

An aerial photograph of a tropical island. The island is covered in dense green vegetation, including palm trees. A large, dark brown lagoon is situated in the center-left of the island. To the right of the lagoon, there is a smaller, lighter green lagoon. The island is surrounded by a shallow, turquoise coral reef that extends into the deep blue ocean. The sky is a clear, light blue.

The 9th Marine Protected Area Regional Exchange

11th Oct 2023

Introduction IUCN
Maeve Nightingale

World's largest, oldest and most diverse organisation

- **Global authority** on the status of the natural world and the means to conserve it
 - *global standards and indices*
 - *reference reports, guides and tools*
- **International environmental conventions & agreements** adviser and secretariat
 - CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
 - *Ramsar, CITES, CMS, World Heritage*
- **Accredited entity/agency for multilateral financing and grant-making:**
 - *climate and environment investments (GEF, GCF)*
 - *species, ecosystems and inclusive governance project-grants*

IUCN

Members

Commissions

Secretariat

MEMBERS

86 State members + over 1300

- Government ministries/agencies
- Intl & natl NGOs
- Indigenous people's organisations
- Subnational/local govts

GLOBAL COMMISSIONS

15,000+ of the world's leading experts:

ecosystem management, species conservation, climate and biodiversity, environmental law, & protected-conserved areas

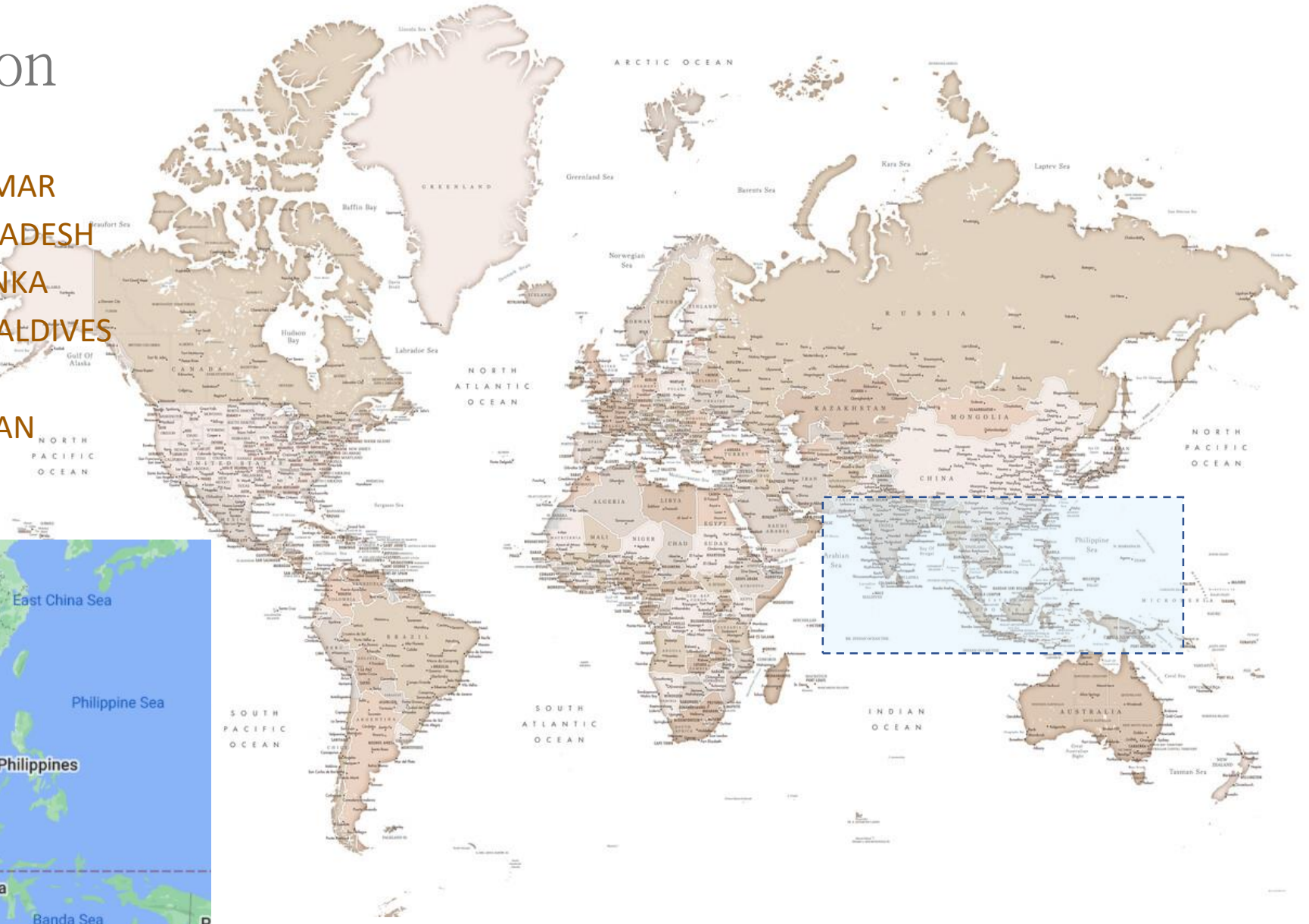
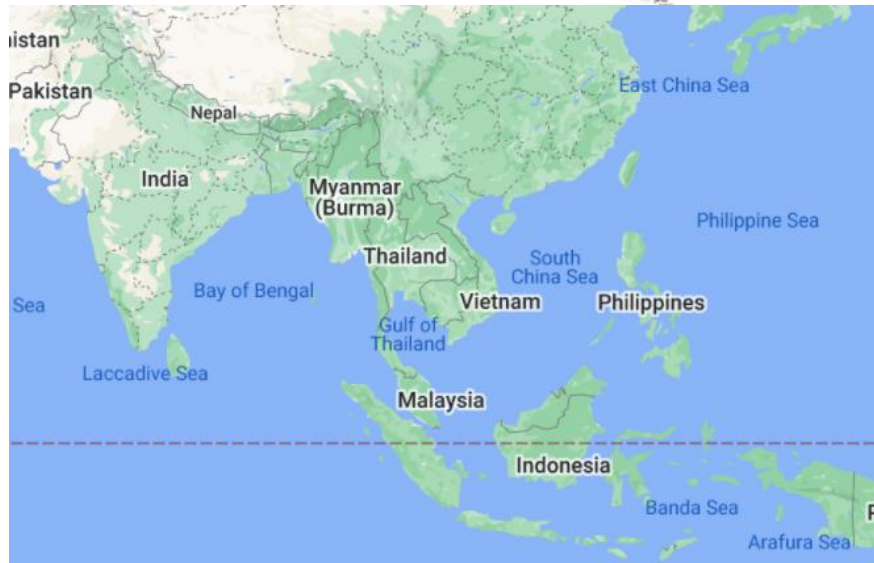
SECRETARIAT

Operating in 160+ countries through 50+ offices with global hub in Gland, Switzerland



IUCN Asia Region

- THAILAND
- VIETNAM
- CAMBODIA
- PHILIPPINES
- INDONESIA
- MALAYSIA
- MYANMAR
- BANGLADESH
- SRI LANKA
- THE MALDIVES
- INDIA
- PAKISTAN



GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK TARGET 3

THE 30 X 30 AGENDA

30% = Current Protected Areas
+ New Protected Areas
+ Marine OECMs (fisheries-
related, Community Managed Areas)
+ as part of well managed
ecosystems (Target 1) – ICM, MSP

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under **participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes** addressing land-and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.



Protecting 30% of the World's Oceans by 2030

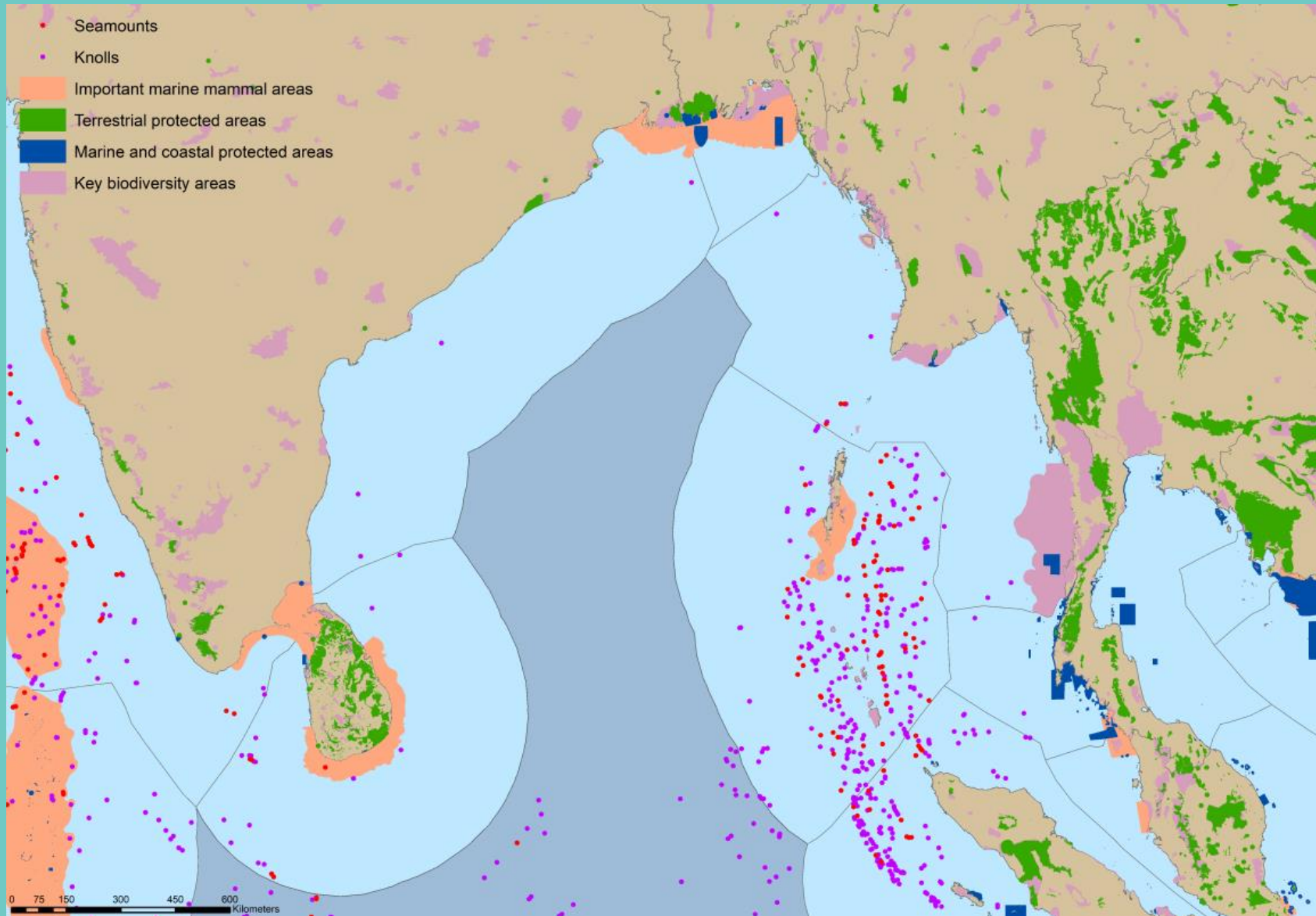
Although the ocean covers 70% of the planet, only 2% of our oceans are fully and strongly protected from destructive activities.* Research demonstrates that marine protected areas (MPAs) is one of the most effective ways to sustain marine biodiversity and build resilience. Well-managed MPAs can reverse the effects of overfishing, strengthen coral reefs, and protect coastlines from rising sea levels and strong storms caused by a warming climate.

MPA Coverage SE Asia and South Asia (2023)

Country	Area covered by MPAs (km ²)	% total marine	GBF Target 3 marine 2030 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Ambition Coalition
Bangladesh	7,367	6.2%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maldives	623	0.07% (13% of reefs) 79 MPAs 5 Fisheries PAs, OECMs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sri Lanka	1690.5	2.6%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
India	5,543	0.24% 25 MPAs Peninsula 90+ Islands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pakistan	1,707	0.77%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Malaysia	25,099	5.56%	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cambodia	691	1.44%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Thailand	15,336	4.74%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> from 4.74 to 9%
Vietnam	2,702	0.65%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.5%
Myanmar	2,457	0.48%	10%
Indonesia	284,000	8.7% 5.56%	10% by 2030 (325, 000 km ²) 30% by 2045 (975,000 km ²)
Philippines	32,010	1.4%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> from 1.4% to 15.91 % (350,300 km ²)
China	48,126	5.48%	<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Planet + National Data

Biodiversity and Protection - in the Bay of Bengal

Which 30%? Where?



- Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)
- Critical habitats
- Blue Carbon Ecosystems
- Important Marine Mammal Areas
- Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

● Green List Standard: globally consistent, locally relevant



Identify the main values of the site

Achieving long-term conservation

Understanding the threats and challenges

Understanding the social and economic context

Ensuring the legitimacy and voice

Vitality of governance

Transparency and accountability



Good Governance

- 1.1 Ensuring legitimacy and voice
- 1.2 Ensuring transparency and accountability
- 1.3 Enabling governance vitality and responsiveness

Sound planning

- 2.1 Identify and understand the main values of the site
- 2.2 Designing for the long-term conservation of the site's key values
- 2.3 Understand the threats and challenges to the site's key values
- 2.4 Understanding the social and economic context

Effective management

- 3.1 Develop and implement a long-term management strategy
- 3.2 Manage the ecological status
- 3.3 Manage within the social and economic context of the site
- 3.4 Manage threats
- 3.5 Enforce laws and regulations effectively and fairly
- 3.6 Manage access, resource use and visitation
- 3.7 Measuring success

Successful conservation outcomes

- 4.1 Demonstrate conservation of key natural values
- 4.2 Demonstrate conservation of key associated ecosystem services.
- 4.3 Demonstrate conservation of cultural values



17 universal criteria
50 adaptable indicators with means of verification

The IUCN Green List Standard & GBF



IUCN Green List framework will assist directly in **contributing towards 12 actions under the GBF** and delivery towards the long-term goals to be achieved through the **21 action-oriented GBF Targets for 2030**

Goal A Halting “human-induced extinction” of known threatened species and reducing the rate and risk of extinction of all species “tenfold” by 2050...

Goal B Sustainable use and management of biodiversity to ensure that “nature’s contributions to people . . . are valued, maintained and enhanced,” for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050

Goal C & D also compliment GL Criteria



Decision XIII/2 “Promote the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas as a **voluntary standard to promote and encourage protected area management effectiveness**”. The IUCN Green List Standard is mentioned in the draft as an indicator to **measure the quality elements** for Target 3, **delivering successful conservation outputs**

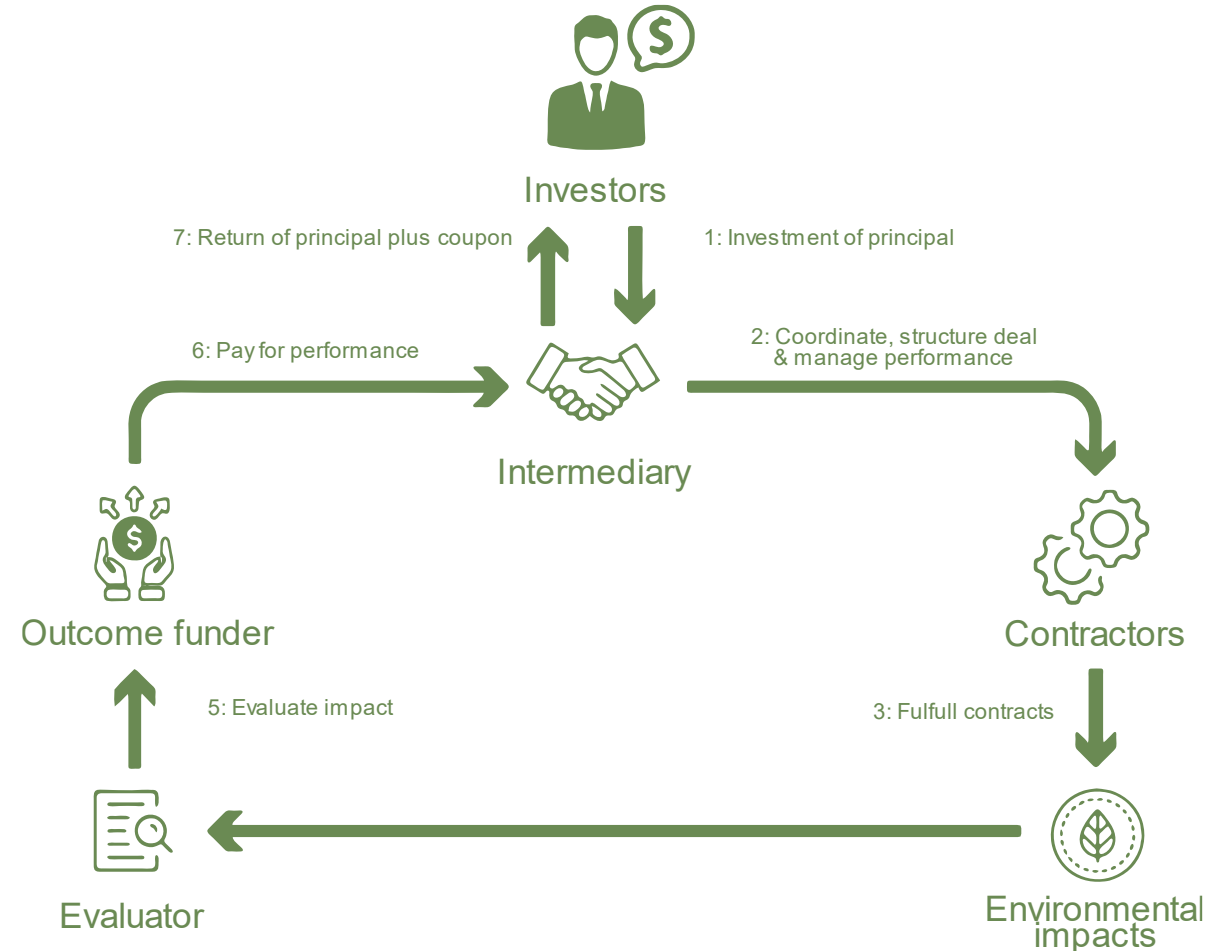
Green List Standard to help design investment programmes to deliver conservation outcomes

IUCN GL can help diagnose, measure progress, benchmark performance

IUCN's Green List evaluation can build on PAME assessments by adding *EVIDENCE*-based verification of progress and results

This can help track performance of investments, such as in bonds or other outcome-based finance

Example: Blue Bond in Belize, Coral Bond concept





Green List Progress so far in the Coral Triangle Countries

- Indonesia
 - Coral Bond Development
 - Aligning the Evika PAME tool with the IUCN Green List Standard
 - Developing Nusa Penida as a GL Candidate Site and learning site
- Malaysia
 - Sugud Island Marine Conservation Area (SIMCA) Sabah – First MPA in Malaysia/ in Asia to be Green Listed (WWF Malaysia) May 2022
- Timor Leste, PNG and Solomon Islands
 - Commitment to support MPA network development through the Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience (SOMACORE) Project in the Coral Triangle (starting Jan 2024) in line with RPOA 2.1
- Partnership with ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB) ASEAN Heritage Parks – benchmarking criteria against GL criteria

Scaling up capacity and building human capital in Asia: Towards the global target to protect 30 per cent of the world's oceans by 2030

- Identify important marine biodiversity features (including BC habitats)
- Research and Knowledge – science, social-science, traditional knowledge – joint, shared
- **Marine Protected and Conserved Areas (MPAs & OECMs)**
- **Support the countries with the introduction of the GL standard, technical assistance and training**
- Increase connectivity and ecosystem function
- Marine Spatial Planning/ Integrated Coastal Management/ Blue Economy Policy that respects Nature
- Restore degraded habitats (especially BC habitats)
- Protect species
- Build strong regional Capacity Development Hubs & Knowledge Networks – Stocktaking & Road Map Development



IUCN Commitments

- Improve understanding and capacity for marine biodiversity conservation in the BOB and the Coral Triangle regions – 30x30 agenda – Capacity s
- Support the countries with the introduction of the GL standard, technical assistance and training
- Catalyse, accelerate and scale up capacity building by
 - Supporting regional organizations
 - Strengthening peer learning networks
 - Developing regional learning exchanges
 - Developing and institutionalising leadership training and coaching opportunities
 - Strengthen delivery-on-the ground/ in the field



Photo by: Tommy Schultz

The Asia Protected Area Partnership

The Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP) is designed as a key platform to help governments and other stakeholders collaborate for more effective management of protected areas in the region.

APAP was initiated in 2013 at the first-ever Asia Parks Congress held in Japan, and formally launched the following year at the IUCN World Parks Congress in Australia. It is chaired by IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, and co-chaired by an APAP member organisation on a rotational basis.

The goal of APAP is to facilitate improved conservation outcomes for protected areas in Asia by:

1. Promoting best practices and innovative solutions to the challenges facing the region's protected areas, through knowledge sharing and capacity building;
2. Strengthening transboundary and regional cooperation;
3. Raising awareness of the multiple benefits of Asia's protected areas, both within and outside the region.

Promoting regional collaboration, best practices and innovative solutions for Asia's protected areas



Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change
Government of India



환경부
Ministry of Environment



국립공립공단
KOREA NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



環境省
Ministry of the Environment
Government of Japan



Thank you

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IUCN Asia Coastal and Marine Programme