



# NEAMPAN Webinar 2023 Accelerating Ocean-Based Actions for Sustainable Development

Strengthening MPA management effectiveness through  
the uptake of the IUCN Green List Standard

12<sup>th</sup> September 2023

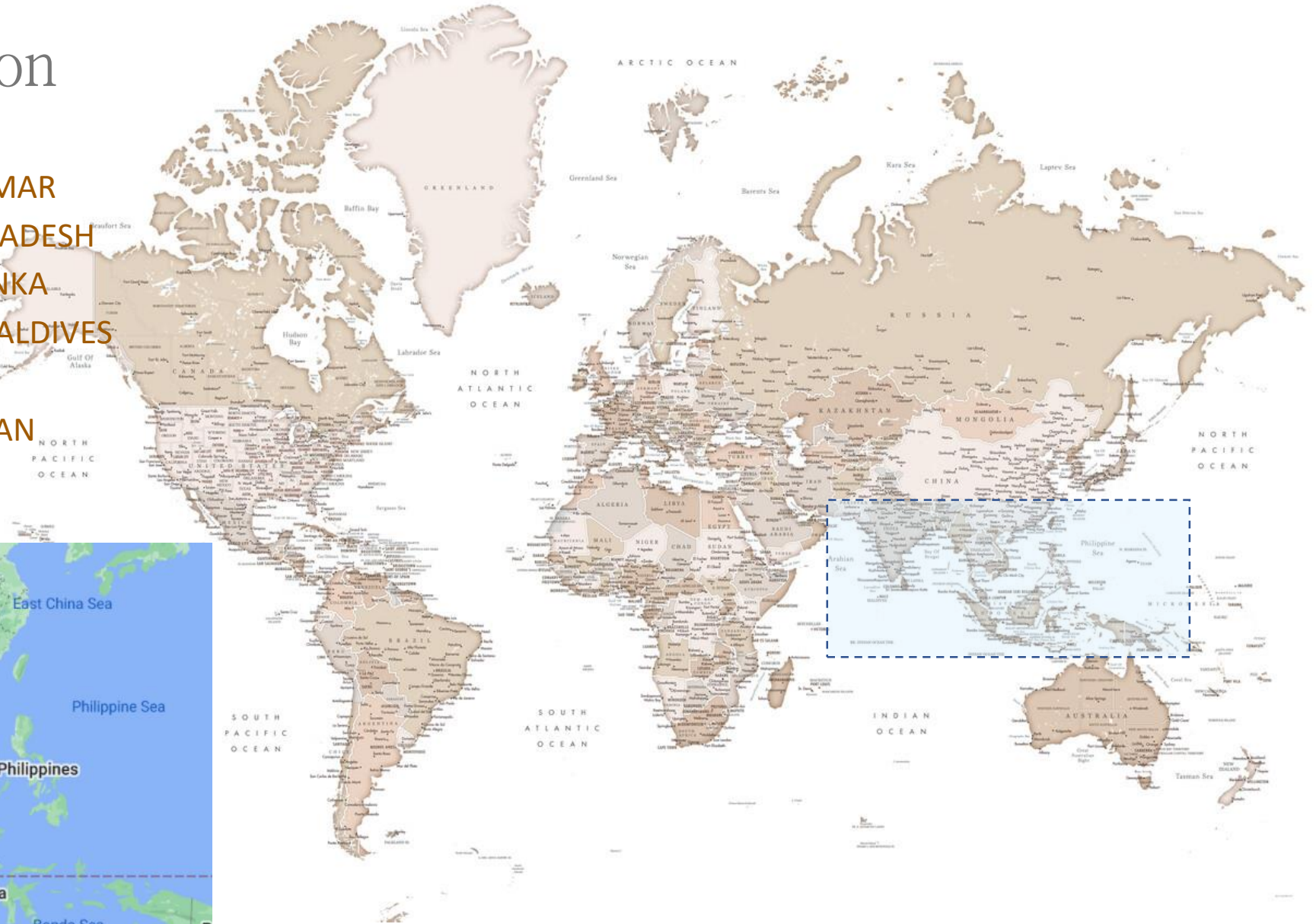
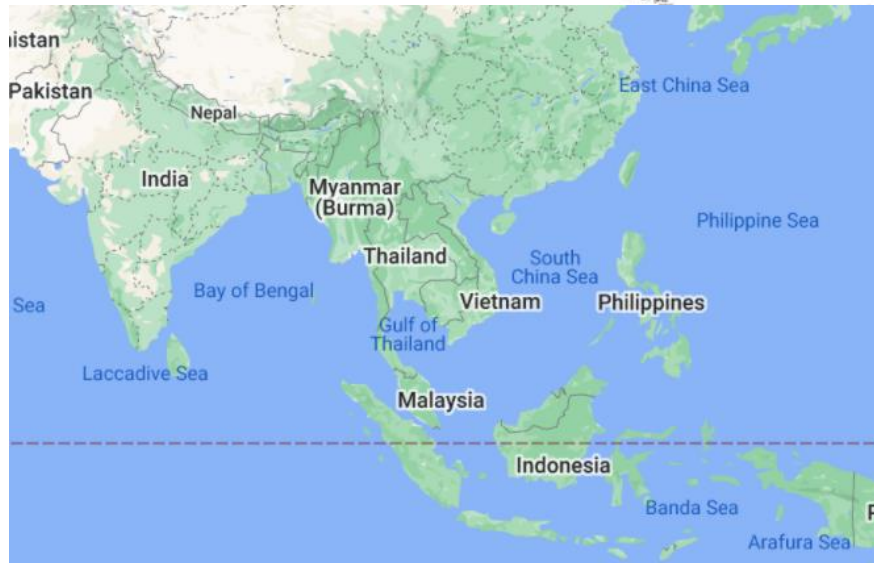
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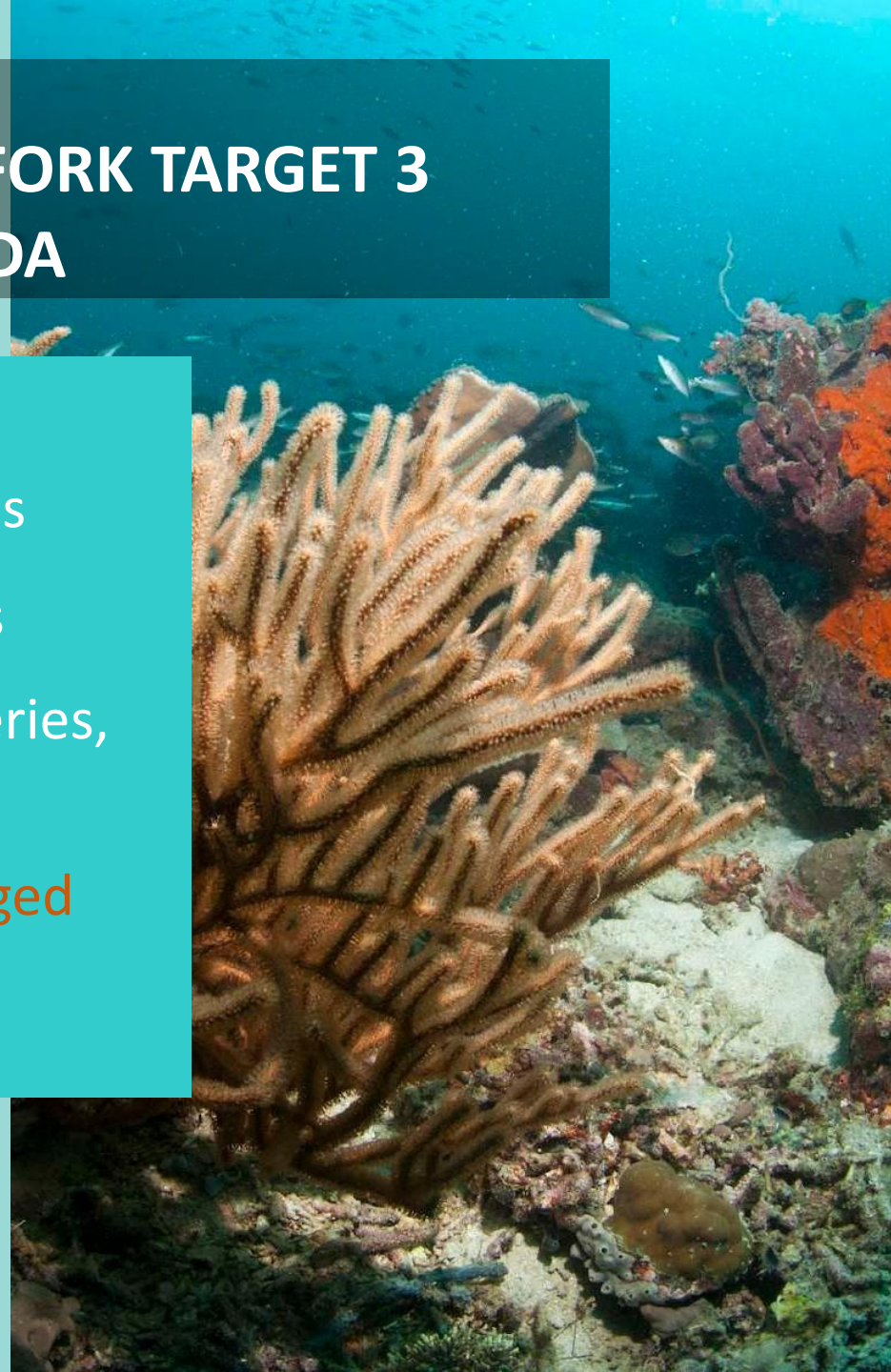
# IUCN Asia Region

- 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,  
energy sector)  
+ as part of well managed  
ecosystems



## MPA Coverage SE Asia and South Asia (2023)

Country	Area covered by MPAs (km <sup>2</sup> )	% 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% one MPA	<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"/> increase 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 <sup>2</sup> ) 30% by 2045 (975,000 km <sup>2</sup> )
Philippines	32,010	1.4%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> from 1.4% to 15.91 % (350,300 km <sup>2</sup> )
China	48,126	5.48%	<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Planet + National Data



# The IUCN Green List Standard

*A sustainability standard delivering inclusive conservation*



**4  
Components**

**17  
Criteria**

**50  
Indicators –  
*adaptable to  
the national  
context if  
needed***

## Good Governance

- 1.1 Guarantee Legitimacy and Voice
- 1.2 Achieve Transparency and Accountability
- 1.3 Enable Governance Vitality and Capacity to Respond Actively

## Sound Design and Planning

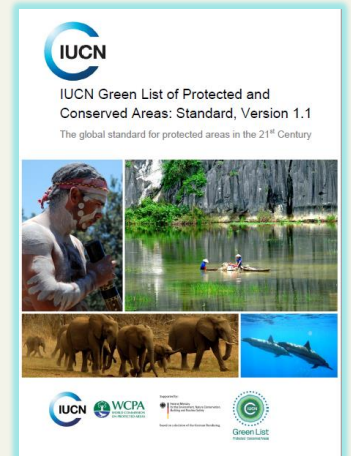
- 2.1 Identify and Understand Major Site Values
- 2.2 Design for Long-Term Conservation of Major Site Values
- 2.3 Understand Threats and Challenges to Major Site Values
- 2.4 Understand Social and Economic Context

## Effective Management

- 3.1 Develop and Implement a Long-Term Management Strategy
- 3.2 Manage Ecological Condition
- 3.3 Manage Within Social and Economic Context of the Area
- 3.4 Manage Threats
- 3.5 Effectively and Fairly Enforce Laws and Regulations
- 3.6 Manage Access, Resources Use and Visitation
- 3.7 Measure Success

## Successful Conservation Outcomes

- 4.1 Demonstrate Conservation of Major Natural Values
- 4.2 Demonstrate Conservation of Major Associated Ecosystem Services
- 4.3 Demonstrate Conservation of Cultural Values



# The IUCN Green List Standard & KMGBF



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**

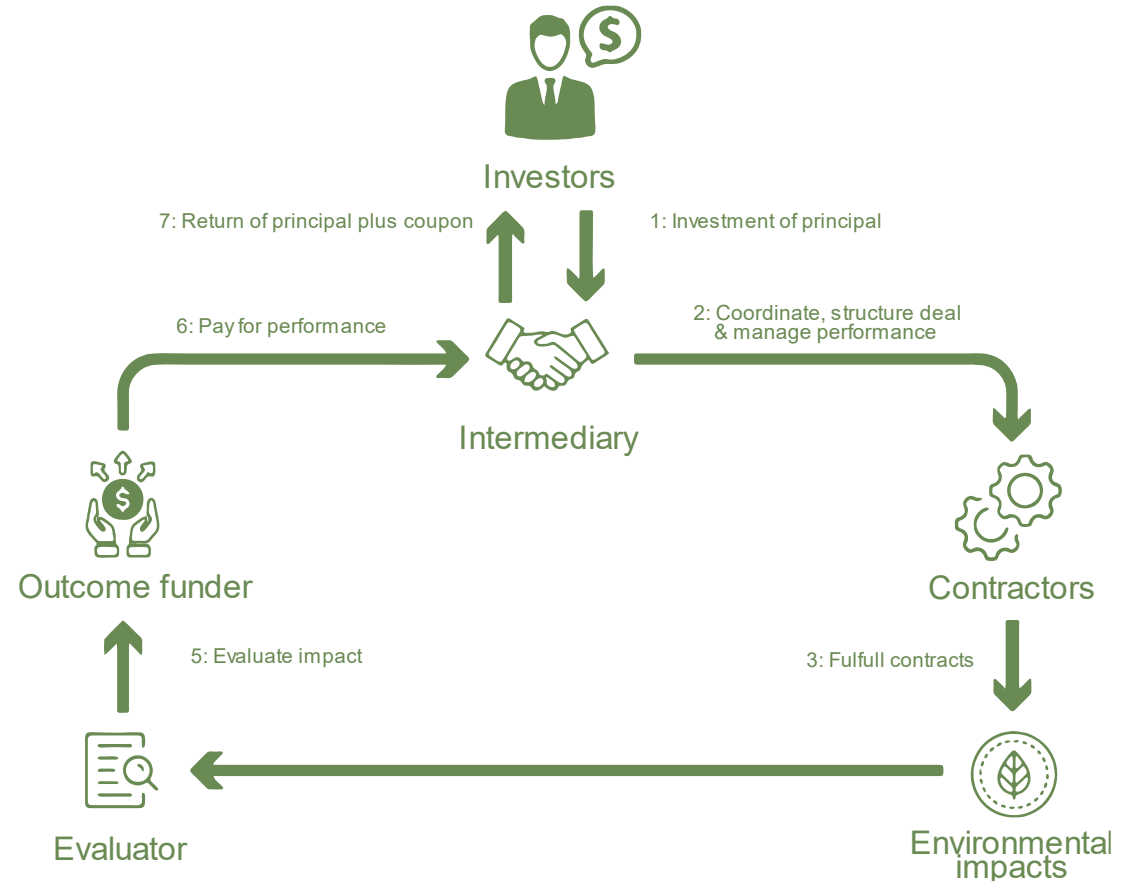
Green List Standard to help design investment programmes to deliver conservation outcomes

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





# 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)
- 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





# 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