFF Ocampo	2014				
21	RB Los Tuxtlas	2014				
22	APFF Sistema Arrecifal Lobos Tuxpan	2014				
23	APRN C.A.D.N.R. 004 Don Martín	2014				
24	APRN Cuenca Hidrográfica del Río Necaxa	2014				
25	RB Sierra del Abra Tanchipa	2014				
26	RB Sierra Gorda	2014				
27	APFF Meseta de Cacaxtla				2015	2016
28	RB Calakmul					2016

Años de Evaluación: 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 y 2016.

Nota: 170 Áreas Naturales Protegidas cuentan con Indicadores de Implementación y Gestión (★ Indimapa), 2015.

A continuación se muestra el porcentaje de superficie protegida que ha sido evaluada mediante las herramientas de Indimapa, Evaluación Rápida de la Efectividad de Manejo en Áreas Protegidas Marinas de Mesoamérica, Herramienta de Seguimiento de la Efectividad del Manejo (*Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool*, METT), Ficha de Evaluación Ecológica (*Scorecard*) y EL Método de Pomeroy y Colaboradores (Como Evaluar tu Área Protegida Marina), así como el porcentaje de superficie protegida en proceso de evaluación.

Tabla 4.- Porcentaje de superficie de conservación en ANP federales evaluada mediante las diferentes metodologías y en proceso.

Métodos para la Evaluación de la Efectividad en ANP

Nivel de evaluación	Metodología	Número de ANP por Tipo de Método	Superficie total de hectáreas	% respecto a la superficie total protegida	Periodo de Evaluación (Año)
Área Natural Protegida	Evaluación rápida de la efectividad de Manejo en Áreas Protegidas Marinas de Mesoamérica	2	628,199	2.40%	2005 y 2013
	METT	11	3,047,582	2.50%	2014
	Cómo evaluar tu AMP	9	5,138,923	20.20%	2014 - 2016
	Score Card	14	5,621,817	22.10%	2007 - 2015
	Superficie total de las 28 ANP que cuentan con algún proceso de Evaluación, sin considerar el Indimapa		13,808,322	56.90%	2015 al 2016
	Indimapa	170	25,621,863	99.97%	2015

Siguientes pasos

1) Implementar una comunicación social con un enfoque conservador acerca de los avances y alcances que se van consiguiendo hacia el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi; esto debido a que hay diversos factores no pronosticables que pueden obstaculizar o retrasar su logro. Incluso es factible hacer referencia a que se tienen 2 años adicionales para lograr el cumplimiento del convenio internacional, y que actualmente se transita hacia la dirección correcta.
2) Invitar a los gobiernos de los Estados a establecer nuevas áreas protegidas estatales, sobre todo para proteger áreas con elevada integridad ecológica7 y con ecosistemas poco representados (p.e. bosques tropicales secos, pastizales).
3) Hacer una revisión de superficies que hayan sido decretadas en el pasado como reservas forestales u otras modalidades, y que actualmente se encuentren en buen estado de conservación y que tengan posibilidad de convertirse formalmente en ANP federales, estatales o municipales.
4) Validar datos oficiales de las UMA identificando los registros vigentes.
5) Con base en la asesoría de expertos, la CONANP diseñará y operará un sistema permanente para la Evaluación de la Efectividad del
Manejo (EEM) que se aplicará de manera puntual a cada una de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas federales.
6) Integrar la evaluación de los mecanismos de gobernanza en las ANP y de la

	conectividad entre las áreas de conservación en sus distintas modalidades para fundamentar la contabilidad de México en el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi. **Referencias** Corrales, L. 2004. Manual para la Evaluación Rápida de la Efectividad de Manejo en Áreas Protegidas Marinas de Mesoamérica. PROARCA/APM, USAID, TNC, Guatemala. Hyde, D., Herrmann, H., Schmidt, K. y Richardson, K. 2011. Guía para la elaboración de Fichas de Evaluación Ecológicas en Áreas Marinas Protegidas para América del Norte. Comisión para la Cooperación Ambiental. Montreal, Canadá. Pomeroy, R.S., Parks, J.E. y Watson, L.M. 2006. Como Evaluar una AMP. Manual de Indicadores naturales y sociales para evaluar la efectividad de la gestión de Áreas Marinas Protegidas. UICN, Gland, Suiza y Cambridge, Reino Unido. Secretaría del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica. Plan Estratégico para la Diversidad Biológica 2011-2020 y las Metas de Aichi. Montreal, Quebec, Canadá. Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. 2013. Programa Sectorial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales 2013-2018. México Stolton, S., Hockings, M., Dudley, N., MacKinnon, K., Whitten, T. and Leverington, F. 2007. Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Second edition. World Bank/WWF Forest Alliance published by WWF, Gland, Switzerland. Tribunal de Contas Da União 2015. INDIMAPA Relatoría de la Auditoría Coordinada en Áreas Protegidas de América Latina. Brasilia, Brasil.
PERU	**1. CONSOLIDACION DE UN SISTEMA UNITARIO DE ANP.** La Estrategia Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú (Plan director 2009-2019) establece como uno de los principales lineamientos para la gestión del Sistema de ANP que las ANP deben de gestionarse en el marco de un contexto mayor y articuladas a paisajes, bajo este lineamiento y en concordancia con lo establecido en la Ley 26834, las Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú están conformadas por las áreas naturales protegidas de nivel nacional, regional y privado. Las Áreas Naturales protegidas de nivel nacional conforman en su conjunto el SINANPE el cual está integrado 9 categorías: Parques Nacionales, Santuarios Históricos, Santuarios Nacionales, Reservas Nacionales, Refugios de Vida Silvestre, Reservas Paisajísticas, Reservas Comunales y Cotos de Caza. A este sistema se incluyen además las Zonas Reservadas que son espacios protegidos que se encuentran en estudios complementarios y procesos de categorización definitiva.

	Complementan al SINANPE las Áreas de Conservación regional administradas por los gobiernos regionales y las Áreas de conservación privada administradas por los propietarios de estos predios que de manera voluntaria solicitaron el reconocimiento de sus predios como áreas naturales protegidas El país ha logrado consolidar un sistema unitario de áreas naturales protegidas conformado por 76 áreas naturales protegidas de administración nacional, 18 áreas de conservación regional y 118 áreas de conservación privada, que en su conjunto abarcan el 17.2 % de la superficie terrestre del país y que han ido avanzando de una manera exponencial tal como se ve en la Fig. 1. Fig. 1. Numero de ANP por categorías y de los tres niveles de administración ***(could not be copied here – available in original submission)*** ***Fuente: SERNANP, Fecha 28 de Agosto 2017*** ***2.*** **ESTABLECIMIENTO DE ÁREAS DE CONSERVACIÓN REGIONAL (ACR)** Los gobiernos regionales, como parte del proceso de descentralización tienen como función formular, coordinar, conducir y supervisar la aplicación de estrategias regionales respecto a la diversidad biológica dentro del marco de la estrategia nacional, en este marco pueden proponer el establecimiento de áreas naturales protegidas de administración regional. Con la finalidad de orientar a los Gobiernos regionales en la elaboración de sus propuestas de ACR el SERNANP elaboró los Lineamentos Resolución Presidencial 144-2015-SERNANP, así mismo ha establecido espacios de coordinación denominados reuniones macroregionales a través de los cuales se da asistencia técnica a dicho gobiernos regionales en la elaboración de sus propuestas. Así mismo el SERNANP como ente rector de las Áreas Naturales protegidas, que tiene por función supervisar el cumplimiento de los objetivo de establecimiento del ACR, para ello los gobiernos regionales vienen aplicando la metodología de efectos por actividades antrópicas, que mide el estado de conservación del ACR. ***3.*** **ESTABLECIMIENTO DE ÁREAS DE CONSERVACIÓN PRIVADA (ACP)** Las Áreas de Conservación Privada-ACP son aquellos predios de propiedad privada, de personas naturales o jurídicas, en cuyo ámbito se encuentran muestras representativas del ecosistema natural característico del entorno en que se ubican, y que por iniciativa propia y en forma voluntaria, son conservados por sus propietarios. Estas áreas son reconocidas por el Estado peruano, a través del Ministerio del Ambiente. En este sentido, las ACP constituyen un instrumento que permite involucrar directamente a personas, familias, comunidades, organizaciones, empresas y/o cualquier entidad privada que sea titular de un derecho de propiedad, en la conservación de la diversidad biológica. La base legal para establecer ACP se estableció en el año 1997, no obstante la

	creación de la primera de ellas recién se dio en el año 2001, y tuvieron un modesto desarrollo inicial hasta el 2010, algunas de las principales dificultades fueron la complejidad y costo que representaba el desarrollo de los expedientes técnicos que debía acompañar a la solicitud de reconocimiento. Con la finalidad de promover el establecimiento de ACP, se aprobaron lineamientos para establecer ACP aprobados por Resolución Presidencial 199-2013-SERNANP que derogaron los lineamientos establecidos por Resolución Presidencial 144-2010-SERNANP, estos nuevos lineamientos establecieron procedimientos sencillos y menos complejos, en el entendido que la conservación privada es voluntaria y que se deben dar las facilidades para el involucramiento de los privados en conservación, a raíz de esta iniciativa se ha incrementado el establecimiento de ACP. Pasando de establecer 28 ACP en 13 años (1997-2010) a 63 ACP en 5 años (2013-2017). **4. REPRESENTATIVIDAD ECOLOGÍA DE ECOSISTEMAS DEL PAÍS, BAJO MODALIDAD ÁREA NATURAL PROTEGIDA.** El Objetivo del SINANPE es consolidar un sistema representativo de la diversidad biológica del País, para ello el Estado Peruano ha establecido como sistema de clasificación para medir el avance de la representatividad, el sistema de clasificación de ecorregiones elaborado por la Universidad Agraria La Molina a partir de una adaptación de Ecorregiones de Dinerstein. Las áreas naturales protegidas que conforman el SINANPE complementadas con las Áreas de Conservación Regional vienen contribuyendo a fortalecen la representación de los ecosistemas bajo este mecanismos e conservación. En los últimos 5 años el SERNANP ha logrado que el conjunto de sus ecorregiones del Bioma Amazónico superen la meta mínima del 10% de representatividad, contando como experiencias exitosas el incremento de la representatividad de la ecorregión Bosques Húmedos del Solimoes-Japura de 7.2% a 14.5%; y, de 18.18% a 24.31% en la ecorregión de Bosques Húmedos del Napo, a través del establecimiento del Parque Nacional Gueppi- Sekime y 02 Reservas Comunales (Airo Pia y Humeki) así como el establecimiento del ACR ,Maijuna – Kiwcha. La ecorregión de Bosques Húmedos de la Amazonia Sur Occidental aumento su porcentaje de representatividad de 26.10% a 31 31.79% a consecuencia del establecimiento del Parque Nacional Sierra del Divisor. In situ. Fig. 2. (Fig. 2.- Porcentaje de representatividad de las ecorregiones en el SINANPE incluyendo las ACR ***(could not be copied here – available in original submission)*** Fuente: SERNANP **5. RESERVAS DE BIOSFERA QUE CONTRIBUYEN AL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE** Una de medida para articular modalidades de conservación y actividades productivas en un contexto de socioecosistema son las Reservas de Biosfera, que consideran como zonas núcleos de las mismas a las Áreas Naturales Protegidas y su reconocimiento tiene la finalidad de promover una relación

	equilibrada entre los seres humanos y la naturaleza, bajo el concepto de desarrollo sostenible que busca satisfacer las necesidades de las generaciones presentes, sin comprometer las necesidades de las futuras. En el Perú existen cinco de ellas, las Reservas de Biosfera Huascarán, Reserva De Biosfera del Manú, Reserva de Biosfera del Noroeste Amotapes-Manglares , Reserva de Biosfera Oxapampa-Ashaninka- Yanesha y Reserva de Biosfera Gran Pajatén. Fig. 3.- Mapa de Ubicación de las 5 Reservas de Biosfera de Perú ***(could not be copied here – available in original submission)*** (This figure is available in the original submission) Fuente: SERNANP A continuación se describen circuitos de comercialización y emprendimientos locales que se dan en cada una de las Reservas de Biosfera: **5.1. Reserva de biosfera noroeste amotapes-manglares RBNOAM** **Circuitos cortos de comercialización** En el ámbito de la Zona de Amortiguamiento y transición de la RBNOAM, se llevan a cabo Ferias Agropecuarias periódicas promovidas por la Dirección Regional de Agricultura (Gobierno Regional de Tumbes), las que articulan a los productores con el público consumidor de las ciudades. **Emprendimientos locales.** El núcleo de la RBNOAM, ha promovido la conformación de la "Asociación Ecoturística Rica Playa" que ofrece servicios turísticos para visitas al interior del núcleo. Anteriormente solo algunas familias se dedicaban a ofrecer limitados servicios de paseos de manera informal e individual. Con el apoyo de la jefatura del Núcleo de la RBNOAM y de la ONG AIDER permitió acceder a fuentes de financiamiento (proyecto de Actividad Económica Sostenible PAES) y lograr recursos para inversión en equipamiento, fortalecer sus capacidades y su discurso ambiental para el usuario. En el núcleo de la RBNOAM, es decir en el SN Manglares de Tumbes se viene trabajando con siete (07) organizaciones de extractores de recursos hidrobiológicos (209 extractores en total, de recursos conchas negras y cangrejos) en el fortalecimiento de sus capacidades organizacionales, lo que ha permitido un ordenamiento de la actividad (aprovechamiento estacional) con mejoras comerciales, y un mayor control para el cumplimiento de las ápocas de veda con participación de la población local. Si bien en un inicio solo se dedicaban a la extracción, ahora dos (02) de estas asociaciones han suscrito acuerdos de aprovechamiento del recurso paisaje, orientados a brindar servicios para la actividad turística. De esta manera se evidencia el desarrollo de los emprendimientos. Para el caso de la Región Piura de la RBNOAM, es la experiencia de producción de banano orgánico de Sullana que está consolidada. Luego tenemos la experiencia de los productores de queso en Cañas que están en proceso de consolidación y finalmente los de Faique Quemado que están en

	una etapa incipiente. **5.2. Reserva de biósfera del Manú RBM, (1977-2017)** **Circuitos cortos de comercialización** En el ámbito de la Zona de Amortiguamiento se llevan a cabo importantes eventos que convoca a las comunidades nativas, productores, artesanos, población local, y turistas. La Feria de la Mancomunidad de la Reserva de Biósfera del Manu reúne a 05 distritos, y cada año tiene lugar en uno de ellos, de manera rotativa. Anualmente también se lleva a cabo la Feria Agroecológica de la Reserva de Biósfera del Manu, en el distrito de Challabamba. Asimismo, cada distrito efectúa su feria Agropecuaria de manera anual. Se cuenta también con el Festival del plátano del Manu y el festival de la manzana. En dichos eventos se articulan los productores y artesanos con el público consumidor. **Emprendimientos locales.** La organización empresa multicomunal machiguenga conformada por 02 Comunidades Nativas de la etnia machiguenga ha constituido la empresa "CASA MACHIGUENGA" que se encarga de brindar servicios turísticos desde 1998. De una situación inicial de actividades de caza y pesca tradicional en sus ámbitos, las comunidades conformaron una empresa que empezó a brindar servicios turísticos de manera limitada (solo hospedaje) en un espacio que SERNANP les cedió por acuerdo. Actualmente se encuentran en proceso de adecuación a la norma para ser considerada como operador turístico con otorgamiento de concesión (implementación de infraestructura). Se tiene la "Asociación de Artesanos recolectores de troncas ecológicas" conformada por particulares y comunidades nativas, y que ya cuenta con personería jurídica (empresa con 67 socios), quienes a través de un Plan de manejo, contrato de aprovechamiento y certificado de procedencia utilizan los árboles arrastrados por el río Manu para la comercialización de madera y artesanías. Inicialmente solo algunas familias se dedicaban a esta actividad de manera informal e individual, con situaciones de decomisos por la falta de formalidad e ilegalidad, y comercialización restringida. **5.3. Reserva de biósfera Oxapampa Ashaninka Yanesha – RBOAY** **Circuitos cortos de comercialización** Los gobiernos locales y diversas instituciones públicas y privadas dedicadas a la producción de alimentos frescos y procesados, viene promoviendo espacios de articulación comercial con el público consumidor. Así, se tienen Ferias promovidas por los gobiernos locales (municipios distritales), una vez al año, que convoca a productores emprendedores, empresarios, población local, y turistas. Cada distrito efectúa su feria Agropecuaria de manera anual. La Municipalidad provincial de Oxapampa realiza una gran Feria Anual por su aniversario (agosto). Estos eventos son responsables del crecimiento de la actividad turística a nivel de la RBOAY. Por otro lado la Municipalidad Distrital de Villa Rica, uno de los distritos más prósperos de la RBOAY, sigue avanzando hacia el crecimiento en el sector

	turístico y productivo, manteniendo como la capital del café más fino del mundo, habiendo sido ganadora de la medalla de oro en París (Francia) por la producción de café de alta calidad. **Emprendimientos locales** En el ámbito de la RBOAY se cuenta con diversas organizaciones públicas y privadas (Gobierno local, Ministerios, ONGs, Asociaciones de productores) con quienes se vienen promoviendo emprendimientos para la producción y procesamiento de productos, entre los principales tenemos: café, miel, polen, cacao, y frutales (introducidos y nativos), quesos y yogurt. Se tiene la experiencia de una familia establecida como colonos en 1977 en un área del bosque previamente al establecimiento del Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén, núcleo de la RBOAY. Inicialmente se dedicaron a la actividad agrícola y ganadera. Hoy en día el fundo se encuentra ubicada en una zona denominada "zona de uso especial" al interior del Núcleo de la RBOAY y se dedica a la ganadería en sistemas silvopastoriles. A partir del año 1996 el propietario asume una actitud conservacionista y ambiental y crea la empresa **OXAMIEL EIRL** ampliando su rubro a la actividad apícola (producción de miel, polen, propóleo) con aprovechamiento de la flora nativa del bosque. La empresa cuenta con su propia planta de procesamiento y certificación orgánica desde el 2013 para los productos apícolas. Los productos son ofertados en Bioferias de la capital, ferias de productores a nivel distrital y cuentan con una tienda propia para sus productos y otros de la línea nutricional. **Café Mountain Villa Rica** es una empresa familiar que mantiene la tradición de cultivar, producir y exportar el mejor Café Peruano por más de tres generaciones. Su visión es expandir la fuerza comercial a nivel nacional e internacional, brindando una pertinente trazabilidad de sus productos, ofreciéndoles un Café que se ajuste de manera única a las necesidades del mercado mundial de Cafés Especiales. Así mismo se busca el desarrollo personal, reconociendo responsabilidad hacia nuestra comunidad y el medio ambiente. Dado el inigualable clima y riqueza de sus suelos la Familia del Sr. Herbert Mick y otros colonos emprendieron la siembra del Café Arábica. Conservaron los mismos métodos tradicionales que se introdujeron hace varias décadas en Kenia iniciando toda la labor a mano, las que caracterizaron el proceso de cultivo y beneficio húmedo, logrando así un Café lavado de alta calidad. Transportado por mulas a través de las montañas, llegó al puerto del Callao, teniendo este como primer destino Alemania. Hoy en día, su mejor carta de presentación consiste precisamente en la experiencia y los conocimientos adquiridos en esas estrategias que los han hecho crecer, mantener y ofrecerles este único Café Especial. Finca Mountain Villa Rica está ubicada en el Valle de Villa Rica, región que se caracteriza por su geografía montañosa, ideales alturas, así como microclimas y excelentes suelos. Su mayor esfuerzo se basa en el cuidado de la naturaleza. Gracias al

	tratamiento de aguas y residuos; no contaminamos el ambiente. El Café Especial, es cultivado bajo una cobertura diversificada de árboles de sombra, que sirven de refugio a las aves, insectos y otros animales, así como de anfitrión a plantas asociadas, especies que de lo contrario requerirían de un hábitat forestal. **5.4. Reserva de Biosfera Huascarán RBH (1977)** **Emprendimientos locales** En la Zona de amortiguamiento de la Reserva de Biosfera del Huascarán, se tiene experiencias de una productora quien inicialmente se dedicaba a la producción y comercialización directa de granos andinos y menestras, y actualmente se ha constituido como empresa **PRODUCTOS HUASCARÁN SAC**, con su propia planta de procesamiento. Sus productos cumplen con la normatividad comercial y sanitaria, y son ofertados en la ciudad de Lima en ferias de productores a nivel distrital, institucional, e incluso ha participado como invitada en la Feria gastronómica Internacional MISTURA. **Detalles de la Historia** **Contexto:** Segundina Ortega Mendoza, es una productora quesera con una experiencia resaltante sobre otras queseras, de su mismo Centro Poblado de Huamparán, esto por ser una persona con mucha predisposición y perseverancia hacia el aprendizaje y al cambio, lo cual le ha permitido elegir una opción de emprendimiento que ha ido paulatinamente en favor de su familia y obtener resultados favorables económicamente que sustenta cambios notorios dentro de un contexto de desarrollo familiar y de cambio social. Antes de iniciar la intervención de Allpa, estas familias criaban sus ganados en las montañas, en bofedales con pastos naturales de la puna. Una vez que se involucraron con el proyecto recibieron asesoría y apoyo con semillas mejoradas para realizar siembras de pastos mejorados, se realizó mejora genética del ganado con inseminación artificial, es así que ahora al tener mejor ganado y mejores pastos, ya no llevan su ganado a la puna, sino lo crían en sus pastos mejorados, habiendo reducido drásticamente el impacto en dichos ecosistemas. Segundina es el ejemplo más destacado del grupo de queseras al que pertenece. **-Testimonio y citaciones:** Soy Segundina Ortega Mendoza, quechua hablante de 56 años de edad, mi esposo Herminio Calderón Pérez, con 57 años de edad y tenemos un solo hijo, Noel. Vivimos en la comunidad de Pachachaca, distrito de Huari. Nos caracterizamos por ser siempre una familia muy unida y estar siempre donde pueda haber posibilidades de desarrollo, puesto que hemos aprendido a ser una familia ganadera desde que llegó ALLPA con un proyecto de la municipalidad en el 2008, claro que siempre tuvimos una crianza de animales vacunos chuscos (criollos), también una crianza tradicional de cuyes en la cocina. A partir de la llegada del proyecto, **cambió nuestra vida**, por qué?... porque empezamos a asistir en las reuniones programadas por el proyecto donde nos

	brindaban capacitaciones para hacer quesos de una forma distinta (antes sólo preparábamos el queso sobado). Con estas capacitaciones aprendimos a hacer un nuevo proceso en elaboración de queso, aprendimos a manejar la higiene en el ordeño de nuestras vacas, aprendimos a manejar con higiene nuestra leche y todo el proceso de elaborar nuestro queso. Gracias a mi dedicación, ALLPA me ayudo a mejorar mi quesería, porque antes sólo hacia mis quesos en mi cocina. Desde que mejoré mi queso, participo en las ferias de Huari y he ganado muchos premios, (como 3°, 2º y 1° puestos en distintas ocasiones). **Ahora soy quesera certificada con la marca Jallga Queso,** ahora vendo mis quesos en el mercado de Huari y me hacen pedidos y mi queso cuesta más. Con FORMAGRO estoy mejorando más mi quesería, estamos implementados y aprendiendo siempre para conocer otros tipos de producción y de esta manera contribuir con la economía de mi hogar. En conjunto con mi familia hoy tenemos pastos mejorados, mis vacas mejoradas con Brown Swiss, tengo vacas preñadas de la raza Normando que ya deben parir en mayo, hemos construido el cobertizo para terneros y en el segundo piso para guardar pasto henil. Ahora estoy ahorrando mi plata para comprar más moldes profesionales, porque lo que gané en premios ya no son suficientes, había una época que producía hasta 70 litros y sacaba hasta 10 quesos diarios. De otro lado aprendimos junto con mi esposo el tejido en telar utilizando lana de ovino, a lavar, cardar y teñir con tintes naturales como cochinilla, nogal, alfalfa, azafrán, zanahoria, betarraga, tzintzanco y otras hierbas. Estos tejidos también nos dan ingresos de dinero puesto que no hemos dejado la actividad y siempre estoy vendiendo mis productos. **¿Por qué es exitoso?** Porque a través de su perseverancia y mucha voluntad hacia el cambio ha logrado una producción de alta calidad en un contexto de familia andina, muy a pesar de ser quechua hablante y con un muy bajo nivel de educativo hoy contribuye a la economía de su hogar y es determinante en las decisiones de su emprendimiento. **Descripción de caso exitoso 2** Título de la historia: Eco Feria dominical de Huari Nombre de la Organización: "Asociación de productores ecológicos y feriantes de Huari y Cajay Instituciones de apoyo: Asociación Allpa Región: Ancash Detalles de la Historia - **Contexto** Los productores locales en las zonas andinas de nuestro país, sufren de un fuerte problema de acceso a mercados, no existen facilidades para lograr que ellos y ellas puedan ofrecer en forma directa sus productos a los consumidores. Los pequeños productores, en su gran mayoría, ofrecen productos provenientes de un manejo sostenible u orgánico. La localidad de Ampas, también área de amortiguamiento del Parque Nacional Huascarán, donde se encuentra con un Comité de Usuarios de Pastos, se

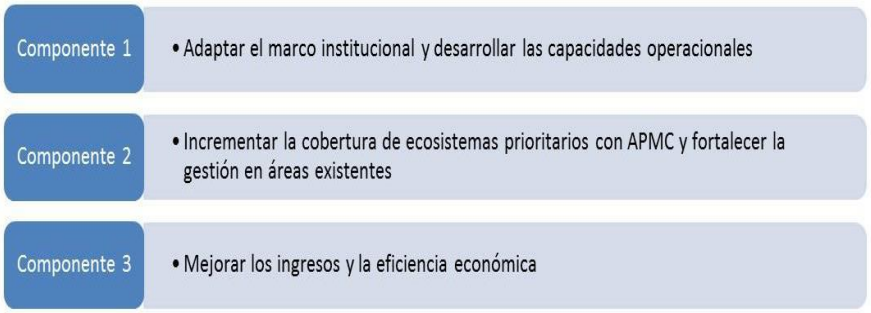
	encuentra a pocos minutos de la ciudad de Huari, con disponibilidad de agua durante todo el año, así como terrenos donde producir en forma constante para atender el mercado local - de hecho, desde varios años atrás varias familias ya producían tanto hortalizas, flores y yerbas aromáticas. Por esta razón desde el año 2014, Asociación Allpa inicia el apoyo a las productoras y productores para producir hortalizas orgánicas, en base a capacitaciones, asistencias técnicas y talleres sobre elaboración de sus propios insumos naturales, como en las técnicas de cultivo. Como se menciona líneas arriba, estos productores tenían serios problemas para poder colocar sus productos, deben trasladar a la ciudad y ofrecerlo a los restaurantes, a los puestos de venta del mercado o acomodarse en la vereda a los costados del mercado en espera de clientes, una triste realidad que se hizo costumbre y a nadie parecía extraño. Ya desde el 2015, se inicia coordinaciones con el gobierno local de Huari, para revertir la situación de los productores de Huari, esperando lograr un espacio propio donde ellos puedan ofrecer sus productos en forma adecuada: una feria de productores. Los primeros intentos se realizan en junio del 2015, en el Parque Vigil de Huari, pero fracasa porque no es el espacio natural de venta ni compra de las familias, el mercado "Flor de Huaganku" está a menos de 40 metros de distancia. Frente a esta realidad, se evalúa la posibilidad de ocupar el segundo nivel de dicho mercado, porque se encontraba ocupado sólo parcialmente por otra entidad. Así nace la "Eco Feria Dominical de Huari", que desde finales del 2015 viene ofreciendo un espacio de encuentro directo entre productores orgánicos y familias consumidoras de la ciudad y el campo. Los productores se han organizado y conformaron la "Asociación de productores ecológicos y feriantes de Huari y Cajay", con participación de localidades como Ampas, Acopalca, Huamantanga, Cayas, Cajay, entre otros, Actualmente son 41 productoras y 8 productores participantes regulares de las Eco Ferias dominicales. - **Testimonio y citaciones** Valeriana Soto Valle, natural de Ampas, miembro de la Junta Directiva de la Asociación, nos menciona "yo siempre me he dedicado a la producción de hortalizas y flores, vendía todos los domingos pero en la calle, no había apoyo para nosotras, gracias a la Eco Feria dominical, ahora tenemos espacio, ya no tenemos que estar rematando a las `puesteras` nuestros productos, ahora tenemos un espacio propio y estamos muy contentas, pues vendemos casi todo lo que traemos los domingos", Mariana, también ha participado en el módulo "producción de hortalizas orgánicas" ofrecida por Allpa y el CETPRO Antonio Raimondi de Huari. Como parte del proyecto Formagro que ejecuta Allpa, se ha dictado un módulo de producción de hortalizas orgánicas, la mayoría de participantes han sido de Ampas, Bartolomé Trujillo es uno de ellos "Estoy muy feliz con lo que aprendí, anteriormente solo producíamos en pequeñas cantidades y manejábamos inapropiadamente nuestros cultivos, desperdiciamos nuestros insumos de la zona (estiércol, plantas silvestres, etc.), gracias a lo que hemos aprendido, también preparamos nuestros macerados ecológicos utilizando las hierbas amargas para combatir todo tipo de plaga existentes en nuestro biohuerto. Ahora mi esposa vende en las ferias dominicales del mercado de Huari, las hortalizas que producimos de manera orgánica, a veces cuando no

	hay trabajos, vivimos tranquilos con los ingresos que nos genera la venta de nuestros productos hortícolas". Finaliza diciendo Bartolomé. "Esta feria era lo que nosotros necesitábamos para poder ofrecer nuestros productos a más consumidores, anteriormente sólo podíamos vender a los intermediarios que tienen sus puestos, nos pagaban el precio que ellos querían, a veces no lo tomaban y debíamos ofrecer de puerta en puerta" son palabras de don Pedro Vidal, que en 2016 se incluyó dentro de los productores ecológicos que comercializan sus productos en la feria. **- ¿Porque es exitoso?** Se ha generado un espacio de encuentro directo del pequeño productor y consumidor, que al menos una vez a la semana se dan cita en la Eco Feria dominical, generando un beneficio mutuo, el consumidor tiene la garantía de que está adquiriendo un producto sano y de calidad, y el productor recibe un ingreso por su producto. La alianza estratégica con la Municipalidad Provincial de Huari, ha dado buenos frutos, gracias a la buena voluntad de las partes, se ha confluido esfuerzos y recursos para sacar adelante esta feria, la infraestructura, mesas desmontables, bancas, por decir algunos, son aportes del gobierno local. Allpa se responsabilizó de la organización de los productores, asistencia técnica en campo y la señalización del área de la Eco Feria. Valeriana Soto Valle Eco Feria dominical en la ciudad de Huari Contacto: Valeriana Soto Valle, domicilio: Centro Poblado de Ampas. Teléfono 950255973 **5.5. Reserva de biosfera gran Pajatén RBGP** **Circuitos cortos de comercialización** En el ámbito de la RBGP (prov. Mariscal Cáceres) solo se realizan dos grandes eventos: Festival de la naranja y Festival del cacao, promovidos por el gobierno local y Gobierno Regional. En la mayoría de caseríos del ámbito se llevan a cabo pequeñas ferias semanales que reúnen a productores, consumidores y comerciantes intermediarios, principalmente para productos de pan llevar. **Emprendimientos locales** En la provincia de Mariscal Cáceres, distrito de Huicungo, Cuenca del Alto Huayabamba, departamento de San Martín, tuvo lugar la conformación de la "Asociación de productores de cacao choba choba" (25 familias con lazos de parentesco) en el año 2016, quienes pasaron de ser productores abastecedores de materia prima a la Cooperativa ACOPAGRO, a ser una empresa con personería jurídica que exporta granos de cacao orgánico a una Asociación de productores de leche de la Reserva de Biosfera de Entlebuch en Suiza, con quienes suscribieron un Convenio para abastecimiento de cacao orgánico y fabricación de chocolates, conformando una empresa conjunta del cual también son accionistas. De esta manera se fueron convirtiendo de agricultores

	a socios emprendedores. **6. RESERVA DE BIOSFERA TRANSFRONTERIZA** En junio del año 2017, la UNESCO reconoció la primera Reserva de Biosfera Transfronteriza de América del Sur: Bosque de Paz, iniciativa impulsada conjuntamente por los Ministerios del Ambiente de Perú y Ecuador, como un modelo de gestión que permite consolidar la paz, sostenibilidad y conectividad ecológica entre ambos países. Fig. 4. Fig.4.- Reserva de Biosfera Transfronteriza Bosque de Paz (See **Annex 1**)
PHILIPPINES	**Best Practices** **1.** Development of the Guide to Local Conservation Area Management Planning Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) through the New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project (NewCAPP). **2.** Formulation of the National Protected Area System Master Plan The DENR is currently formulating the National Protected Area System Master Plan. The Master Plan is a systems approach to protected area planning and management which would provide for a more strategic perspective for assessing the current portfolio of protected areas, rationalize the expansion of protected areas into the System to take account of other modes of area-based conservation efforts and provide for better arguments for relating protected areas with broader national development objectives. It is also designed to further elaborate the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas in the Philippines while at the same support the recently approved 3rd Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The Master Plan would ensure more effective planning and management of protected areas, guaranteeing the delivery of ecosystem services, and contribute to the achievement of national development goals. The implementation of the Master Plan would also greatly contribute to the mitigation of the negative impacts of climate change. To date, the Logical Framework of the Master Plan had been approved and the narrative of the Plan is being crafted following the Log Frame through wider consultations with various stakeholders in the country. **3.** Improving Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA) The DENR-BMB and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), through the Philippine ICCA Project, are spearheading the documentation, recognition and registration, when possible, of additional Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Territories and

	Areas (ICCAs). Another goal of the Project is to lobby with the Philippine Congress on the passage of the ICCA Bill that was started by the NewCAPP.
SLOVENIA	Protected areas and other area based conservation areas in Slovenia are: • **Nationally designated protected areas** cover app. 14 % of territory of Slovenia. Out of 9 nationally designated protected areas, 4 have valid management plans in operation, and 4 management plans are in preparation. Currently, areas with adequate management cover 75% of nationally designated areas. • **Natura 2000 network**, that covers app. 38 % of Slovenia's territory, • **Ecologically important areas**, that cover 54 % of territory of Slovenia - they overlap with Natura 2000 network (Comment: In the case of ecologically important areas, that do not overlap with Natura 2000 network, the level of protection is weaker). • **Forest reserves**, 0.8 % of territory of Slovenia, see the map. • **Water protection areas**, see the map. For detailed information on protected areas in Slovenia a special Interactive Geographic Information System has been developed. It provides up-to date information on Nationaly Designated Protected Areas, Natura 2000 network, Ecologically important areas and Valuable Natural Features. The system is publically available at: http://www.naravovarstveni-atlas.si/web/?culture=en-US In the governance of the nationally designated protected areas the work of the IUCN is taken into account as much as possible, especially in the processes of the management plans preparation. For example, at the Triglav National Park Management Plan 2016-2023 measures are foreseen to enlarge the management zone 1 (the IUCN category II) and to achieve standards of the IUCN category II also in the management zone 2. The IUCN work is taken into account in the priorities of the management of the nationally designated areas. For example – the nationally designated protected areas (IUCN category V) first priority is Nature conservation (biodiversity conservation, emphasis on Natura 2000 areas and natural heritage, in Slovenia protection of the valuable natural features) meaning that minimum 60 % of all management activities must be nature conservation activities. The second priority is visitor management, meaning that 25-30 % of all activities could be visitor management activities. The third priority is sustainable development, meaning that 10-15 % of all activities could be sustainable management activities. Other international standards are also taken into account, such as the management of UNESCO world heritage, MAB, geoparks, Ramsar sites etc. Concerning the management of the Natura 2000 guidance documents are

	prepared by the European Commission. These guidance documents take into account also the work of IUCN and other international standard – setting organisations.
SAINT KITTS AND NAVIS	**Protected Areas (PA) and other area based conservation measures in St. Kitts and Nevis** The current status of protected areas in St. Kitts and Nevis indicates there are three officially declared terrestrial protected areas: i. The Central Forest Reserve National Park (CFRNP) – established for biodiversity and other ecological conservation. The CFRNP occupies all lands above the 1,000 foot contour and measures approximately 12,500 acres in size. ii. The Royal Basseterre Valley National Park (RBVNP) – established primarily for protection of the underlying aquifer. The aquifer provides a significant portion of the potable water for surrounding communities. The Park has an approximate area of 500 Acres. iii. The Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park (BHFNP) – managed as an historical and cultural site and has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Not managed for biological diversity conservation purposes. There exist a draft PA Systems Plan and draft PA management Plans for selected sites. However, these plans are not being implemented. St. Kitts and Nevis is currently implementing the UNDP/GEF 'Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Habitat Degradation in Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones Project'. The overarching aim of the project is to improve ecosystem representation in the country's Protected Area system, establish and strengthen PA management at key sites, and to strengthen the institutional, policy, legislative, information, and financing frameworks at the PA systems level. The expected outcome from the project are: • Strengthened protected area system framework and capacities; and, • Protected area system expansion and strengthened management of existing and new Protected Areas. This four year project is scheduled to end in 2018. **Challenges/Lessons Learned** i. The current status of protected areas systems in St. Kitts and Nevis is at its infancy stage. Management plans therefore, cannot be fully implemented as the necessary resources are not yet available and frameworks are still in development phase. ii) The role, functions and responsiblitites for PA management across the different levels of government are not clearly delineated. iii) The current UNDP/GEF Protected Areas Project is a first of its kind and is

	somewhat of a learning process and therefore presents a number of challenges for St. Kitts and Nevis in implementing a project of this kind and scale. iv) Insufficient technical resources and the almost exclusive reliance on external funding for implementing provisions of MEAs is a major challenge experienced b y St. Kitts and Nevis as a small island developing state. Long term meausres to ensure sustainability of PA systems management is therefore, uncertain.
VENEZUELA	A partir de 2011, la autoridad ambiental de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela bajo la Dirección General de Gestión Territorial del Ambiente ha venido realizando avances en la planificación, creación, ampliación, fortalecimiento y gestión de 49 áreas naturales protegidas, a través del Proyecto 00075653 "Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras de Venezuela". Dicho proyecto busca optimizar la gestión, administración y operación de las Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras (APMC) y contribuir a la conservación de la biodiversidad marino - costera de importancia global. Para el logro de los objetivos propuestos, el Proyecto se estructura en tres (3) resultados o componentes fundamentales a saber:  **Componentes del "Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras de Venezuela".** Bajo este marco, se desarrollaron las siguientes acciones: Elaboración de cinco (5) propuestas de creación de Áreas Bajo Régimen de Administración Especial (ABRAE), bajo las figuras de Monumento Natural, Reserva de Fauna Silvestre y Hábitat Acuático Especial para Uso Intensivo Controlado: - Propuesta de creación de la nueva área protegida Golfo de Cariaco, estado Sucre, bajo la figura de Hábitat Acuático Especial para Uso Intensivo Controlado. - Propuesta de creación de la nueva área protegida Laguna El Saco, estado Nueva Esparta, bajo la figura de Reserva de Fauna Silvestre. - Propuesta de creación de la nueva área protegida Punta del Palo, estado Nueva Esparta, bajo la figura de Reserva de Fauna Silvestre. - Propuesta de creación de la nueva área protegida Macanao, estado Nueva

	Esparta, bajo la figura de Reserva de Fauna Silvestre. Ministerio del Poder Popular para Ecosocialismo y Aguas, Centro Simón Bolívar Torre Sur Municipio Libertador, Distrito Capital, Venezuela. Telfs.: 58-212-408.11.11 - Propuesta de creación de la nueva área protegida Montecano, estado Falcón, bajo la figura de Monumento Natural. Elaboración de Planes de Ordenación y Reglamento de Uso de dos (2) Zonas Protectoras y una (1) Reserva de Fauna Silvestre: - Propuesta del Plan de Ordenamiento y Reglamento de Uso de la Zona Protectora Litoral Central estados Vargas y Miranda. - Propuesta del Plan de Ordenamiento y Reglamento de Uso de la Reserva de Fauna Silvestre Gran Morichal, estados Monagas y Delta Amacuro. - Propuesta del Plan de Ordenamiento y Reglamento de Uso de la Zona Protectora de Laguna Blanca o el Morro y sus áreas adyacentes, estado Nueva Esparta. Actualización de Planes de Ordenación y Reglamento de Uso de dos (2) Parques Nacionales y una (1) Reserva de Fauna Silvestre: - Proceso de actualización del Plan de Ordenamiento y Reglamento de Uso (PORU) del Parque Nacional Archipiélago Los Roques. - Proceso de actualización del Plan de Ordenamiento y Reglamento de Uso (PORU) del Parque Nacional San Esteban, estado Carabobo. - Proceso de actualización del Plan de Ordenamiento y Reglamento de Uso (PORU) de la Reserva de Fauna Silvestre Ciénaga de Juan Manuel Aguas Blancas y Aguas Negras, estado Zulia. Ampliación de superficie de dos (2) Parques Nacionales: - Propuesta de ampliación del Parque Nacional Henry Pittier hacia el espacio marino, estado Aragua. - Propuesta de ampliación del Parque Nacional Península de Paria hacia el espacio marino, estado Sucre. En este proceso, la participación de las comunidades presentes en cada una de las áreas señaladas, fue de vital importancia para lograr datos-documentos más ajustados a la realidad y a sus necesidades, así como promover la inclusión de estos actores en la implementación de acciones para la gestión, manejo de las áreas y alcanzar los objetivos de conservación y uso sostenido.

OTHER GOVERNMENTS	RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION 2017-065: INFORMATION RELEVANT TO DECISION XIII/2, PARAGRAPH 9(a (i))
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	**U.S. National Park Service activities:** In 2016, the U.S. National Park Service (NPS – www.nps.gov) celebrated its Centennial, an opportunity to reflect on a century of protected area management, heritage preservation, and the promotion of conservation, recreation and preservation throughout the United States and internationally. Numerous reports were prepared in advance, during and subsequent to the NPS Centennial, many of which may be of interest to CBD and other protected area organizations. - NPS Centennial Final Report: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/centennial/upload/Centennial-Final-Report-December-2016.pdf - Second Century Commission Report: https://www.nps.gov/civic/resources/Commission_Report.pdf NPS had a central role in the development of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Best Practice Guidelines for Climate Adaptation: https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/PAG-024.pdf Additionally, NPS: - 2011-2012: Established and co-chaired (with Parks Canada and Mexico's National Commission for Natural Protected Areas) the Climate Change Working Group of the North American Intergovernmental Committee on Wilderness and Protected Areas Conservation. Produced the brochure, "North American Protected Areas as Natural Solutions for Climate Change" (nawpacommittee.org) - 2012-2014: Co-chaired (with Mexico's National Commission for Natural Protected Areas and Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization) the Responding to Climate Stream for the 6th IUCN World Parks Congress. - 2016: Co-edited "Adapting to Climate Change: Guidance for Protected Area Managers and Planners", a best practices guide published through IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas. **U.S. Geological Survey activities:** The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) manages the Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) through the USGS Gap Analysis Program. This geodatabase illustrates and describes public land ownership, management and other conservation lands, including voluntarily provided privately protected areas. The lands included in PAD-US are assigned conservation measures that qualify their intent to manage lands for the

	preservation of biological diversity and to other natural, recreational and cultural uses; managed for these purposes through legal or other effective means. The geodatabase includes: 1) Geographic boundaries of public land ownership and voluntarily provided private conservation lands (e.g., Nature Conservancy Preserves); 2) The combination land owner, land manager, management designation or type, parcel name, GIS Acres and source of geographic information of each mapped land unit; 3) GAP Status Code conservation measure of each parcel based on USGS National Gap Analysis Program (GAP) protection level categories which provide a measurement of management intent for long-term biodiversity conservation; 4) IUCN category for a protected area's inclusion into UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre's World Database for Protected Areas. IUCN protected areas are defined as, "A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values" and are categorized following a classification scheme available through USGS GAP; 5) World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) Site Codes linking the multiple parcels of a single protected area in PAD-US and connecting them to the Global Community. The geodatabase contains a Marine Protected Area (MPA) feature class and Easements feature class, each with uniquely associated attribute. https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/527d09cae4b0850ea051830b **U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration activities:** The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the authoritative source for Marine Protected Area (MPA) data in the United States. NOAA's MPA Inventory is a comprehensive geospatial database that combines publicly available data with information from state and federal MPA programs. It catalogs all MPAs in U.S. waters, where they are and what they do and is used as the source of MPA data for the USGS Protected Areas Database of the U.S. PAD-U.S. and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). NOAA has been an active participant in the IUCN Task Force on Other Effective Conservation Measures and has begun its own analysis of place-based management in U.S. waters to develop internal guidelines for distinguishing between marine protected areas, "other effective conservation measures", and other area-based management measures that do not qualify as OECMs. NOAA has recently developed a draft framework for assigning IUCN protected area categories to U.S. MPAs based on classification attribute data in the NOAA MPA Inventory. This effort will allow for more consistent application of IUCN categories across the wide range of marine management strategies employed in U.S. waters and will support a more consistent reporting on national MPA statistics. **Additional experiences related to (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) and beyond traditional area-based conservation measures:** The United States is working to preserve biodiversity more broadly by restoring ecosystems

	(https://www.nature.nps.gov/biology/ecosystemrestoration/), controlling invasive species (https://www.nature.nps.gov/biology/invasivespecies/), practicing integrated pest management (https://www.nature.nps.gov/biology/ipm/), and through other conservation measures. Preserving biodiversity-from the dung beetle to the grizzly bear-allows us to preserve genetic diversity, understand how the pieces of an intact ecosystem fit together, and detect long-term changes in our environment. In preserving biodiversity we also ensure that our future citizens, artists, and explorers of science experience our lands as the founders of the parks did long ago (https://www.nature.nps.gov/biology/biodiversity/).

SUBMISSIONS FROM ORGANISATIONS	
ORGANISATIONS	**RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION 2017-065: INFORMATION RELEVANT TO DECISION XIII/2, PARAGRAPH 9(a (i))**
AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS OF THE BLACK SEA, MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND CONTIGUOUS AREA (ACCOBAMS)	Conservation of cetaceans has been recognized as a priority both at national and international levels. The Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS) is specifically devoted to cetacean conservation at the regional level. Under this intergovernmental Agreement, Countries commit themselves to preserve all cetaceans and their habitats within the Agreement area. In this context, the Parties and the Scientific Committee of ACCOBAMS have been engaged, since several years, in identifying Cetacean Critical Habitats (CCHS). Recently, a newer effort, based on the identification of Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs), defines as 'discrete portions of habitat, important for one or more marine mammal species that have the potential to be delineated and managed for conservation' was launched in the Mediterranean Sea by the IUCN MMPATF, ACCOBAMS and the Tethys Research Institute. Twenty two CCH were adopted in 2010 by ACCOBAMS Parties: 18 in the Mediterranean Sea and 4 in the Black Sea. An initiative aiming at spatially mapping direct threats to cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS area is currently ongoing. This work will allow the identification of new relevant CCH in the ACCOBAMS area, which, once aligned with areas of importance for cetaceans, will facilitate the implementation of sustainable conservation actions at the regional level such as: - Creation of new specific MPAs, - Extension of existing neighboring MPAs, - Implementation of other conservation tools
BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL	**Protected Area Networks** BirdLife International´s Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA) Programme has identified, documented and mapped over 13,000 sites of international importance for birds. IBAs have been influential with governments, multilateral agreements, businesses and others in informing governments' efforts to expand protected area networks, in particular to meet their commitments through the CBD. IBAs are particularly pertinent to Aichi Target 11, which commits Parties to conserving effectively 17% of the terrestrial surface and 10% of the marine environment, 'especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity'. IBAs form the most comprehensive network of such sites available

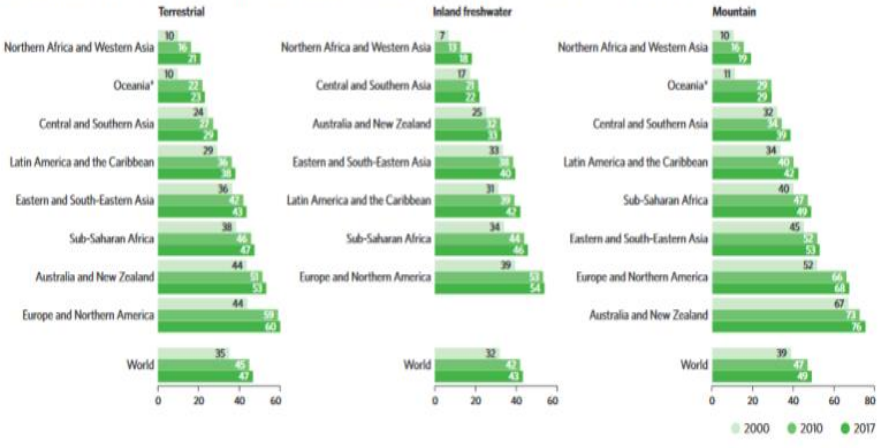
	worldwide and as such they are at the core of the network of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), which are sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. IBAs identified for threatened species are also relevant for Aichi Target 12, given that preventing human-induced extinctions typically requires site scale interventions, and IBAs represent the most significant sites for conserving threatened bird species. A recent study presented evidence that species occurring in IBAs with greater protected-area coverage experienced smaller increases in extinction risk over recent decades (Butchart et al., 2012). The CBD Secretariat organized six regional workshops for 124 Parties during 2015 and 2016, in which they helped governments to identify and commit to specific actions in order to make greater progress towards achieving Targets 11 and 12. Data on KBAs, including primarily IBAs and Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites lacking protected-area coverage formed a key input to these workshops, and many countries committed to using them to set priorities for expanding their protected-area network. For example, Lebanon outlined as a priority action that all classified IBAs in the country should be protected. IBAs received equal attention from the Philippines, which has included as part of its priority actions increasing the number of protected IBAs and improving their management effectiveness (CBD, 2016). This builds on a long history of national Governments establishing formal protected areas covering IBAs, as a result of advocacy and support from BirdLife Partner organisations. One of the main achievements of the IBA programme is its close link to the Natura 2000 network of protected areas in the European Union. The IBA criteria applied in the EU were deliberately aligned with SPA selection criteria (Grimmett and Jones 1989, Heath and Evans 2000, Donald et al. in press). According to the latest assessment, 66% of the terrestrial and 61% of the marine IBA network area in the EU is covered by SPAs (Kukkala et al., 2016; Ramirez et al., 2017). EU Member States with 90% or more of the total terrestrial IBA area covered by SPAs include Estonia, Netherlands, Bulgaria and Latvia (Kukkala et al., 2016).

More key biodiversity areas are being protected, although progress has slowed in recent years

Globally, 15 per cent of terrestrial and freshwater environments are covered by protected areas. These areas can play a critical role in achieving sustainable development if they are effectively managed and strategically located. Protecting key biodiversity areas (KBAs)—sites that contribute significantly to global biodiversity—is necessary to strengthen natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. To date, more than 15,000 KBAs have been identified worldwide.

Protecting key sites important for terrestrial, freshwater and mountain biodiversity is vital for ensuring long-term and sustainable use of these various natural resources. Globally, between 2000 and 2017, average coverage of terrestrial, freshwater and mountain KBAs by protected areas increased from 35 to 47 per cent, from 32 to 43 per cent, and from 39 to 49 per cent, respectively. While this upward trend is encouraging, recent growth in KBAs covered by protected areas has been modest, with an increase of only 1 to 2 percentage points since 2010.

Average proportion of each terrestrial, inland freshwater and mountain KBA that is covered by protected areas, 2000, 2010 and 2017 (percentage)



Note: Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each KBA covered by protected areas, averaged across all KBAs within the region.

OECMs

BirdLife International, in conjunction with the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Cambridge University are currently undertaking a project to evaluate the role and relative effectiveness of 'other effective area-based conservation measures' in conserving important sites for biodiversity and achieving Aichi Target 11. Recent research (Butchart et al. 2015 Conservation Letters), has shown that sufficiently rapid and extensive expansion of the formal protected area network by 2020 would be extremely challenging, and that 'other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECMs) will need to play an important role in meeting Target 11. OECMs include approaches such as locally managed marine areas, community forests, indigenous reserves and privately conserved areas.

Global, regional or even comprehensive national maps of OECMs are not yet available. The aforementioned project will therefore harness local knowledge mobilised through national conservation NGOs to assess the current role of OECMs in conserving the formally non-protected parts of Key Biodiversity Areas. The project will also assess the potential for different types of OECMs to fill gaps in protected area coverage and conservation management of these sites, and evaluate the relative effectiveness of different types of OECMs compared with formal protected areas or an absence of any protection or conservation management.

	According to a recent survey, 63 BirdLife Partners own private reserves or manage existing protected areas world-wide (Stolton et al, 2015). The majority of these 1,553 sites covering over 4 million ha fall into the first category, which in most countries will be considered a category of OECMs (i.e. not legally designated protected sites). These organizations have accumulated a large amount of experience in managing and conserving these sites for a diverse range of habitats and conditions.
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL	**Protected Area Downgrading, Downsizing, and Degazettement** Though conventional wisdom assumes that national parks and other protected areas are permanent fixtures on the landscape, recent research demonstrates widespread – yet largely overlooked – protected area downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement (PADDD). **PADDD is the legal process through which protected areas (including national parks and nature reserves) become weaker, smaller, or are removed completely.** These legal changes temper protected area regulations, reduce the size of protected areas, or eliminate protected areas in their entirety. PADDD is a longstanding and widespread phenomenon that may undermine progress towards Aichi Target 11. To date, **more than 3,200 enacted PADDD events have been identified, affecting over 2,000,000 km2 of the protected area estate across 70 countries.** Another 700+ PADDD events have been proposed, with the potential to impact an additional 900,000 km2 of protected lands and waters. Known PADDD events are only the tip of the iceberg; the actual number of PADDD events may be 10 times higher than currently documented. This will not just impact Aichi Target 11, but also impact the way we measure progress in the target as PADDD processes aren't accounted for while measuring progress. Both historic and contemporary, PADDD occurs in regions of importance to biodiversity conservation. Industrial-scale resource extraction and development, as well as local land pressures and land claims, are the primary causes of PADDD. A small number of PADDD events are designed to enhance the conservation impacts of protected areas and protected area networks. Larger protected areas and ineffective protected areas – especially in areas of high population density and accessibility – appear particularly at risk. PADDD often accelerates rates of deforestation, carbon emissions, and habitat fragmentation. The social impacts of PADDD are currently not well documented. CI's experience to date highlights the need for further research to document patterns, trends, causes, risk, and impacts of PADDD globally. However, **available evidence demonstrates best practices and the need for policy responses that do not require waiting for further research**, namely: • Recognize that PADDD is a longstanding and widespread phenomenon that may undermine progress towards Aichi Target 11 and other CBD targets and objectives. • Develop transparent policies to govern proposed PADDD actions, including monitoring and reporting of proposed and enacted PADDD events

	to a recognized, legitimate authority (e.g., PADDDtracker.org, WDPA). • Establish a standard protocol for documenting enacted and proposed PADDD events, following established scientific definitions and best practices. • Establish indicators to monitor patterns and trends in PADDD, such as: a. a. Number of PAs affected by PADDD per year b. Total area (km2) affected by PADDD per year c. a & b disaggregated by type (downgraded, downsized, & degazetted) • Develop and implement transparent, evidence-based public policies governing proposed PADDD events. • Engage multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to develop policies governing PADDD within their lending safeguards and other policy frameworks. • Engage extractive industries, financial institutions, and other private sector actors to develop policies governing PADDD. • Engage communities living in areas affected by PADDD to jointly develop research examining livelihoods and human rights impacts. **Experiences with Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)** An accurate understanding of the areas that have been conserved and their impacts to date is fundamental to conservation success, yet **current monitoring efforts focus primarily on state designated protected areas and don't fully consider other types of environmental governance**. CI is in the process of developing a new global Conservation Atlas that revisits the conservation map by documenting not only protected areas, but also lands protected (de jure or de facto) by other area-based ecosystem governance regimes. Preliminary analyses of compiled datasets provide a radically different perspective from the approach of focusing only on protected areas. In the Amazon, for example, 23.5% of the region lies within state-designated protected areas, but an additional 25.2% lies within other conservation areas – revealing that 48.7% or more of the area is under some form of protection. An investigation of varied forest governance regimes in Indonesia and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Africa and Asia-Pacific found large areas of community based forestry regimes. However, the boundaries data of most of these places remain unavailable, and therefore may not be fully considered in priority setting and conservation planning. There is a widespread lack of science-based national monitoring systems, and it remains necessary to mobilize resources for this task. Areas are being managed with little or no systems of monitoring which is a notable issue because we cannot objectively measure the impact of OECMs. In addition, partners highlighted the lack of incentives to register Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs), noting 1) the lack of funding

	and capacity, and 2) that being registered does not lead to more secure protection. Given our findings and experiences, we note it is important to: • Recognize the full range of approaches contributing to conservation targets; • Encourage countries to properly document and report different approaches and their extent, including their governance and management structures with a view to replicating or improving these structures; • Engage multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to provide funding and resources to support the documentation, governance, management, and monitoring of other area-based conservation approaches beyond protected areas; and • Engage the private sector to develop safeguarding policies that respect other effective area-based conservation measures.
MEDPAN ASSOCIATION - MEDITERRANEAN PA NETWORK	2016 Status Report of Mediterranean MPAs, brochure with main findings, produced by MedPAN and RAC/SPA in collaboration with: French Biodiversity Agency, General Fisheries Commission in the Mediterranean, IUCN Mediterranean, WWF Mediterranean, ACCOBAMs, Conservatoire du littoral.
ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)	In response to the request 2017-065 from the Convention on Biological Diversity for relevant organisations to provide the Secretariat with information related to experiences, as well as best practices and lessons learned on various elements of protected areas in relation to (i) to (iv) available in the Annex, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is submitting the following: - The Policy Highlights brochure on Marine Protected Areas: Economics, Management and Effective Policy Mixes.The full report, released in 2017, is available here: http://www.oecd.org/publications/marine-protected-areas-9789264276208-en.htm. Drawing on experience from developed and developing countries, the report presents good practice insights for effectively managing marine protected areas (MPAs). It covers issues including the benefits and costs of MPAs, the need for more strategic siting of MPAs, monitoring and enforcement, sustainable finance for MPAs, and the need to embed MPAs in a wider policy mix so as to address the multiple pressures on marine ecosystems. - The chapter on Protected Areas of the 2015OECD Environmental Performance Review of Brazil. The full report is available here: http://www.oecd.org/env/country-reviews/oecd-environmental-performance-reviews-brazil-2015-9789264240094-en.htm. The chapter presents Brazil's progress and challenges in extending and managing its protected area network. It discusses the role of protected areas in conserving biodiversity and fighting deforestation, and explores opportunities for sustainable use of protected areas to generate economic benefits and improving the quality of life of traditional communities.

	Please also note that an OECD Environment Working Paper (forthcoming 2017) entitled "Indicators on Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas: Methodology and Results of OECD and G20 Counties" details a methodology for calculating the extent of terrestrial and marine protected areas recorded in the World Database on Protected Areas by country, type and IUCN management categories. The method allows summarizing and data on protected areas in a harmonized and more detailed way without requiring any additional reporting by countries.
UNU-IAS	The UNU has submitted interesting papers related to the integration, mainstreaming and governance of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

Annex

Fig. 4 Reserva de biosfera transfronteriza Bosques de Paz (PERU)

