

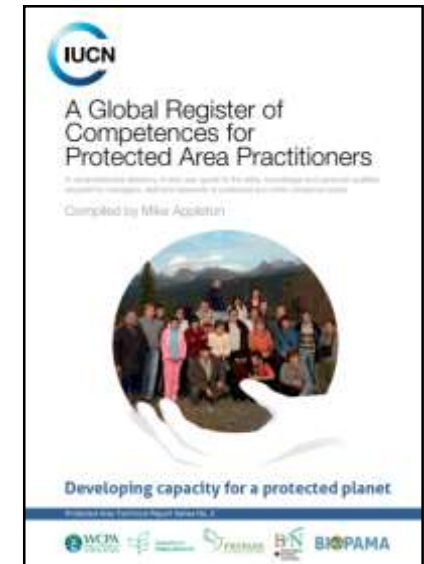
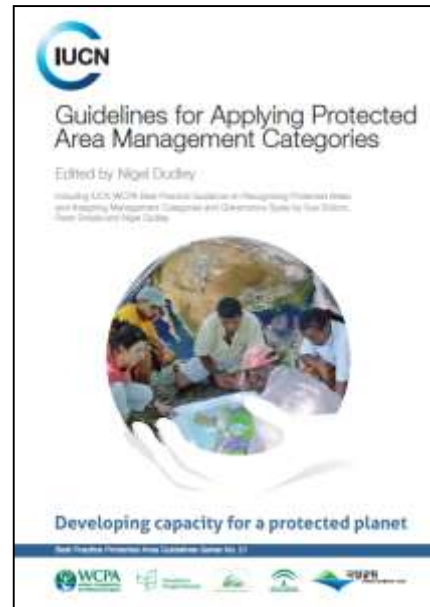
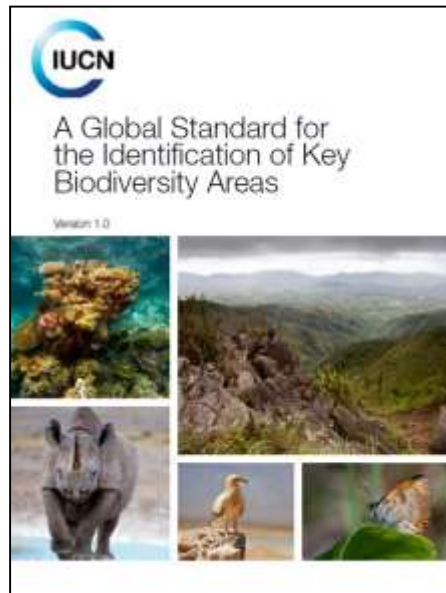


# ***IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas: Setting standards for nature conservation***

Stephen Woodley



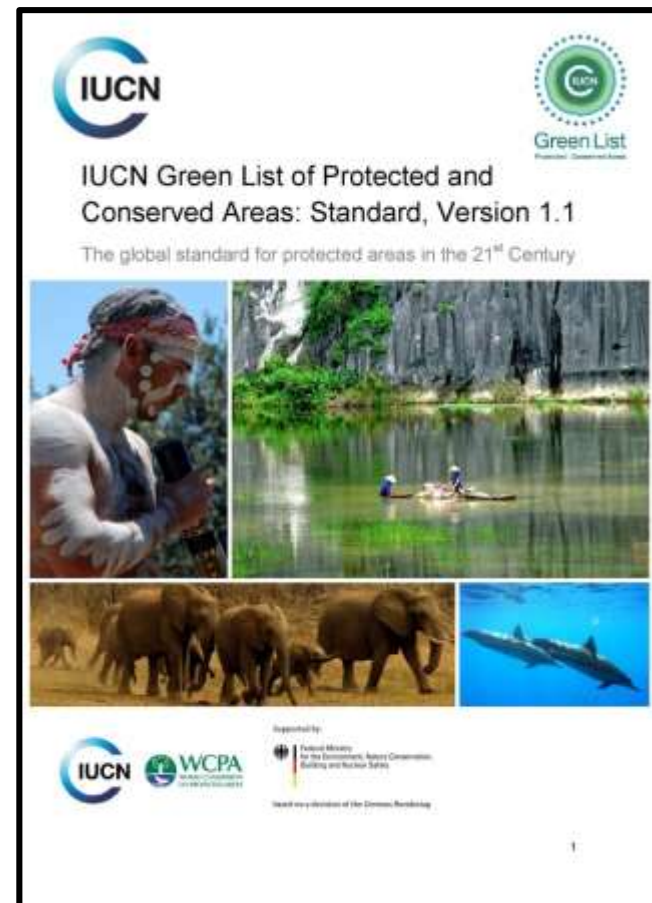
# IUCN Standards and knowledge: Protected areas



# IUCN Standards and knowledge: Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas



- A global standard for how we assess the effectiveness of protected and conserved areas





# BACKGROUND

- Jointly implemented by IUCN and WCPA
- Pilot phase: 25 sites admitted at IUCN World Parks Congress 2014
- Launch of the IUCN Green List at WCC 2016
- IUCN Council Approval of Standard - 2017
- 2016 CBD COP Decision XIII/2  
*Parties to “promote the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas as a voluntary standard to encourage protected area management **effectiveness**”*





# Verify performance

## IUCN GREEN LIST STANDARD



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

The global standard for protected areas in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

## 5 components 17 Criteria and 50 Indicators



Good Governance

- 1.1 Guarantee legitimacy and voice**
- 1.2 Achieve transparency and accountability**
- 1.3 Enable governance vitality and capacity to respond adaptively**



Sound Planning  
& Design

- 2.1 Identify major site values**
- 2.2 Design for long-term conservation**
- 2.3 Understand threats and challenges**
- 2.4 Understand social and economic context**



Effective Management

- 3.1 Long-term management plan**
- 3.2 Manage ecological conditions**
- 3.3 Manage within social and economic context**
- 3.4 Manage threats**
- 3.5 Effectively enforce laws**
- 3.6 Manage access and use**
- 3.7 Measure success**



Conservation  
Outcomes

- 4.1 Demonstrate conservation of major natural values**
- 4.2 Demonstrate conservation of ecosystem services**
- 4.3 Demonstrate conservation of major cultural values**



# The IUCN Green List

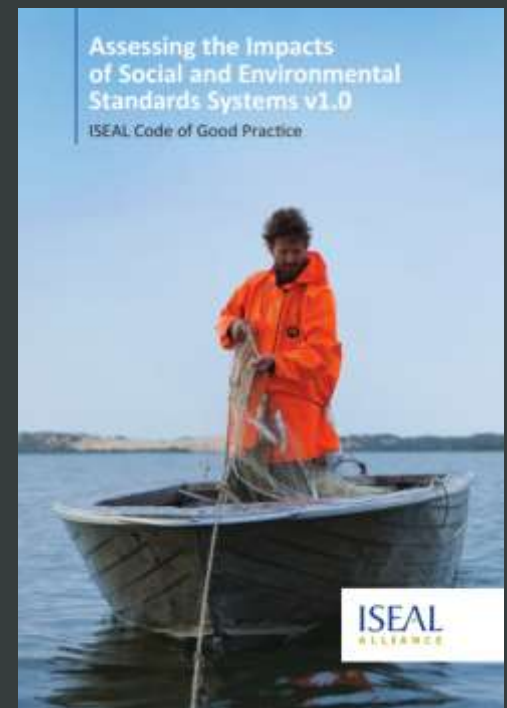
Voluntary

- Global Standard
- Locally relevant process
- Certification for sites and networks

Incentives

- Investment
- Improve performance
- Recognition

Local and national  
commitment



# ASSURANCE

- ISEAL Codes of Practice
- Accreditation Services International (ASI)
- Independent Reviewer assigned to each jurisdiction
- Comparison and compatibility with other programmes (FSC, Blue Flag, MEA designations)





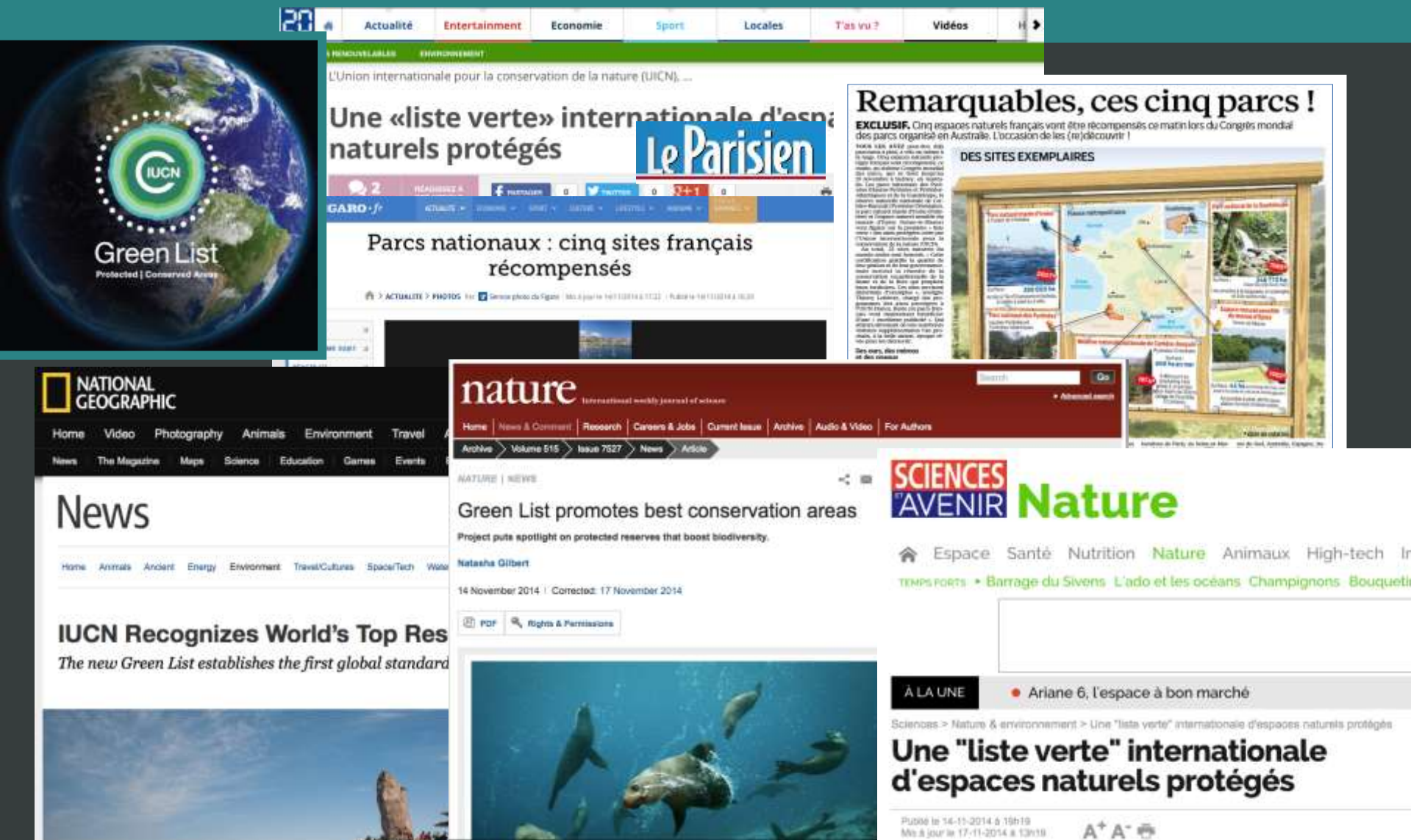


35 Countries, 40 Green Listed Sites, 300 Candidate Sites, 500 Members in the Green List Community... and growing

### Current Priorities

1. Community Growth: More countries, more sites, more diversity
2. Guidance & Mentorship: Standard Handbook, Mentor training
3. Data Management: continued partnership with WCMC
4. Business Plan: More resources for trained staff in IUCN offices & implementing partners, EAGL coordination, site interventions
5. Communications: Distil specific GL benefits, increase awareness





**Green List headlines  
200+ CANDIDATES 2018**

# Ambition and potential



**Make a significant difference to the performance of protected and conserved areas globally**

**A standard for the identification and recognition of all de facto protected areas (including privately protected areas, and those ICCAs that meet the IUCN definition)**

**Act as a standard for the identification and recognition of “other effective area-based conservation measures”**

**A primary diagnostic tool for identifying and addressing capacity needs and gaps, and fostering learning and exchange**

**Be incorporated into the post-2020 biodiversity framework as a ubiquitous standard for performance measurement**



# What about Canada?



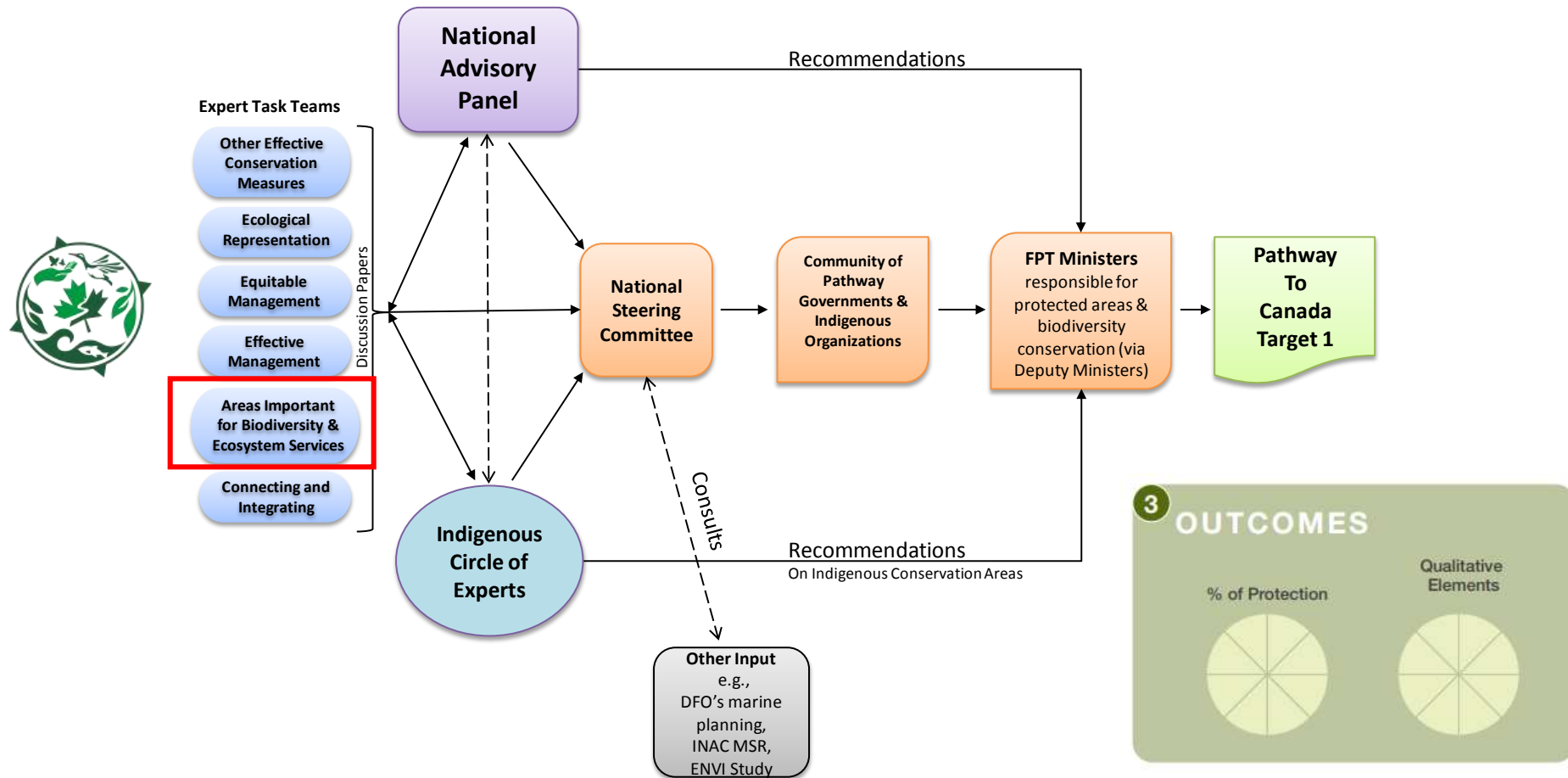


# Key Biodiversity Areas in Canada in Support of Pathway to Canada Target 1 and Beyond

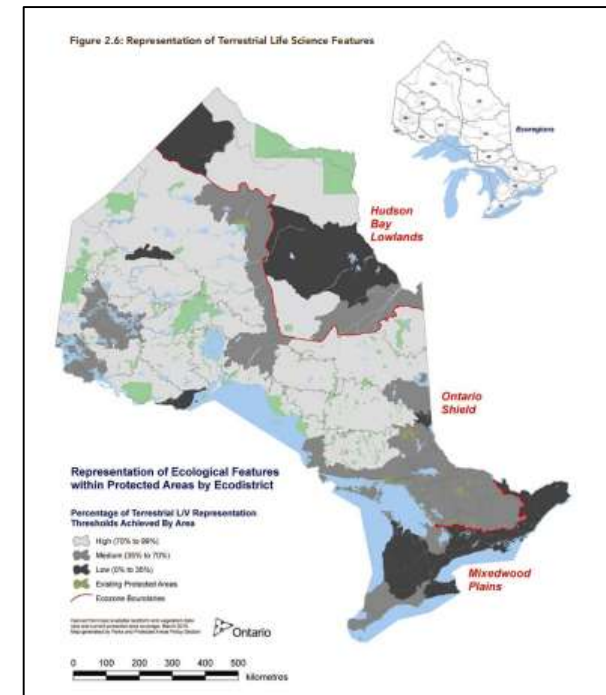
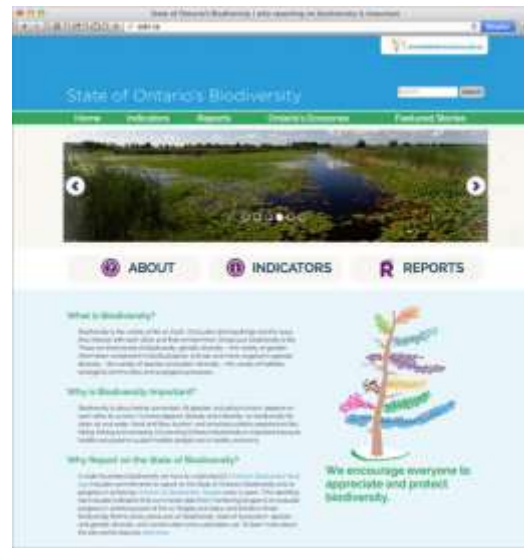
**Justina Ray (Wildlife Conservation Society Canada) and Stephen Woodley (IUCN)**  
**Presentation to the National Steering Committee**  
**August 2, 2018**



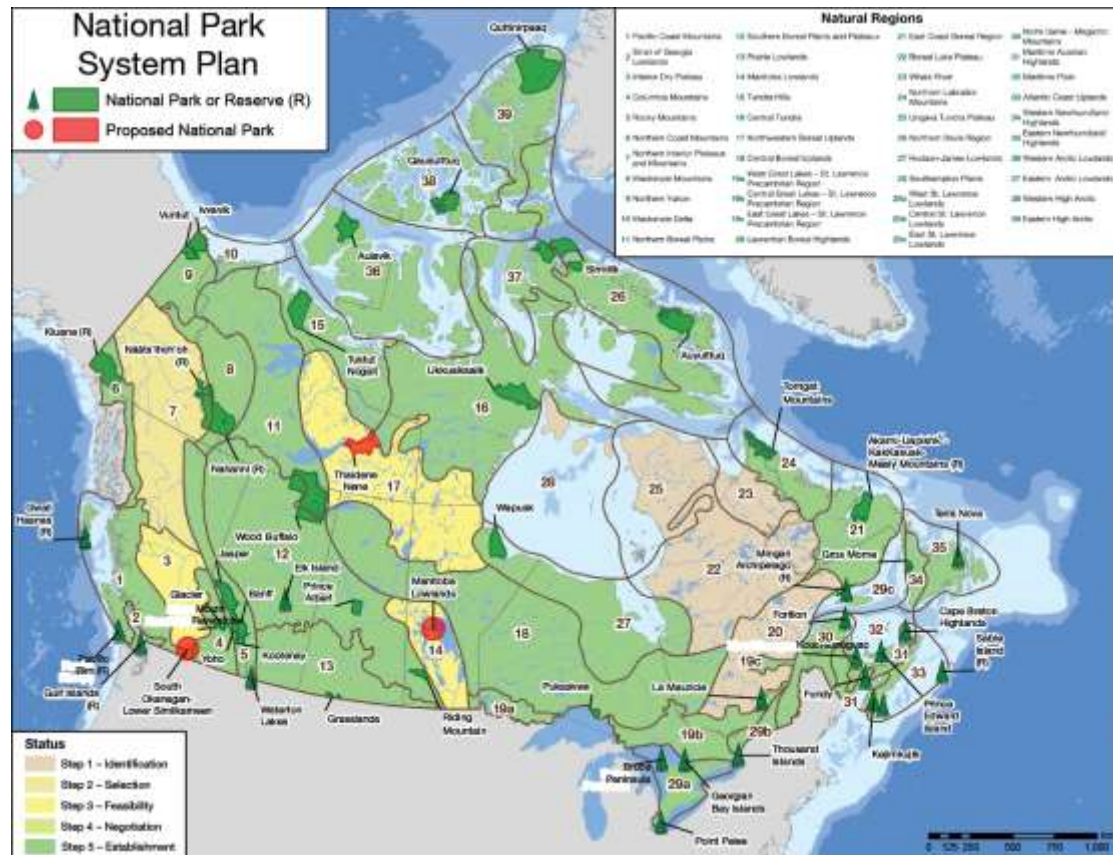
# Pathway to Canada Target 1: Quantitative and Qualitative



# No Government Jurisdiction in Canada currently has a Comprehensive Approach for Identifying Areas that are Important to Biodiversity



# Selection of protected areas in Canada has been primarily based on achieving representation targets



“National parks protect representative examples of the Canadian landscape. To this end, Parks Canada has identified 39 terrestrial natural regions across Canada, each of which warrants representation in the national parks system. Efforts to create new parks are concentrated on those natural regions that do not have a national park.”

--Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies



# The National Advisory Panel on Canada Target 11 highlighted Key Biodiversity Areas



## Recommendation 13

We recommend that all jurisdictions in Canada apply the global IUCN Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) standard to identify globally significant areas of importance for biodiversity. We further recommend that jurisdictions work together and with partners to develop and apply a Canadian standard, consistent with this global standard, to identify nationally significant areas of importance for biodiversity to inform conservation planning.



## A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas

Version 1.0



### *Sites that make significant contributions to the global persistence of biodiversity*

- Identified by **national constituencies** using globally standardized criteria and quantitative thresholds
- **Criteria applicable across all** taxonomic groups and to terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments
- Have **delineated boundaries** but are not necessarily any specific management entity (e.g. protected areas)
- Provide decision-makers with **improved understanding of why particular sites are important for biodiversity**

# KBA Criteria

## A. Threatened biodiversity



## B. Geographically restricted biodiversity



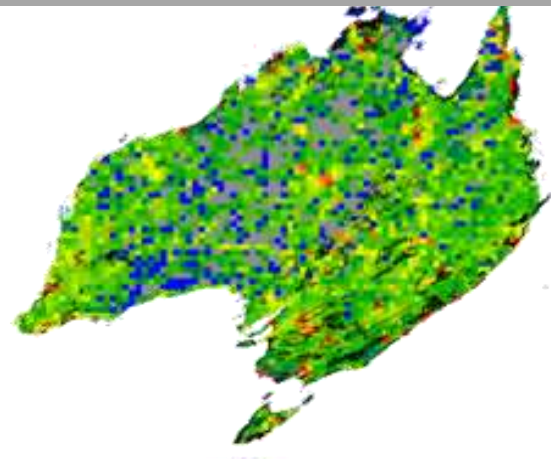
## C. Ecological integrity



## D. Biological processes



## E. Irreplaceability through quantitative analysis



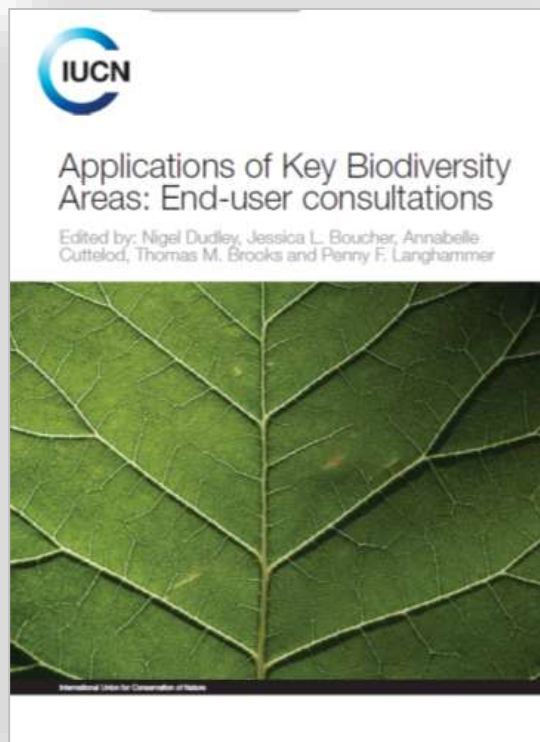
# A. Threatened biodiversity

<u>Biodiversity element at site</u>	<u>% Global pop./extent</u>	<u>Reprod. units</u>
<b>A1: Threatened species</b>		
(a) CR/EN species	≥0.5%	≥5
(b) VU species	≥1%	≥10
(c) CR/EN species threatened only due to population reduction	≥0.1%	≥5
(d) VU species threatened only due to population reduction	≥0.2%	≥10
(e) Single-site CR/EN species	<i>entire pop.</i>	



# Applications for KBAs in Canada Beyond Protected Areas

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- New protected and conserved areas
- Land use planning
- Environmental assessments
- Critical habitat and other recovery planning tools
- Regional/strategic assessments
- Mitigation strategies (e.g., offsets)
- Implementing & monitoring targets
- Raising awareness
- Guiding investments, etc.

# Governance of the Global Standard through the KBA Partnership

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To identify, document, update, and monitor KBAs, and maintain these data through time, and to communicate them.



World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas

www.keybiodiversityareas.org/home

# World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas™

Managed by BirdLife International on behalf of the KBA Partnership

Search...

Search Criteria KBA Partners End users Get involved Request data Publications About

## What are KBAs & how are they identified?



## How can KBA data be used?



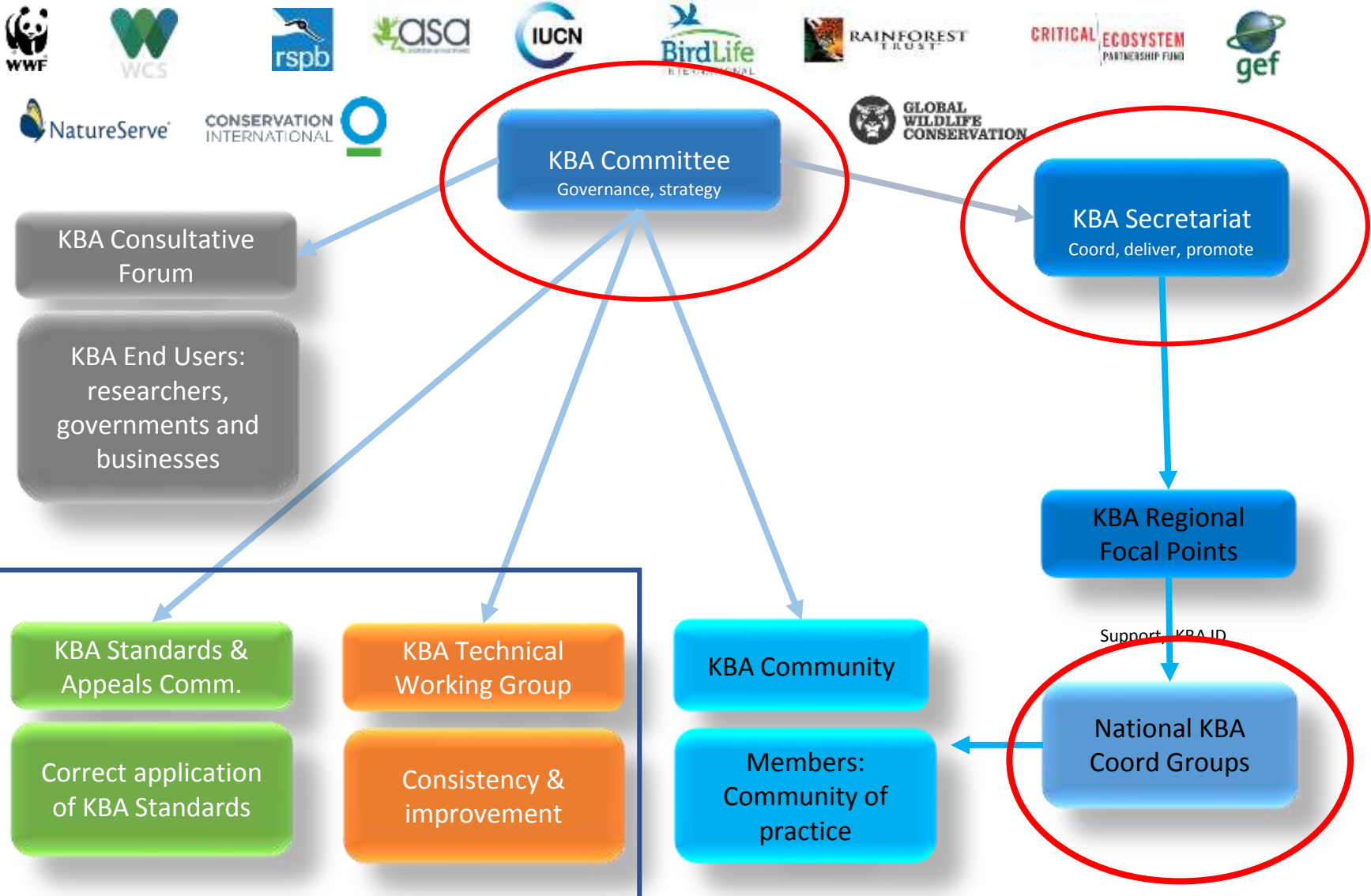
## What is the KBA Partnership?



## Get involved



# KBA Partnership and Programme





# KBA Programme in Canada: main structures

Canadian KBA Coalition



Indigenous  
org(s).

Provincial/  
Territorial org(s)

Other

## Global KBA Programme

Global KBA Partnership

World  
Database  
of KBAs

KBA Global  
Secretariat

Standards &  
Appeals  
Committee

Other National  
Coordination  
Groups

A Global Standard for  
the Identification of Key  
Biodiversity Areas



## Management Committee (tbd)

KBA  
Secretariat  
for Canada



KBA  
Coordinator

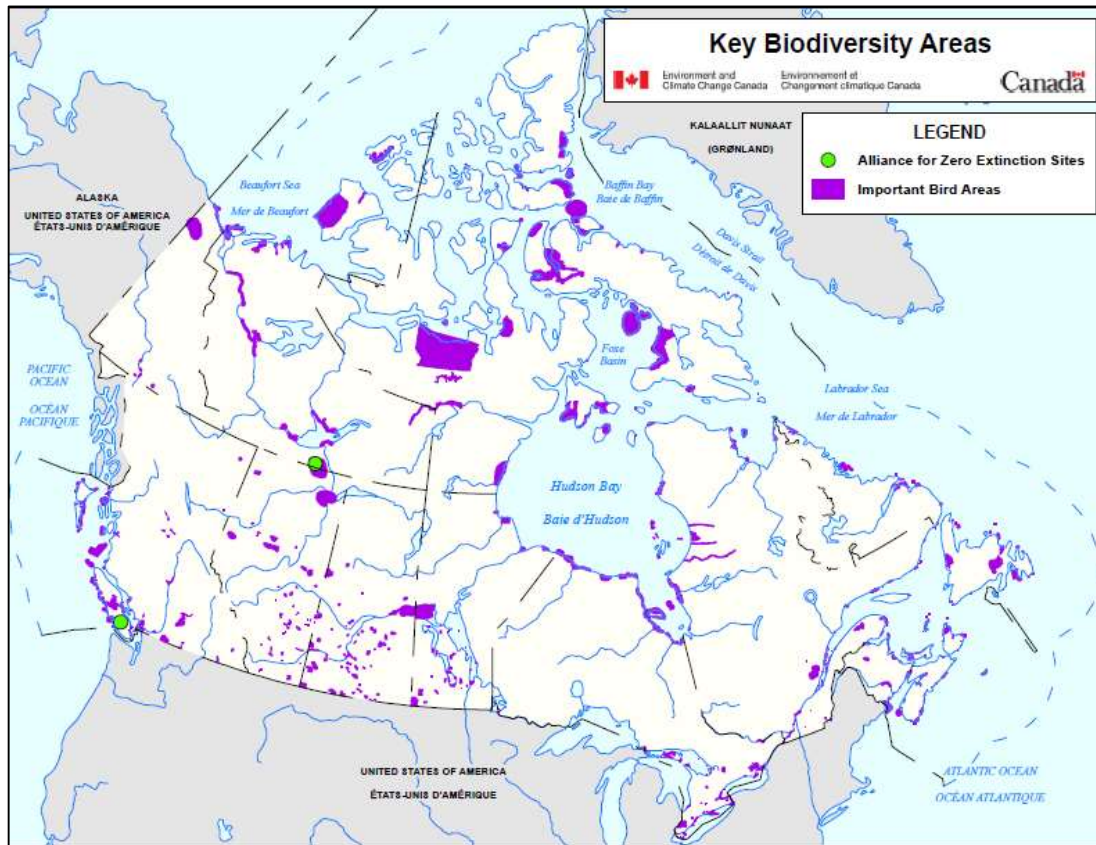
KBA  
Database for  
Canada



Database  
Manager

KBA users in  
Canada

# Existing KBA Portfolio in Canada



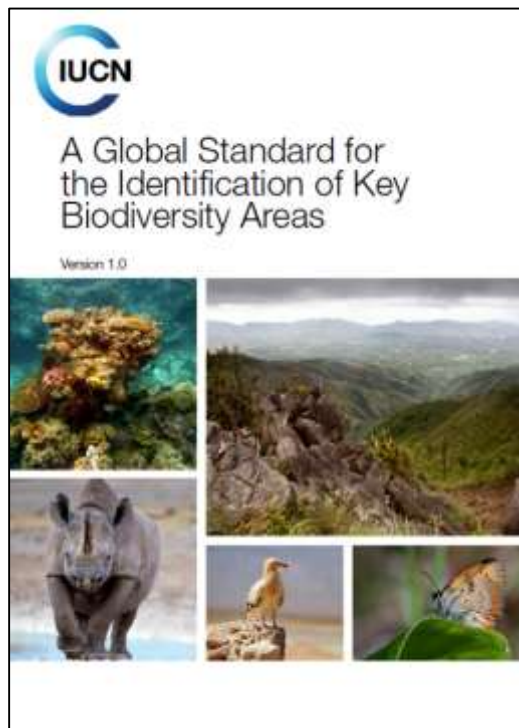
525 KBAs in Canada have been identified for birds, using the old IBA criteria; 325 global IBAs are currently recognized, plus 2 AZE sites (1 mammal).

Most IBAs in Canada are not protected: Almost 70% overlap very little or not at all with protected areas, and just 8% are entirely overlapped by a protected area.

Work done on Freshwater KBAs – not yet in the system

# Regionalization of KBA criteria and thresholds

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## Global vs. regional and national thresholds (pg. 5)

“The criteria presented in this Standard are for the identification of KBAs meeting thresholds of global significance...Some countries/regions may also desire to apply the criteria with less stringent thresholds to identify sites of national/regional significance”

# National KBAs: There is Significant Precedence in Canada for Adapting a Global Standard

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**COSEWIC**

Committee on the Status of  
Endangered Wildlife in Canada

**COSEPAC**

Comité sur la situation des  
espèces en péril au Canada



# KBA Identification Process in Canada



- Process/workplan/timelines in place
- Lists of trigger species/ecosystems relative to each criterion/subcriterion being assembled
- Particular attention to ensuring process welcomes participation by Indigenous individuals/groups (ToR, identification process, etc.)
- KBA National “coordinator” is hired (WCSC) to devote full-time effort to gathering data, engaging taxonomic expertise, preliminary identification, organising 4-6 regional workshops and delineation processes
- KBA identification will occur in a rolling fashion, depending on timing and organisation of workshops, and preliminary KBAs (prior to delineation) will already be useful. Global KBAs should be available within 6-9 months, and complete set of KBAs within 18-24 months after hiring of national coordinator
- Canada is the global lead on: 1) nationalizing the KBA standard and 2) criterion C sites (ecological integrity)