GUIDANCE AND RESOURCES FOR DRAFT TARGET 3 (30X30)

Draft Target 3:

The current language of Draft Target 3 can be found here (CRP6ADD1) and will be negotiated prior to adoption at the CoP15 in Montreal in December, 2022. However, there are key elements of Draft Target 3 that are likely to remain and this guide attempts to provide an outline of the available guidance on these specific elements within the first draft Target 3, which reads: "*Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.*"

Contents:

Broad Guidance:

❖ First Draft of The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (2021): This is the framework in which Target 3 was drafted, along with many other targets, in July 2021 by a dedicated Open-Ended Working Group. The current draft (CRP6ADD1; 2022) can be found here.

❖ Challenges and possible solutions to creating an achievable and effective Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (2022): This paper reviews the factors hindering progress on the agreement and suggests some possible solutions.

❖ Strengthening the global system of protected areas post-2020: A perspective from the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (2020): This paper describes the WCPA's perspective on priorities for supporting effective protected and conserved areas for the post-2020 era.

❖ A Review of Evidence for Area-based Conservation Targets for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (2019): This paper was prepared as a background to considering large-scale conservation targets, as the world heads into the negotiation of the post-2020 Framework..

❖ Protecting 30% of the planet for nature: costs, benefits and economic implications (2020): Working paper analyzing the economic implications of the proposed 30% target for area protection in the draft post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

❖ Conserving at least 30% of the planet by 2030 – What should count? (2020): This brief seeks to bring clarity to the question of what could count toward the 30% global minimum target within the context of recognized area-based conservation measures and their ability to deliver positive long-term conservation outcomes.

❖ Targets for effective area-based conservation & 30x30 ambitions: who counts & what could be counted? (2022) [webinar]: This webinar shares knowledge and practices on how stakeholders can engage those who count and then collectively conserve what counts for 30x30 through effective systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

❖ Best Practice in Delivering the 30x30 Target: Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (2022): This guidance document identifies the best options for successful delivery of draft Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

"Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity":

❖ A global standard for the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas: version 1.0 (2016): This Global Standard for the Identification of KBAs builds on more than 30 years of experience in identifying important sites for different taxonomic, ecological and thematic subsets of biodiversity.

❖ Guidelines for using A global standard for the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas: version 1.2 (2020): The purpose of these guidelines is to ensure that KBA identification is based on consistent, scientifically rigorous yet practical methods. The KBA Guidelines provide an overview of the steps for identifying and delineating KBAs, together with explanation of how the KBA criteria, thresholds and delineation procedures should be applied in practice. The KBA Guidelines should be used hand-in-hand with the KBA Standard.

❖ Identifying and delineating Key Biodiversity Areas (2022) [online training course]: This self-guided, technical course is aimed at building relevant knowledge and skills among KBA practitioners and experts who will be involved in KBA identification and training.

❖ Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) [website]: The EBSAs are special areas in the ocean that serve important purposes, in one way or another, to support the healthy functioning of oceans and the many services that it provides. They are identified using adopted scientific criteria.

❖ Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) [website]: Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) are defined as discrete portions of habitat, important to marine mammal species, that have the potential to be delineated and managed for conservation. IMMAs consist of areas that may merit place-based protection and/or monitoring. .

"Effectively":

❖ Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (PAME) evaluations [website] : PAME evaluations can be defined as "the assessment of how well protected areas are being managed – primarily the extent to which management is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives" (Hockings et al. 2006).

- ❖ Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT): New edition of the METT Handbook launched (2021): First published in 2002, the METT was one of the first tools developed to reflect the IUCN WCPA Framework for protected area management effectiveness (or PAME).

- ❖ IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas: Standard, Version 1.1 (2017): This standard describes a set of seventeen criteria categorised under four components, accompanied by 50 indicators, for successful conservation in protected and conserved areas. It provides an international benchmark for quality that motivates improved performance and helps achieve conservation objectives.

"Equitably":

- ❖ The Natural Resource Governance Framework: improving governance for equitable and effective conservation (2021): This Framework is an IUCN knowledge product created to provide a robust, inclusive, and credible approach to assessing and improving natural resource governance at multiple levels and in diverse contexts.

- ❖ Governance of protected areas: from understanding to action (2013) [Good Practice Guidelines]: This volume argues that governance that is both appropriate to the context and "good" is crucial for effective and equitable conservation. This applies to all kinds of protected areas and other conserved areas, in terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine environments.

- ❖ Site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE) (2022) [tool]: The SAGE methodology enables stakeholders to assess the status of governance and equity, and plan actions to improve and monitor progress. The initiative aims to improve the governance and equity of protected and conserved areas and other measures designed to support conservation.

- ❖ Understanding and assessing equity in protected area conservation: a matter of governance, rights, social impacts and human wellbeing (2018): This paper aims to help managers and policy makers make conservation fairer. It explains the meaning of equity in a conservation context and examines how equity relates to the concepts of rights, governance, social impact, and human wellbeing.

- ❖ IUCN WCPA Technical Note Series No. 7 Equity in conservation – what, why and how? (2022): This Technical Note describes the importance of equity in conservation and how it can be improved.

"Ecologically Representative":

❖ [IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology 2.0: descriptive profiles for biomes and ecosystem functional groups](#) (2020): This report describes the three upper levels of the hierarchy in the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology hierarchical classification system, which provide a framework for understanding and comparing the key ecological traits of functionally different ecosystems and their drivers.

❖ [IUCN's Red List of Ecosystems (RLE)](#) [website]: This is a global standard for assessing risks to ecosystems. It allows us to identify common symptoms (both spatial and functional) to understand the level of risk that an ecosystem is facing.

"Well-connected":

❖ [Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors](#) (2020): These Guidelines are based on the best available science and practice for maintaining, enhancing and restoring ecological connectivity among and between protected areas, other effective areas based conservation measures (OECMs) and other intact ecosystems.

❖ [IUCN WCPA Technical Note Series No. 3 Guidelines for Conserving Connectivity Through Ecological Networks and Corridors](#) (2020): This Technical Note provides a summary of the publication above.

❖ [Ecological Connectivity: Insights for application and measurement Workshop Report - Executive Summary](#) (2022): The purpose of the workshop was to enhance a common understanding and awareness among experts about negotiations for the Post-2020 framework with respect to connectivity and the development of the eventual monitoring framework.

"Protected Areas":

❖ [Protected Areas Benefits Assessment Tool + (PA-BAT+): A tool to assess local stakeholder perceptions of the flow of benefits from protected Areas](#) (2020): The Protected Areas Benefits Assessment Tool+ (PA-BAT+) aims to collate and assess information about the overall benefits from conservation and protection in protected areas. It can also be used in other area-based conservation sites. This technical guidance provides a quick overview of why understanding the benefits from protected

areas is important, provides a detailed guide to using the PA-BAT+ and explains how to understand and use the results.

❖ A global register of competences for protected area practitioners (2016): This publication defines all the possible skills, knowledge and personal qualities required by people working in protected areas around the world. It is an ideal reference and starting point for managers and human resource professionals to plan and manage staffing of protected areas, for educators to identify and meet capacity needs, and for individuals to assess and develop their own skills.

❖ Guidelines for privately protected areas (2018): These guidelines address planning and management of privately protected areas (or PPAs) and the guidance is aimed principally at practitioners and policy makers, who are or may be involved with PPAs. Guidance is given on all aspects of PPA establishment, management and reporting, and information is provided on principles and best practices, with examples drawn from many different parts of the world.

❖ IUCN WCPA Technical Note Series No. 1: Privately protected areas: international reporting and their relationship with OECMs (2022): This Technical Note describes PPAs as a type of protected area and how they differ from OECMs.

"Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures":

❖ Compilation of Existing Guidance and Resources on OECMs (2022): Like this document, this is another compilation of guidance and resources.

"Integrated into the Wider Landscapes and Seascapes":

❖ The Restoration Barometer [website]: This is the only tool already used by governments to track the progress of restoration targets across all terrestrial ecosystems including coastal and inland waters. It was designed for countries that have committed to restore landscapes under international goals or agreements.

❖ Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: Support and a Pathway for Inland Water Ecosystems in the '30 by 30' Target, Monitoring Framework and Implementation: This briefing provides an overview of the evidence for this recommendation, a global baseline estimate of their current protection status and recommended pathways for inclusion.

Other Resources:

❖ Building on nature: Area-based conservation as a key tool for delivering SDGs (2021): This guidance identifies ways in which effective area-based conservation can be a tool for delivering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

❖ Three global conditions for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: an implementation framework (2019) [journal publication]: This article discusses the Three Global Conditions for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use (3Cs) implementation framework, which follows the drivers-state-pressure-response approach for addressing biodiversity conservation on land.