Appendix 1: Maps showing coverage of protected areas and OECMs where effectiveness assessments have been reported to the GD-PAME

The following maps are provided to supplement the statistics presented in the paper. The combination of PCA spatial coverage with effectiveness assessment data provides the basis for calculating the optional disaggregation of the KMGBF Target 3 Headline Indicator 'by effectiveness' (CBD, 2024). It is important to note several limitations to this approach. Firstly, it does not account for repeat assessments, which may indicate the existence of a well-established monitoring system. As a result, statistics may be inflated for countries and regions with large PCAs where assessments may be conducted intermittently compared with countries and regions with smaller PCAs where assessments may be carried out regularly. Secondly, the statistics presented here also do not provide insights into effectiveness beyond the existence of an assessment, i.e., they do not provide an indication of the quality of management, governance or achievement of conservation outcomes, or of trends in these elements over time. Thirdly, they do not distinguish between the types of assessment being used, meaning that a PCA where only some aspects of effectiveness (e.g. management processes) have been assessed is not distinguished from a PCA where all aspects of effectiveness, including governance quality and conservation outcomes, have been assessed. As outlined in the paper, recent improvements to the GD-PAME, seek to address these limitations and provide the basis for more meaningful insights in the future.

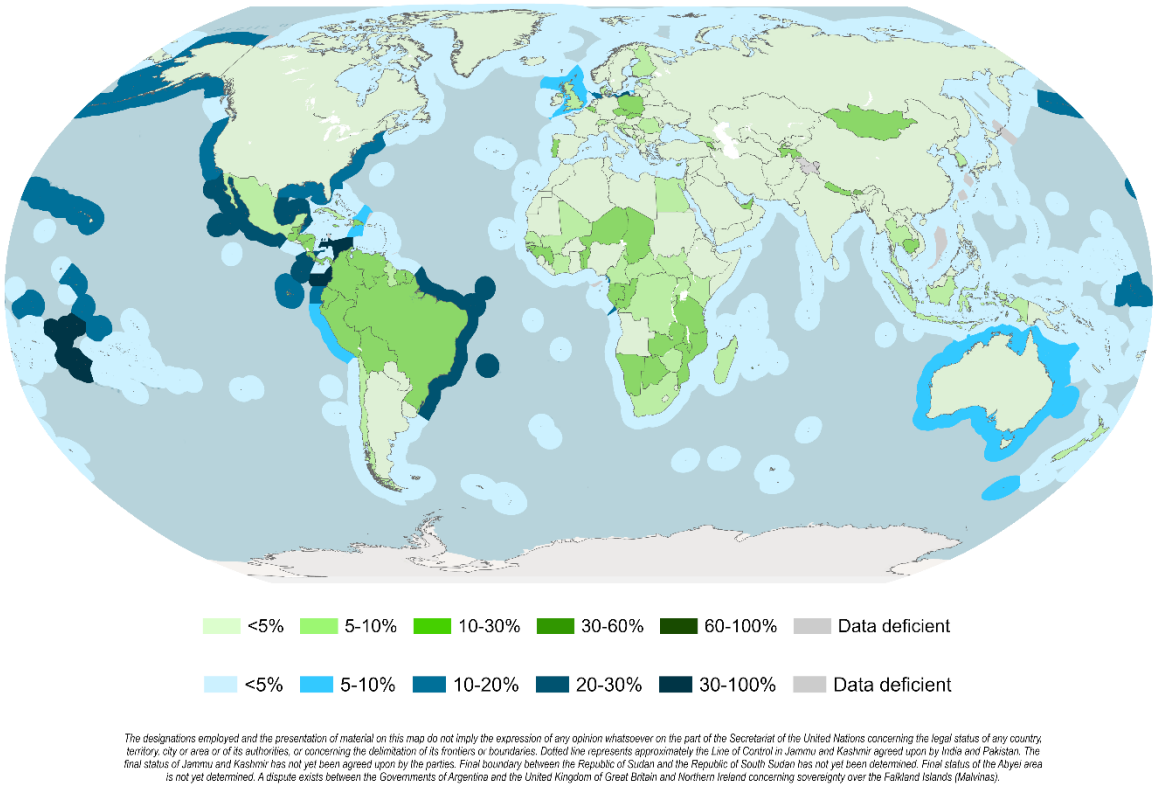

Figure 1 Per cent of national area covered by protected areas and OECMs where management effectiveness assessments have been reported to the GD-PAME (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2026). Coverage is shown for the terrestrial and inland waters realm and for the marine realm for both countries and territories.

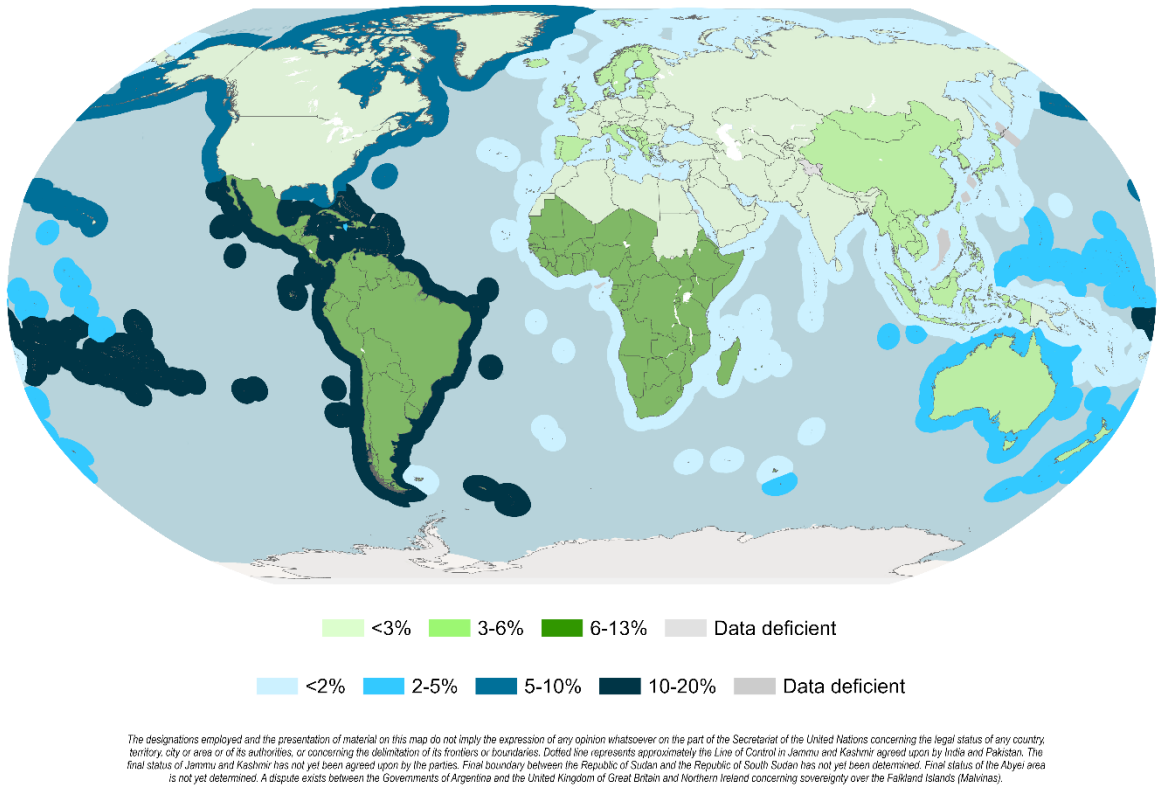

Figure 2 Per cent of sub-regional area covered by protected areas and OECMs where management effectiveness assessments have been reported to the GD-PAME (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2026). Coverage is shown for the terrestrial and inland waters realm and for the marine realm for 17 sub-regions (UNSD M49 Standard).

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Appendix 2: Methodology for calculating statistics

The January 2026 versions of the Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME) and World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas (WDPCA) were used to calculate all GD-PAME statistics presented in this paper. Additional restricted data reported to the WDPCA were also included in the statistics. These include protected area data for eight countries or territories that are not publicly available through Protected Planet and associated PAME data for three of these.

For all analyses (spatial and non-spatial), certain records were excluded from the WDPCA. These were proposed PCAs and sites with no reported designation status. For spatial analyses, protected area records with the international designation "UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB)" were also removed. UNESCO MAB sites were excluded on the basis that those reported to the WDPCA often include buffer or transition zones that in many cases are not protected areas. MAB core areas are usually designated as protected areas at the national level and are therefore already accounted for in coverage calculations. MAB sites reported to the WDPCA as OECMs were included in the analyses as these have been reported by data providers as meeting the OECM definition. Point data with no reported area were also excluded from spatial analysis. Whereas point data with a reported area were buffered to that area. The established limitations of this approach should be noted, including the potential for over- or underestimation of coverage and inaccuracies for sites spanning terrestrial and marine realms (Visconti et al., 2013).

To calculate the percentage of PCAs reported to the WDPCA with an effectiveness assessment reported to GD-PAME, the two databases were joined using the SITE_ID. This unique identifier is specific to each protected area or OECM and is consistent across both databases. The total number of unique SITE_IDs within GD-PAME and the WDPCA were used to obtain the percentage of both protected areas and OECMs with PAME assessments, ensuring that sites with multiple assessments were not counted more than once.

To calculate coverage statistics of PCAs with reported management effectiveness assessments, a spatial analysis was conducted following the methodology outlined on Protected Planet (Protected Planet, 2024). Statistics were calculated at the global, national and sub-regional level. For each analysis, the WDPCA was filtered for protected areas and OECMs with reported management effectiveness assessments. A flattened (dissolved) version of the data was created to avoid double-counting overlapping areas, counting areas as protected areas only where protected areas and OECMs overlapped. For all spatial analyses, areas were calculated in square kilometres using geodesic area calculations in WGS 1984.

Global coverage was calculated by dissolving the selected PCAs and intersecting this layer with a basemap that combines terrestrial country boundaries (UN Geodata), exclusive economic zones (EEZ) (Flanders Marine Institute, 2023) and 30-meter resolution global shoreline data (Sayre et al., 2018). The total area of terrestrial or marine PCAs was divided by total global terrestrial area (excluding Antarctica) or marine area, respectively.

National coverage was calculated by dissolving the filtered WDPCA by country or territory using the ISO3 field to remove overlaps within countries and/or territories. This layer was intersected with the basemap to assign PCAs as either terrestrial or marine. The terrestrial and marine PCA coverage was calculated for each country or territory by dividing the total area of terrestrial or marine PCAs by total terrestrial or marine area of that country or territory.

Sub-regional coverage was calculated by summing the values for countries and territories within each of the 17 sub-regions outlined by the UN Statistics Division M49 Standard.

References

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Protected Planet. (2024). *Calculating protected area and OECM coverage*. https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/resources/calculating-protected-area-coverage

Sayre, R., Noble, S., Hamann, S., Smith, R., Wright, D., Breyer, S., … Reed, A. (2019). A new 30 meter resolution global shoreline vector and associated global islands database for the development of standardized ecological coastal units. *Journal of Operational Oceanography*, *12*(sup2), S47–S56. https://doi.org/10.1080/1755876X.2018.1529714

Visconti, P., Di Marco, M., Álvarez-Romero, J. G., Januchowski-Hartley, S. R., Pressey, R. L., Weeks, R., & Rondinini, C. (2013). Effects of errors and gaps in spatial data sets on assessment of conservation progress. *Conservation biology*, *27*(5), 1000-1010. https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fcobi.12095

Appendix 3: Details for new GD-PAME additional data fields

Table 1 Optional data fields and examples of relevant guidance to support reporting (UNEP-WCMC, 2025). The form used for data submissions is available via this link (if you are interested in submitting data, please contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org to receive the latest version of the form).

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
ASMT_URL	**Effectiveness assessment hyperlink**	*Text (string) 254 characters*	A link to the assessment results that enables them to be viewed and downloaded. Data providers can also supply the assessment results (e.g. in Word, PDF or Excel format) and ask UNEP-WCMC to create a link. Note: If the link changes, please contact UNEP-WCMC to update it.	*Example 1:* Completed METT4.2 assessment form (excel). *Example 2:* IMET analysis report (pdf)
INFO_URL	**Supplementary information hyperlink**	*Text (string) 254 characters*	A link to additional supplementary information, other than the assessment results, which provides information about the site's effectiveness. Data providers can also supply this information in e.g. Word, PDF or Excel format and ask UNEP-WCMC to create a link. Note: If the link changes, please contact UNEP-WCMC to update it.	*Example 1:* Management effectiveness evaluation of Finland's Protected Areas 2023 *Example 2:* Research published in a scientific journal

[1] This column highlights *a selection* of tools that can provide a basis for reporting data to the GD-PAME– other tools may also be used as a basis for gathering the data for reporting. The tools outlined in this column have been extensively applied in the protected area context, but their applicability to OECMs requires further testing. Links to sections from IUCN WCPA best practice guidance for identifying, reporting, monitoring and strengthening OECMs are included as an additional resource.

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
GOV_ACT	**To what extent are key actors involved in decision-making relating to the site?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A,B,C or D)* A. Fully - Key actors are routinely involved in all relevant decision-making B. Partially - Key actors are routinely involved in some but not all relevant decision-making C. Minimally - Key actors are occasionally involved in relevant decision-making D. Not at all - Key actors are not involved in decision-making	Equitable governance depends on significant rightsholders and stakeholders ('*key actors*') being able to be involved in and thereby influence decisions that are important to them. Rightsholders are actors "socially endowed with legal or customary rights with respect to land, water and natural resources" (Borrini-Feyerabend et al. 2013). Stakeholders "possess direct or indirect interests and concerns about those, but do not necessarily enjoy a legally or socially recognised entitlement to them" (Borrini-Feyerabend et al. 2013). Not all actors will necessarily want or need to be involved in decision-making. This question asks about 'key' actors, meaning those who have a high or medium interest in the protected area or OECM and/or are likely to be positively or negatively affected by the PA or OECM's management (Franks 2023). *Relevant* decisions are decisions that are of interest to the key actors and/or are likely to positively or negatively affect them (Franks 2023).	**SAGE** Full and effective participation of all relevant actors in decision-making **METT4.2** Question 30: Are Indigenous people involved in management decisions? Question 31: Do local communities living in or near the protected area have input to management decisions? **IMET** PR10 Cooperation with stakeholders PR11 Appropriate benefits/assistance for local communities **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 4a: Assessment of roles and responsibilities of managers Worksheet 4b: Assessment of coordination and collaboration between managers Worksheet 4c: Assessment of rights-holders' engagement in management Worksheet 8a: Assessment of key management processes **Green List Standard 1.1** 1.1. Guarantee legitimacy and voice

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
			Occasional involvement is defined as ad hoc/irregular consultations on some issues. In rare cases, the governance authority may be the only key actor. In these cases, option A should be selected.	*1.1.4 Rights-holders and stakeholders are effectively involved in decision-making and the adaptive management of the site.* **MPA Guide** Enabling conditions **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See section *5.3.6 Applying Criterion 8: Equitable governance and management* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines
GOV_ASMT	**Is governance of the site periodically assessed and is action being taken to advance effective and equitable governance?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A,B or C)* A. Yes - Governance is periodically assessed and results are being used to improve governance B. Partially - Some ad hoc assessment of governance C. No - No assessment of governance has been carried out	Good governance is dependent on assessments (or equivalent processes) being carried out on a periodic basis (e.g. once every five years), with actions being taken in between assessments to address any gaps or weaknesses. This question asks both whether governance assessments are being conducted and whether their results are being used to improve governance. [2]	**SAGE** SAGE assessment (Phase 1: Preparation, Phase 2: Assessment) and implementation of action to improve governance (Phase 3) **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 4a: Assessment of roles and responsibilities of managers Worksheet 4b: Assessment of coordination and collaboration between managers Worksheet 4c: Assessment of rights-holders' engagement in management Worksheet 8a: Assessment of key management processes (Questions 1-5) **IMET**

[2] Equitable governance is defined by three key dimensions according to IUCN WCPA Guidance: **Recognition:** Acknowledgement and respect for a diversity of actors, as well as their rights, values and knowledge systems; **Procedure:** Inclusive, participatory and transparent decision-making and conflict resolution; **Distribution**: The equitable sharing of all costs and benefits.

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
				C2 Supporting/complying factors arising from the external political, institutional and social environment PR10 Cooperation with the stakeholders PR11 Appropriate benefits/assistance for local communities O/C3 Effects of management on stakeholders' quality of life **Green List Standard 1.1** 1.3 Enable Governance Vitality and Capacity to Respond Adaptively. **MPA Guide** Enabling conditions **Supplemental guidance for OECMs:** See section *5.3.6 Applying Criterion 8: Equitable governance and management* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
DP_BIO	**What types of biodiversity values have been identified for the site? (select all that apply)**	*Text (string) 254 characters. Data providers can select all that apply separated by semi-colons (A;B;C;D;E;F)* A. Rare, threatened or endangered species and ecosystems B. Natural ecosystems that are under-represented in protected area networks C. High level of ecological integrity or intactness D. Significant populations/extent of endemic or range-restricted species or ecosystems E. Important species aggregations such as spawning, breeding or feeding areas F. Ecological connectivity	An important aspect of designing and planning for the management of a protected area or OECM is identifying its biodiversity values. These biodiversity values can then be monitored over time to track whether management interventions are having the intended effect. The CBD defines biodiversity as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems." (CBD 1992). The types of biodiversity values listed here reflect the lists in IUCN Guidance for Protected Areas and OECMs (IUCN and WCPA 2017; Jonas, Wood and Woodley 2024).	**METT4.2** Protected Area attributes **IMET** CTX1.1 Basic data CTX.4 Key elements **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 1a: Assessment of values and attributes **Green List Standard 1.1** 2.1 – Identify and understand major site values. *Indicator 2.1.4 The major natural values and associated ecosystem services and cultural values of the site are clearly identified and understood.* **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See section *5.3.2 Applying Criterion 4: Important Biodiversity* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
DP_OTHER	**Have other values and/or associated functions, services been identified?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A,B or C)* A. Yes - Other values and/or associated functions and services have been identified B. Partially - Some other values, and/or associated functions and services have been identified C. No – No other values, and/or associated functions, services have been identified	Most protected areas and OECMs will have values beyond their biodiversity, and/or provide functions and services to local, and wider, human populations. These might include natural values, ecosystem functions and services, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic and other locally relevant values. Identifying these values and appropriately integrating them into a management plan (or equivalent) is an important aspect of design and planning. Natural values might include: ecological processes, landscape and connectivity values, geological and geomorphological features, paleontological values, scenic values and outstanding natural beauty (IUCN and WCPA 2017; Jonas, Wood and Woodley 2024). Ecosystem services might include: provisioning services such as the provision of food and water; regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, and disease; supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and cultural services such as the delivery of recreational, spiritual, religious and	**METT4.2** Protected Area attributes **IMET** CTX.4 Key elements CTX.6 Climate change CTX. 7 Ecosystem services **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 1a: Assessment of values and attributes **Green List Standard 1.1** 2.1 – Identify and understand major site values. *Indicator 2.1.4 The major natural values and associated ecosystem services and cultural values of the site are clearly identified and understood.* **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See *Section 2.5 – OECMs and other values* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
			other nonmaterial benefits (IUCN and WCPA 2017; Jonas, Wood and Woodley 2024). Cultural and spiritual values might include: recreational, religious, aesthetic, historical and social values related to tangible and intangible benefits that nature and natural features have for people, with a particular focus on those that contribute to conservation outcomes (e.g. traditional management practices on which key species or whole ecosystems have become reliant, or the societal support for conservation of landscapes for their quality in artistic expression or beauty) and intangible heritage, including cultural and spiritual practices (IUCN and WCPA 2017; Jonas, Wood and Woodley 2024).	

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
MGMT_OBSET	**Have management objectives been set for the identified values?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A, B, C or D)* A. Yes (biodiversity and other) – objectives set for some/all biodiversity and other values, functions and/or services B. Yes (biodiversity) – objectives set for some/all of the biodiversity values C. Yes (other) – objectives set for some/all other values, function and/or services D. No - Objectives have not been set for any values	This question asks data providers to report whether objectives have been identified for the values listed in DP_BIO and DP_OTHER. According to global definitions and guidance, OECMs are not required to be governed and managed with the objective of biodiversity conservation while protected areas are, by definition, managed with the objective of biodiversity conservation (Jonas, Wood and Woodley 2024). Regardless, agreeing on clear management objectives, based on a good understanding of the natural values and associated ecosystem service and cultural values of the site, and other appropriate social, cultural and economic goals and objectives, is good practice for effective area-based conservation.	**METT4.2** Protected Area Attributes – List the two most important protected area management objectives **IMET** P6 Objectives of the protected area **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 1b: Assessment of management objectives **Green List Standard 1.1** 3.1 Develop and implement a long-term management strategy *3.1.1 The site has a current management plan or functional equivalent which includes: a) the goals and objectives for management of the natural values and social and / or economic objectives (where relevant) […]* **MPA Guide** Enabling conditions; Stage of Establishment **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See *Section 2.4 – Management objectives for OECMs* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
MGMT_OBMAN	**Is management undertaken according to the site's objectives?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A, B, C or D)* A. Yes - The site is managed to achieve its objectives B. Partially - The site is partially managed to achieve its objectives C. No - The site is not managed to achieve its objectives D. Not applicable (no objectives set)	This question asks data providers to consider whether management activities are carried out in accordance with defined objectives (as identified in MGMT_OBSET). In OECMs where biodiversity conservation is a secondary or ancillary objective, management activities may not be focused on conserving the biodiversity values described in DP_BIO. Instead, they might be focused on the values described in DP_OTHER or on other values. Regardless of its objectives, an OECM is defined by its ability to conserve its identified biodiversity values as a result of its management. This question asks data providers to consider whether management activities are carried out in accordance with defined objectives, regardless of whether those objectives relate to biodiversity conservation. Note: 'Management actions' can include a decision to leave the site untouched (Jonas, Wood and Woodley 2024; Dudley 2008). For protected areas or OECMs where this decision has been	**METT4.2** Question 2 – Is management undertaken according to agreed objectives? **IMET** P4 Management plan (Adequacy of the objectives to the needs of conservation) P5 Working plan (Adequacy of the activities and results in relation to the objectives of the management plan) P6 Objectives of the protected area PR7 Managing the key values and threats of the PA with specific actions **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 1b: Assessment of management objectives **Green List Standard 1.1** 3.1 Develop and implement a long-term management strategy *Indicator 3.1.2 The site can demonstrate that management activities and policies, and/or legislation and regulations are being implemented and are consistent with the management plan (or equivalent).* **MEPCA** d) Are management measures implemented for the area to achieve its objectives for conservation?

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
			taken, data providers should select option A or B rather than option C or D.	**MPA Guide**: Level of Protection; Stage of Establishment; Enabling conditions **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See *Section 2.4 – Management objectives for OECMs* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines and Section *5.3.4 Applying Criterion 6: In situ conservation* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines
MGMT_ADAPT	**Are management actions regularly monitored, evaluated and adapted?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A, B, C, or D)* A. Yes - Monitoring and evaluation system is in place and results are regularly used to adapt and improve management actions B. Partially - Monitoring and evaluation system is in place but results do not feed back into management C. Minimally - Some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation of management actions D. No – No monitoring/evaluation of management actions	Management effectiveness depends on adapting management actions when needed to ensure they are supporting the achievement of the PA's or OECM's objectives. This is possible only when management actions are monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis. This question focuses on the extent to which *management actions* are being monitored, evaluated and adapted. This could include, for example processes to manage visitors or conducting patrols. The monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity values (e.g. the status of endangered species or other values identified in DP_BIO) is covered in MGMT_MON.	**METT4.2** Question 20 Are management activities regularly monitored, evaluated and adapted? **IMET** PR15 Monitoring systems for natural and cultural resources O/P1 Activities implementation of the work/action plan **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheets 9a: Assessment of implementation of planning Worksheet 9b: Assessment of implementation approaches Worksheet 10: Assessment of outputs **Green List Standard 1.1** 1.3 Enable governance vitality and capacity to respond adaptively

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
				Indicator *1.3.1 - Procedures are in place to ensure that results from monitoring, evaluation and consultation are used to inform management and planning processes including the establishment of goals and objectives* **MPA Guide** Enabling conditions; Stage of Establishment **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See *Section 7 – Monitoring OECMs* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines
MGMT_STAFF	**Are there enough people to manage the site to achieve its objectives?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A, B or C)* A. Yes - Adequate to meet all objectives B. Partially - Adequate to meet some objectives C. No - Inadequate to meet objectives	This question captures information relating to staffing capacity which is key to successful management of protected areas and OECMs.	**METT4.2** Question 10 – Are there enough people to manage the PA? **IMET** I2 Current Staffing **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 7a: Assessment of human capacity **Green List Standard 1.1** 3.1 Develop and implement a long-term management strategy *Indicator 3.1.4 The site has adequate numbers of appropriately trained staff, led by an effective management team, to implement all aspects of its management plan in the long term*

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
				MPA Guide Enabling conditions **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See section *8.3 Enhancing management and monitoring of OECMs* in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines
MGMT_BUDGT	**Is the current budget sufficient to manage the site to meet its objectives?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A, B or C)* A. Yes - Sufficient to meet all objectives B. Partially - Sufficient to meet some objectives C. No - Insufficient to meet objectives	This question captures information relating to resourcing which is key to successful management of protected areas and OECMs.	**METT4.2** Question 12 – Is the current budget sufficient? **IMET** I3 Current budget **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 7b: Assessment of financial resources **Green List Standard 1.1** 3.1 Develop and implement a long-term management strategy *Indicator 3.1.6 Financial constraints are not threatening the capacity of management to achieve the site's objectives* **MPA Guide** Enabling conditions **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See section *8.5 Increasing financial support for OECMs* IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
MGMT_THRTS	**Are the threats to the main values of the site being addressed?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A, B, C or D)* A. Yes – Threats are being comprehensively addressed by management B. Mostly - Most of the significant threats are being addressed by management C. Minimally - Management of threats is only being conducted at a minimal level D. No - Threats are not being addressed by management	Protected Areas and OECMs should deliver positive outcomes for biodiversity, which requires measures to address existing or anticipated threats to biodiversity values. A threat assessment will identify the threats that are important for the biodiversity values – guidance on assessing threats and management responses to these threats is provided in existing assessment tools and frameworks (See for example IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines and Conservation Standards).	**METT4.2** 33 – Are the threats to the main values of the protected area being effectively addressed? **IMET** CTX5.1 Threats C3 Threats **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 2: Analysis of factors affecting the property **Green List Standard 1.1** 3.4 Manage threats *Indicator 3.4.1 The site management is implementing a work programme that identifies effective responses to each of the major threats to (a) major site values identified under Criterion 2.3 or (b) the achievement of the site's goals and objectives including long term and 'external' threats* **MPA Guide** Level of Protection **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See section *5.3.4 Applying Criterion 6: In situ conservation* IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
MGMT_MON	**Are biodiversity values monitored over time?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A, B or C)* A. Yes - Monitoring and evaluation system in place and results are regularly used to adapt and improve management actions B. Partially - Some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation C. No - No monitoring/evaluation	Effective conservation depends on understanding the status of biodiversity values and how this is changing over time. This is essential to ensuring that management actions can be adapted in response to shortfalls in meeting objectives or in response to change, including emerging biodiversity trends and threats. This question asks whether biodiversity values (as defined in Question DP_BIO) are being monitored. In both protected areas and OECMs, monitoring of biodiversity values is essential to determine whether the site is achieving conservation outcomes (Question OUT_BIO). The choice of monitoring system will vary in different contexts and might include or combine formal scientific approaches, Indigenous or traditional knowledge, citizen science, and information from resource managers, as appropriate. As outlined in good practice guidelines, traditional knowledge and expert opinion should also be used, in addition to scientific	**METT4.2** 9 - Resource Inventory 19 - Research 35A-C Additional points – Condition of natural values **IMET** PR15 Systems for monitoring natural and cultural resources **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 11: Assessment of monitoring programme of the state of conservation **Green List Standard 1.1** 3.7 Measure Success *Indicator 3.7.1 For each of the major site values identified […] a monitoring system is in place and a set of performance measures has been defined and documented, which provides an objective basis for determining whether the associated value is being successfully protected.* **MEPCA** e) Does monitoring take place which helps to assess progress towards achieving conservation outcomes? **MPA Guide** Enabling conditions; Stage of Establishment **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:**

Field Name	Full Name	Accepted values	Details	Relevant sections from a selection of effectiveness assessment tools, frameworks & guidance[1]
			knowledge where relevant (Jonas, Wood and Woodley, 2024).	See Section *5.3.4 Applying Criterion 6: In situ conservation* and *Section 7 – Monitoring OECMs*, in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines
OUT_BIO	**Have biodiversity values improved or been maintained since the last assessment?**	*Text (string) 254 characters (A, B, C or D)* A. Substantially B. Partially C. No D. Unknown E. Not applicable (first assessment)	Protected Areas and OECMs should maintain or enhance biodiversity values, and, depending on context, associated cultural values and ecosystem functions/ services. While the previous question (MGMT_MON) asks whether monitoring is taking place, this question focuses on whether that monitoring has shown that biodiversity values have been maintained or enhanced.	**METT4.2** 35. Condition of natural values 37. Condition of indicator species 38. Condition of habitats **IMET** O/C1 Achievement of long-term conservation objectives of the management O/C2 Conditions and trends of the key conservation elements of the protected area **Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit 2.0** Worksheet 11: Assessment of monitoring programme of the state of conservation **Green List Standard 1.1** 4.1 Demonstrate conservation of major natural values **MEPCA** f) Is the area achieving its conservation outcomes? **Supplemental Guidance for OECMs:** See Section *5.3.4 Applying Criterion 6: In situ conservation* and *Section 7 – Monitoring OECMs*, in IUCN WCPA Good Practice Guidelines

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