

# Reporting Data on OECMs

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Protected Planet and the World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures



# UNEP-WCMC

The UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre is a centre of excellence on biodiversity.

We work to ensure science, knowledge and insight are at the heart of national and global policy.

We work with NGOs, research bodies, businesses and governments to place biodiversity at the forefront of decision-making considerations.







# Introduction to Protected Planet

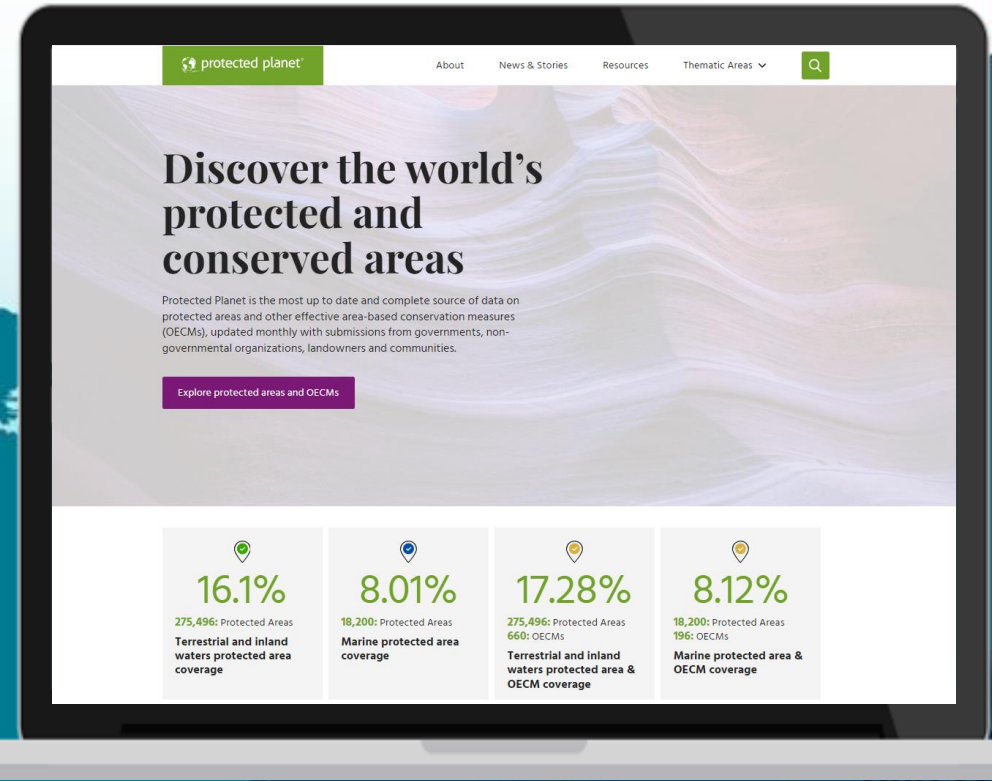




# protected planet

A platform for collating and sharing data on protected and conserved areas worldwide.

A joint product of IUCN and UNEP, managed by UNEP-WCMC.



protected planet®



WCMC

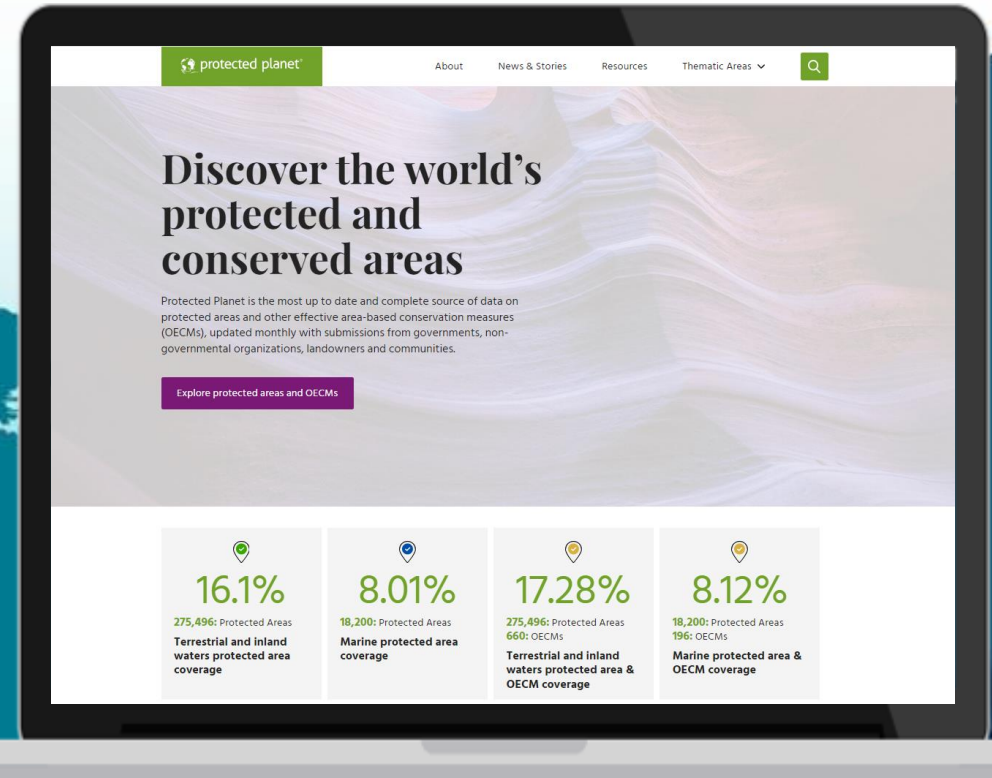


[www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net)

World Database on  
Protected Areas  
(WDPA)

World Database on  
Other Effective Area-  
based Conservation  
Measures  
(WD-OECM)

Global Database on Protected Area  
Management Effectiveness  
(GD-PAME)



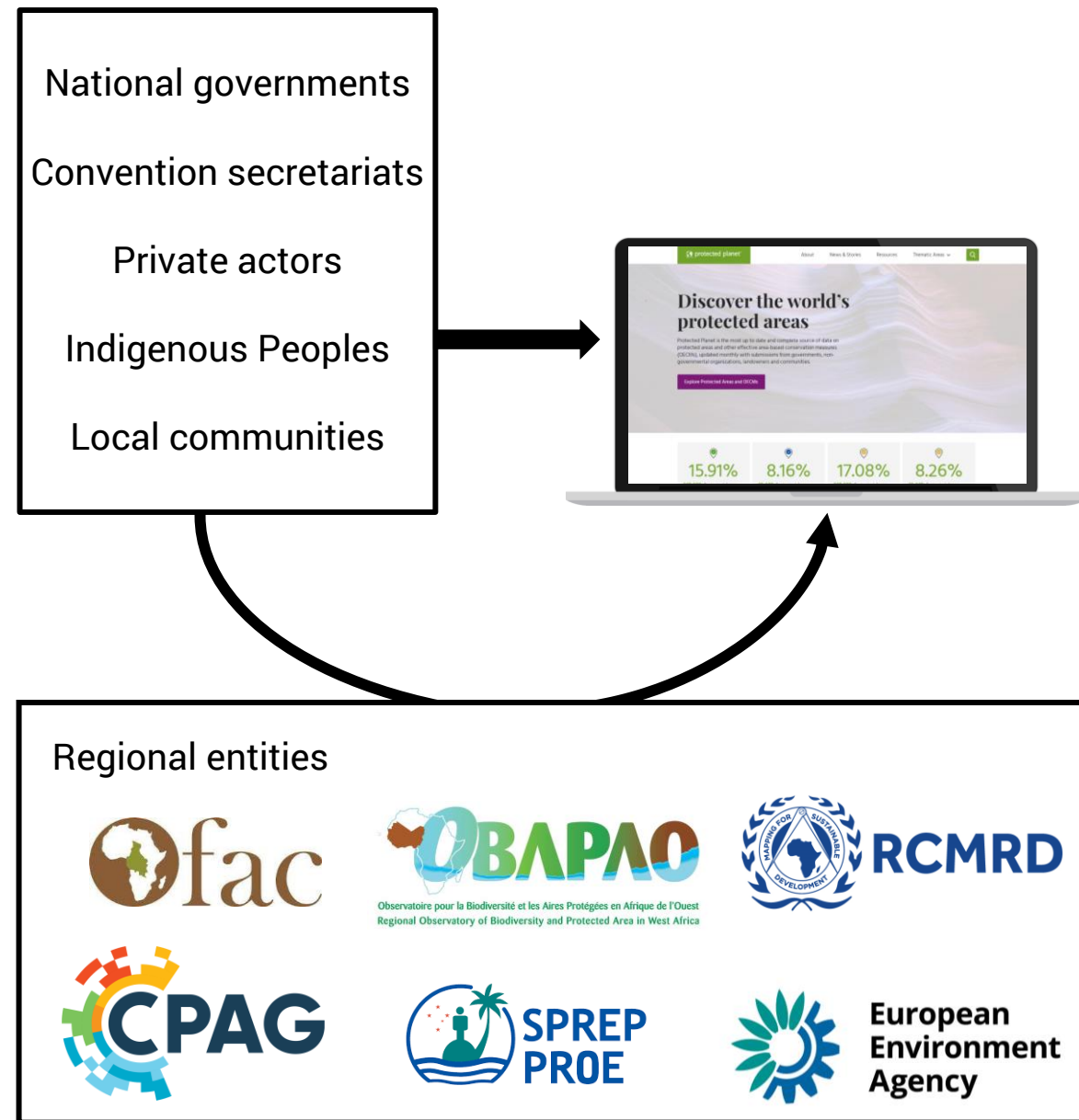


Over 400 data providers from 244 countries and territories.

A collaboration with all the world's national governments.

Regional entities facilitate data collection at a regional level and then feed data into these global databases\*.

Other data providers include convention secretariats, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and private actors.



\* Regional entities (in no particular order) include the Regional Resource Hub for East and Southern Africa (RRH), Observatory for Biodiversity and Protected Areas in West Africa (OBAPAO), Observatory for Central African Forests (COMIFAC OFAC), Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), Caribbean Protected Areas Gateway (CPAG), European Environment Agency

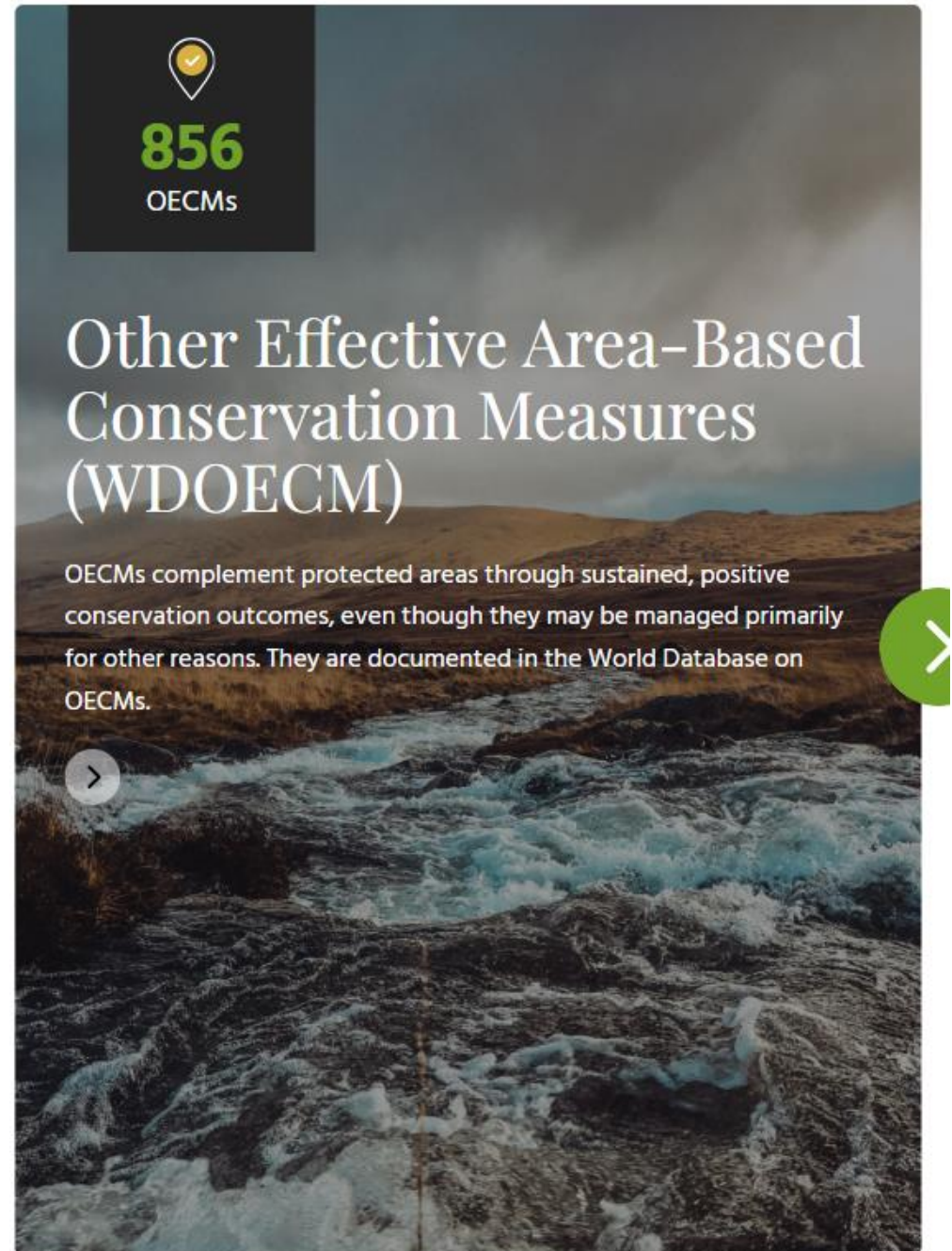
# The World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM)





# The WD-OECM

- Established in 2019.
- An evolving spatial database of other effective area-based conservation measures.
- As of April, it contains 856 OECMs, across 10 countries and territories.
- Terrestrial OECMs cover 1.18% of the land surface.
- Updated monthly.

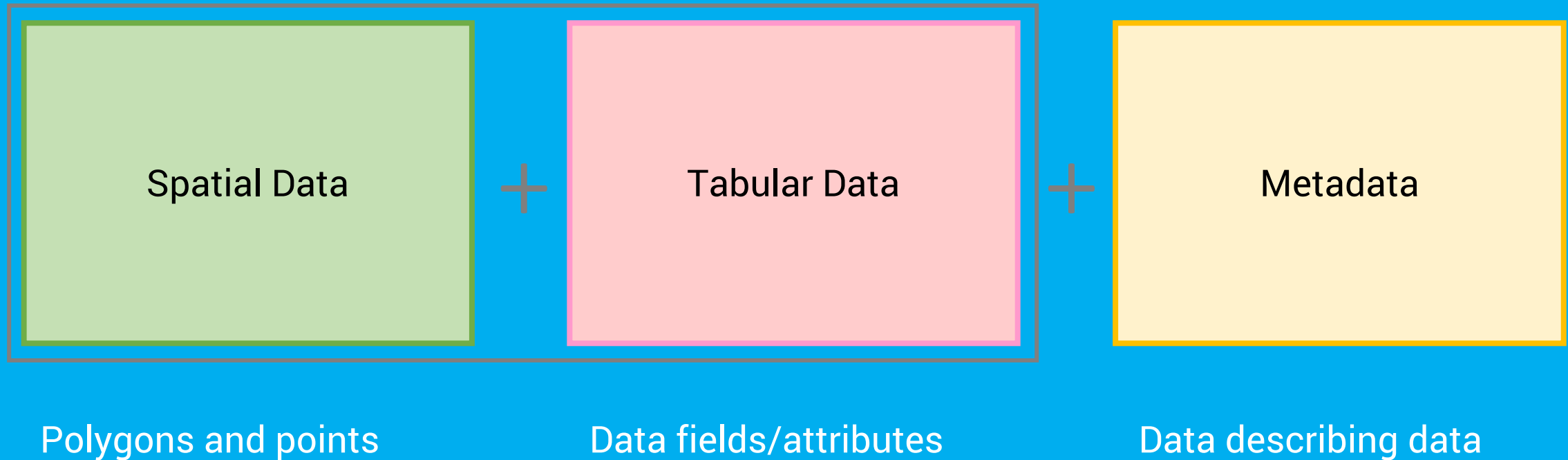




# Database structure

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GIS databases, including spatial and associated attribute data, plus source information:





# Reporting data

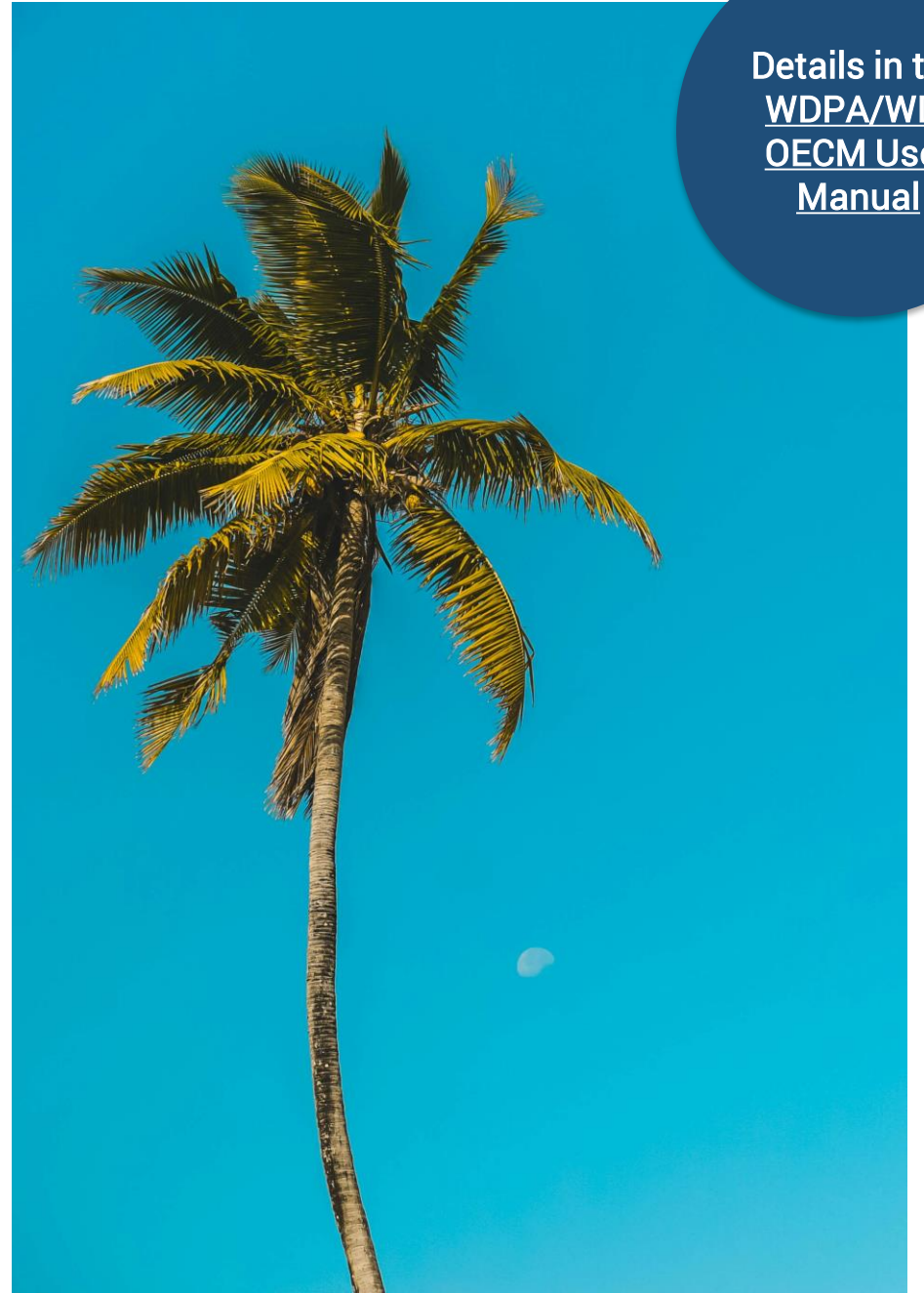
Once an OECM has been identified it can be reported to the WD-OECM.

Data can be submitted to Protected Planet by a range of data providers:

- Governments – most common
- NGOs
- Private actors
- Indigenous Peoples
- Local communities

The process to update data is described in the WDPA/WD-OECM User Manual.

Details in the  
[WDPA/WD-OECM User Manual](#)





# How to report data



Consent

Obtain consent from the governing authority



Data Standard

Format the data to meet the database standards



Verified

Verify the data either through:

- State verification (government)
- Expert verification (non-government)

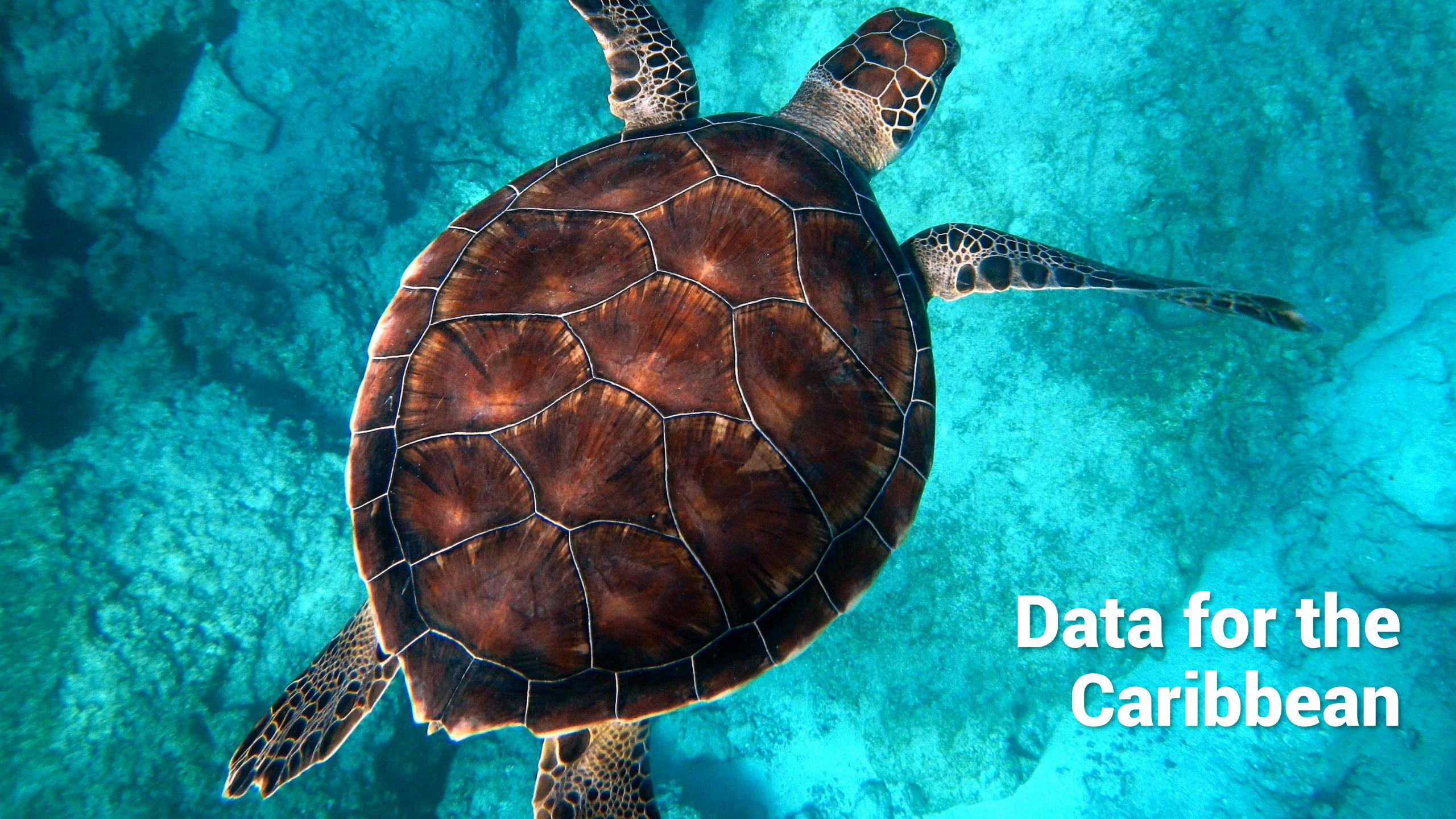
Meets the definition of an OECM

Spatial data and associated attribute data

Source information

Signed Data Contributor Agreement





**Data for the  
Caribbean**



# Data for the Caribbean

The Caribbean Protected Areas Gateway (CPAG) is the Regional Observatory for the Caribbean Region.

CPAG works to ensure protected and conserved area data is updated.

They facilitate data flows from national -> regional -> global (Protected Planet).



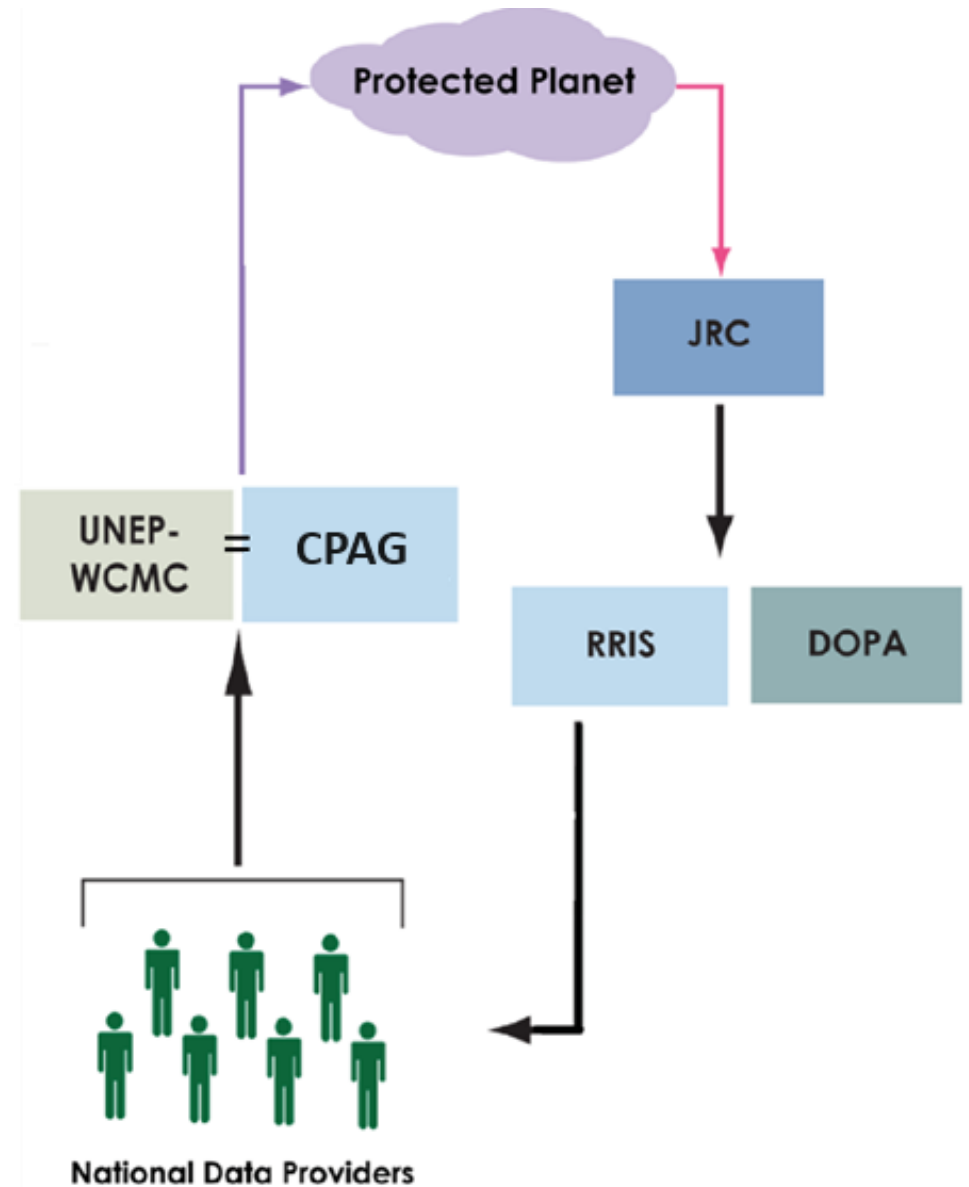


# Data for the Caribbean

National data providers will send protected and areas data to UNEP-WCMC and CPAG simultaneously (via email).

CPAG will support with providing up-to-date contacts in countries and collating data.

UNEP-WCMC will align the data to the WDPA/GD-PAME/WD-OECM data standards and integrate onto Protected Planet.





**Why report data?**



# Why report data

OECMs offer the opportunity to increase recognition and support for de-facto effective long-term conservation.

Reporting data provides recognition for the work and commitment of governments, private individuals, organisations and communities.

A complete overview of the world's protected areas and OECMs is an essential evidence-base:

- To measure progress towards globally achieved targets
- To inform new conservation action



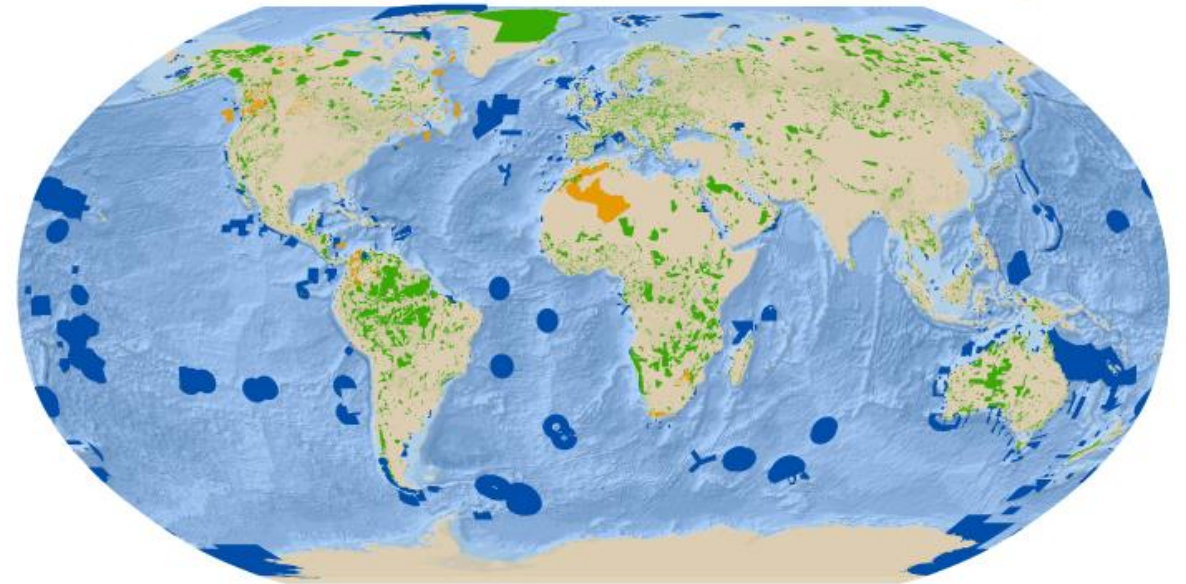
# Tracking progress toward international biodiversity targets

Formally mandated by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

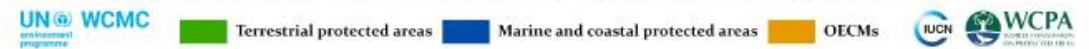
Provides the headline indicator for Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Used for official indicators on progress towards UN Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15, Life Below Water and Life on Land.

## Protected areas and OECMs of the world



Source: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2024). Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM) [On-line], April 2024, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net)



16.1%

275,496: Protected Areas

**Terrestrial and inland waters protected area coverage**



8.01%

18,200: Protected Areas

**Marine protected area coverage**



17.28%

275,496: Protected Areas  
660: OECMs

**Terrestrial and inland waters protected area & OECM coverage**



8.12%

18,200: Protected Areas  
196: OECMs

**Marine protected area & OECM coverage**



# Protected Planet Report 2024

Provides a picture of the state of protected and conserved areas around the world.

This enables accurate tracking towards global targets.

This year, the 2024 report will be launched – the first to monitor progress towards each element of Target 3.

Data submitted by June 2024 will be included in the analysis.







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# OECMs

# Lessons from the Cook Islands

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Benjamin Lucas, Programme Officer

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# OECEM work in the Cook Islands

Cook Islands National Environment Service in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC, SPREP, and IUCN Oceania.

Ran in-country workshop with stakeholders across government, non-government, private sector, and local communities.

Wrote discussion paper and provided ongoing support to facilitate recognition of first OECEM in Pacific region.

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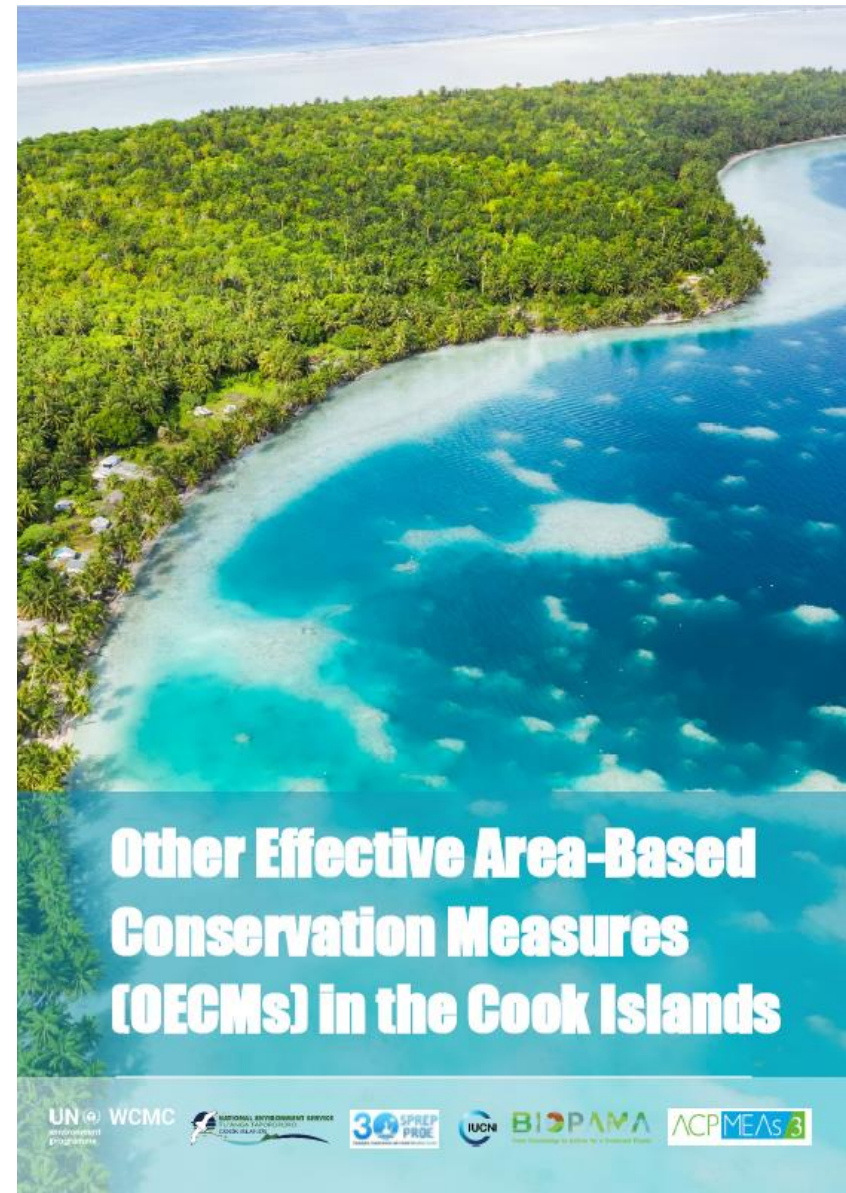
# Output: Discussion Paper

Pacific- and Cook Islands-specific information on OECMs, including case studies.

Benefits and potential drawbacks of OECM recognition.

Examples of potential OECMs in the Cook Islands.

Roadmap for carrying OECMs forward.



# Takitumu Conservation Area

An OECM in the Cook Islands, managed by a local community group primarily for protection of the breeding grounds of the endemic Rarotonga flycatcher, but also for its various other biodiversity values.

The site is managed primarily for conservation values. NES has worked with communities to complete a full OECM assessment, and the site is in the process of being reported to the WD-OECM via SPREP.

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