

# Designing a platform for area-based conservation

A contribution to the action agenda for Nature and People

**UN**  **WCMC**  
environment  
programme

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# 1 Introduction

Protecting, restoring and using biodiversity sustainably is of critical importance to people and nature across the world. Biodiversity and associated ecosystem services strengthen resilience to climate change and underpin our global economy, making biodiversity a high-value resource.

The profile of biodiversity is being raised in political forums worldwide, and many commitments are being made by a range of actors (governments, UN agencies, IGOs, NGOs, civil societies, private sector and other relevant actors) that contribute towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. These commitments are key to the achievement of climate and biodiversity policy targets and goals that are designed to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and incentivise restoration and resilience.

However, recognising and encouraging concrete commitments and actions to area-based conservation from all non-state actors, including different sectors and civil society, is currently lacking. This is, in part, because a plethora of online platforms relevant to biodiversity commitments already exist under different intergovernmental and voluntary processes, making it difficult to keep track of global efforts on biodiversity, estimate impact and identify key gaps while making people feel part of the solution. Furthermore, it is often not clear whether, and how, private sector and civil society actors can engage with multilateral processes to ensure that their conservation actions are recognised in the delivery of, and accounting for, global targets.

2020 is being flagged as the 'super year' for biodiversity action and a number of key events will be taking place, including the IUCN World Conservation Congress, the UN Ocean Summit and the UN Biodiversity Conference in 2020, which will consider the adoption of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These events offer an opportunity for public and private stakeholders to make new commitments and establish coherent platforms to build momentum.

At the margins of the 2018 UN Biodiversity Conference, the governments of Egypt and China and the CBD Secretariat launched the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People<sup>1</sup> to showcase concrete commitments and inspire strengthened action towards the final phase of implementation of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Following this, an international workshop<sup>2</sup> was organized in The Hague from April 11 - 12, 2019 by PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, the Netherlands Ministries of Agriculture, Nature and Food and of Infrastructure and Water Management, in collaboration with IDDRI, IUCN, IVM-VU, Earthmind, and UNEP-WCMC, to explore what the Action Agenda for Nature and People, prior to COP-15 and as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, could look like and would entail in practice.

As a contribution to the Action Agenda, UNEP-WCMC and Earthmind, with support from the Netherlands Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management reviewed existing online platforms that capture information on area-based commitments to conserve biodiversity and where possible identified commitments on 'area-based conservation measures'. A discussion document (summarised in Annex 1 and appended at the end) was prepared as a contribution to the development of the post-2020 to help clarify the terms used in "area based conservation measures", and was used in the CBD thematic workshop on area-based conservation measures for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (1-3

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/cop/cop-14/announcement/nature-action-agenda-egypt-to-china-en.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.pbl.nl/en/publications/operationalising-the-action-agenda-for-nature-and-people-workshop-report>

December 2019). For the purposes of this exercise a 'commitment' is defined as an action, either pledged or implemented, that contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity from stakeholders across all sectors.

The first stage of the review involved identifying a range of criteria to capture information on key features of commitment platforms, such as the purpose, scope, users' identification, user interaction, and the systems for monitoring and evaluation of commitments (Table 1). These criteria were selected in order to get a better understanding of what an ideal Action Agenda portal for area-based conservation measures ought to contain, and whether there were existing systems available that could be modified for this purpose to reduce save development costs and avoid duplication of effort.

The second stage involved identifying a range of commitment platforms. These included both spatial (i.e. area-based) and non-spatial commitment platforms. A non-exhaustive list of the 20 platforms promising were identified. An overview of some key front-end design and functionality elements were highlighted, which can be seen in Annex 2.

Finally, each platform was assessed against a range of criteria (Table 1) in order to identify lessons that could be drawn from these existing efforts and make recommendations for a future Action Agenda platform for area-based conservation commitments.

**Table 1: Criteria used in review, and justification**

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Data type</b>
Purpose and Scope	Highlight rationale for collecting commitments data, and outline relevant commitments	Qualitative
Organisations involved	Organisations leading development of portal, and any partners involved to identify management and funding processes	Qualitative
Stage of establishment (in development, recently launched, well-established)	Determine whether platform is under development or currently available	Qualitative
Hosts spatial or non-spatial commitments	Identify whether any area-based commitments are recorded within the platform	Qualitative
Frequency of update	Identify how often new commitments are added to the platform	Qualitative
Target audience	Identify who is intended to use the platform, such as private sector, education, communities etc.	Qualitative
Number of registered users	Identify number of users who have register to upload a commitment on the platform	Quantitative
Number of commitments	Track total number of commitments on date of review (November 2019)	Quantitative
Accountability - Reporting on commitments encouraged	Identify whether the platform encourages those making pledges to periodically provide public progress reports and third-party audits	Yes/No
Measurable	Whether a baseline start date (and estimated end date) are available to track change over time	Yes/No
Trackable	Whether accountable individuals/organisations are identified	Yes/No
User-driven search	Whether user can search using key terms/categories/tags	Yes/No
Spatial visualisation	Whether the geographical distribution of commitments hosted on the platform is shown	Yes/No
Data downloadable	Whether all or some of the data is available for download as csv or pdf file	Yes/No

## 2 Overview of commitments and lessons learnt

This section provides a summary of the findings from reviewing the 18 commitment platforms that were assessed against the criteria.

### 1.1 Purpose and Scope

In most cases, it was clear why these platforms were developed and which actors were being targeted. A range of purposes were identified including, but not limited to:

- Tracking progress towards national and international policy goals, for example, voluntary commitments towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Aichi Targets, the Paris Agreement and the Bonn Challenge, among others;
- Capturing commitments such as the ones included in the Sustainable Development Goals Partnerships Platform, the UN Ocean Conference, and Our Ocean Conference voluntary commitments portals and the Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress;
- Recording commitments by both state and non-state parties to reduce carbon emissions and engage in carbon offsetting, for example, the Climate Action Tracker and the UNFCCC Interim Registry of NDCs; and
- Recording area-based conservation commitments, as can be seen in the Voluntary Conservation Area Registry.

In terms of scope, many of the platforms considered key information such as the ones included in list:

- Geographical scale (global, country, regional);
- Name of company, group etc. submitting the action/commitment to action;
- Type of actor (non-state);
- Title and brief description of what they are trying to achieve;
- Themes for targets to which it refers;
- Support achievement of key policy goals;
- Timeframe for implementation;
- Stage of implementation; and
- Budgetary details, noting where double-counting may present an issue to accurate reporting.

For platforms specifically addressing area-based conservation, key information should also include

- Area size and location;
- Area owner or manager;
- Area-based conservation management plan with specific conservation measures;
- Area-based conservation performance reports (e.g. annually); and
- As appropriate, third party audits of management plans and performance reports.

## 1.2 End User Analysis

Each platform that was reviewed identified a number of distinct types of users. The types of users included:

- Those providing and uploading data and information on commitment to actions and actions which initially may focus on non-state actors but may be extended to governments at a later stage. One potential benefit for these users is awareness of related activities within a country or region, facilitating networking/maximizing joint benefits, and sharing lessons learned and methods.
- Those who download the data for reporting on progress towards specific targets and those who use the data to understand the current 'on-the-ground' activities.
- Those who would like to support the conservation area either as donors or investors to the area's conservation and sustainable use activities or as buyer or consumers of these activities. Hence, the platform should provide links to ways stakeholders could support the conservation commitments.

It is important to make the distinction between users who will submit their pledges (i.e putting data in), and users who will explore and analyse trends in these pledges for conservation benefit (i.e getting data out). It is expected that a platform tracking area-based commitment to actions will have multiple categories of users, therefore, the end user will require the option to filter the data in response to their needs.

Additional user needs analysis should be undertaken to inform the development of the platform.

## 1.3 Visualization and Functionality

Of the 18 platforms reviewed, 7 (39%) offered spatial visualisation of the commitments. For example, the [NAZCA](#) (Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action) portal displays 22,470 actions in an interactive map, offering the user the opportunity to filter the available data visually. This is an important feature of that allows the user to visualize the geographic distribution of commitments.

Thirteen of the 18 platforms, allowed a user to interrogate the data, by using bespoke search terms and a range of criteria for filtering, including by geographical location.

Additionally, half (9) of the platforms offered user data download options, which supports the use of commitments data by a range of users. Download options vary, with some platforms, such as the Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress, offering country-scale data downloads as a csv file. The UN Ocean Conference commitments portal also offers users the option to download all available data in csv format. The VCA Registry allows users to download an area's conservation management plan, performance reports, and independent audits.

## 1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Of the 18 platforms reviewed, 8 (44%) encouraged users to report on progress towards the commitments they had made. These platforms provided options to ensure that actors making these commitments were publically accountable, and enabled independent verification. An example platform

is the [VCA registry](#). This platform also requests updates at regular intervals and encourages reporting of delivery when the commitment is implemented.

In general, in order to assess the extent to which commitment to actions are achieved, and their impact on the wider protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services, monitoring and evaluation is essential. Establishing a reporting process can help to maintain the accountability of actors in delivering on their commitment to actions, and provide useful status updates that can be used to illustrate progress on the platform. Different levels of reporting and monitoring can be expected of different actors, for example, reporting requirements for governments or businesses are likely to be more rigorous than for schools, and these expectations can be laid out through guidance material. Reporting protocol and indicators should be developed with the final reporting structure in mind, in order to ensure that data formats match these needs where possible.

# 3 Recommendations

A number of important recommendations can be drawn from the review. Examples of a good use of these features can be seen in Annex 3.

- **Purpose and scope** - Each platform that was reviewed has a clearly defined purpose and scope. This is critical for ensuring that the platform is fit for purpose and achieves its overall objectives in terms of user accessibility, usability and generated impact.
- **End user analysis** - Undertaking a user needs research process provides extremely valuable insights into which of the options listed in this document will be most relevant to the end users. The type of platform to be developed should be informed by its potential users, both those putting data into the system and those getting data out. Users have varying needs depending on their audience, sector and technical ability, and this needs to be known from the outset of design and implementation.
- **Visualization and Functionality** - A key lesson from the review of the 18 platforms was the importance of an interactive interface, with category-specific filters and a search bar.
- **Sustainability** - In order to get buy in and ensure the longevity of the platform, it is recommended that processes are put in place to enable it to be self-sustaining. For example, ongoing maintenance will need to be considered, as will the financial sustainability of platform and mechanisms for following up on submissions.
- **Communications** - Any option would require a strong component dedicated to communication and dissemination of information on the platform. Example content could include a monthly overview of updates to the platform, and users can be supported in sharing their pledges by offering a 'Tweet button', or other similar links to social media.
- **Scaling up efforts** - Scale up listing of area-based conservation commitments on existing platforms including the CBD Action Agenda portal, Protected Planet, and the VCA Registry, **notably for non-state actors**, such as the African Model Forests Network in central Africa and the wildlife ranching sector in southern Africa; and innovative public sector initiatives such as the Essential Ecosystem Areas programme of the Government of Indonesia and the European Union's programme on green infrastructure.
- **Recognition and Accountability** – Online platforms offer area owners/managers the opportunity to be recognised for their conservation commitments, but at the same time to be accountable to their stakeholders and their public by demonstrating the conservation measures they are undertaking and the results of these efforts.
- **Visualization** - The visual interface and user responsive design is key to achieve buy-in and draw submissions to the website. Important functionalities include an easy navigation, different language options, a live pledge country or progress reports, a responsive design and the ability for users to add commitments to the platform.

# Annex 1: Clarifying terms used in “area-based conservation”

With the adoption of a new global biodiversity framework in 2020, there is a critical opportunity to set the world on a path to a sustainable future for biodiversity. Area based conservation, both in terrestrial and marine realms, is an important element of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and there is no doubt that it will also be essential to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

However, the proliferation of terms used to describe approaches to area-based conservation has created confusion, at times hampering discussions on their role in the post-2020 framework. This discussion document seeks to reduce this confusion by proposing a categorisation of terms commonly used for approaches to area-based conservation.

The CBD thematic workshop on area-based conservation measures for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (1-3 December 2019) is a key opportunity to facilitate focussed discussions on key priorities for area-based conservation, thereby informing the development of the framework.

## 1.1 Three clusters of area-based conservation

We describe the three following groups of area-based conservation as follows:

- **Protected Areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)** cover the two broad, internationally-defined categories often used to describe area-based conservation in the context of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. Either of the two terms can be used to describe areas under the governance of governments, private actors, indigenous peoples and local communities, or combinations of actors. They may or may not be legally designated (see accepted definitions on next page).
- **Area-based conservation management or governance approaches** are applied with conservation objectives and/or outcomes. Although PAs and OECMs will often be subject to one or more of these, an approach can also exist independently of PAs and OECMs. This approach can exist independently of PAs and OECMs. Crucially, the term used to refer to a particular approach cannot be used to infer whether it aligns with the PA or OECM definition and approaches need to be assessed on a case-by case basis. Governance of these approaches can be under governments, private actors, indigenous peoples and local communities, or combinations of actors.
- **Areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services** are areas that have been recognised as important for biodiversity and ecosystem services, irrespective of how these areas are governed or managed. They are generally identified either using a recognised standard set of criteria, or using systematic conservation planning approaches. These areas may overlap geographically with any other group.

### **Stage of Establishment**

In addition to the different groups mentioned above, approaches to area-based conservation may fall wholly or partially into either of the following "Stages of Establishment":

- **Implemented:** activated or fully put in place. It is then expected that approach to area-based conservation will be operational and reported on, with a management plan and reporting processes in place.
- **Proposed or Pledged:** a commitment has been made by one or more stakeholders that they will govern and manage an area in a particular way, but this commitment has not yet been fully put into action.

## **1.2 Protected Areas & OECMs**

Protected Areas - '*A geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives*' (CBD, 1992). '*A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values*' (IUCN, 2008). Lopoukhine & Dias (2012) note that these definitions are broadly compatible.

There are over 1,600 different terms used at regional, national and local level to describe measures that meet this definition.

Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) - '*A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values*' (CBD, 2018). An, as yet, unknown number of terms, used at regional, national and local level, may describe measures that meet this definition.

## **1.3 Area-based management or governance approaches**

These cover many management or governance approaches that are applied to specific geographic areas and have objectives and/or outcomes relevant to conservation and sustainable use. PAs and OECMs may be subject to one or more of these, but they may also apply to areas beyond PAs and OECMs.

Some examples:

- **Territories of Life (ICCA):** Territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (full definition here: <https://www.iccaconsortium.org/index.php/discover/>).
- **Verified Conservation Areas (VCA):** A voluntary commitment to area-based conservation which can include preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration, or enhancement of the natural environment (<http://earthmind.org/vca>).
- **Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA):** Nearshore waters and associated coastal and marine resources that are managed at a local level by the coastal communities, land-owning groups,

partner organizations, and/or collaborative government representatives who reside or are based in the immediate area.

- **Certification Schemes for responsible production and consumption** include measures for area-based conservation, notably in sectors such as agriculture, extractive industries, fisheries, forestry, tourism, and water.
- **Restoration areas** are areas managed in a way that assists the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed (Society for Ecological Restoration, 2004).
- **Sacred Natural Sites** are areas of land or water having special spiritual significance to peoples and communities (IUCN 2008).
- **Connectivity Areas** are landscapes and seascapes managed in a coordinated way to allow the unimpeded m

## 1.4 Areas of importance for biodiversity & ecosystem services

These are areas that have been identified as being important for biodiversity and ecosystem services irrespective of management, governance or designation. However, they may overlap geographically with any other measure.

Some examples:

- **Ecologically or Biologically Sensitive Areas (EBSA)**: 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. (<https://www.cbd.int/ebsa/about>)
- **Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)**: Sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. (IUCN, 2016).
- **Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA)**: Areas that need special protection because of their significance for recognized ecological or socio-economic or scientific reasons and which may be vulnerable to damage by international maritime activities. (IMO, 2005)
- **Wilderness Areas** are biologically and ecologically largely intact landscapes that are mostly free of human disturbance. (Watson et al., 2016)
- **Areas identified as Critical Habitats** as defined by the International Financial Corporation Performance Standard 6 (IFC PS6)
- **Nationally equivalent systems**: For example, in France the Zones Naturelles d'Intérêt Ecologique Faunistique et Floristique (ZNIEFF) identify and describe areas which have the greatest ecological interest for hosting biodiversity heritage. In 2007, Mexico published an analysis of the gaps and omissions in the conservation of biodiversity with detailed interactive mapping (Conabio-Conanp-TNC-Pronatura-FCF, UANL. 2007).

## Annex 2: Elements of existing commitments to actions platforms

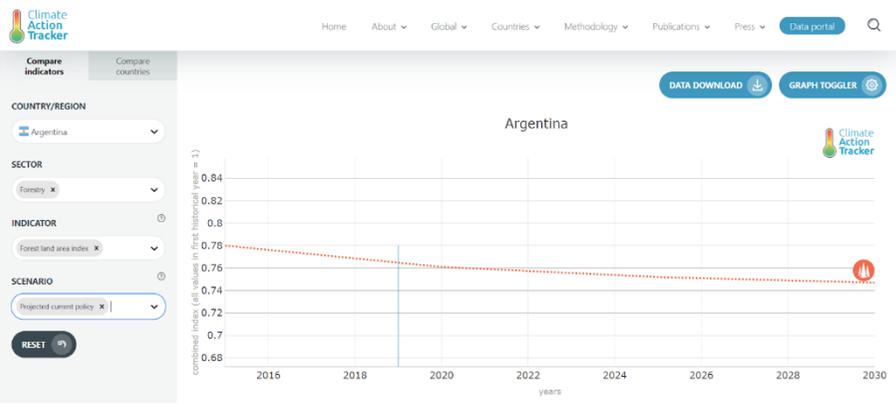
These elements could be incorporated into an inclusive platform to track area-based commitments by all stakeholders.

Name of commitment platform	Submit new commitment	Reporting	Spatial visualisation of commitments	Searchable interface	Data downloadable
NAZCA (Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action) Portal (UNFCCC)	✓		✓	✓	
Sustainable Development Goals Partnerships Platform	✓	✓		✓	✓
SDG Action Campaign	✓		✓	✓	
UN Ocean Conference	✓	✓	✓		✓
Paris 2015 – Tracking country climate pledges					
Climate Action Tracker (CAT)				✓	✓
UNFCCC Action Pledges	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Climate Neutral Now Pledge	✓	✓		✓	

<b>Name of commitment platform</b>	<b>Submit new commitment</b>	<b>Reporting</b>	<b>Spatial visualisation of commitments</b>	<b>Searchable interface</b>	<b>Data downloadable</b>
<b>Paris Pledge for Action</b>				✓	
<b>Spanish Climate Action Platform</b>	✓	✓			
<b>UNFCCC Interim registry of NDCs</b>				✓	✓
<b>Voice for the Planet</b>			✓		
<b>Our Ocean Conference, 2019</b>		✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Act4Nature</b>					✓
<b>Fridays For Future</b>	✓		✓	✓	
<b>Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress</b>		✓		✓	✓
<b>VCA Registry</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Business For Nature</b>				✓	✓

# Annex 3: Examples of features of existing commitment platforms that could be incorporated into the Action Agenda platform

<p><b>Image map</b></p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Global Climate Action NAZCA portal. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo and menu items: Actors, Actions, Cooperative Initiatives, Register your actions, Events, and About. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar and a status message: "We are tracking the Climate Action Summit 2019 Initiatives!". The main content area features a world map with colored regions representing climate action commitments. The map is titled "14,538 actors representing 22,470 actions". The regions are color-coded: North America (brown), South America (orange), Europe (green), Africa (red), and Asia (teal). A vertical slider on the left side of the map is labeled "FILTER BY ACTORS".</p>	<p><b>NAZCA (Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action) Portal (UNFCCC)</b></p> <p>Tracks non-spatial commitment to actions to act on climate change from a range of actors worldwide</p> <p>Offers spatial visualisation of pledges on image map providing easy navigation</p> <p>Captures date of pledge</p> <p><a href="https://climateaction.unfccc.int/">https://climateaction.unfccc.int/</a></p>
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<p><b>Bespoke interactive graphs</b></p>		<p><b>Climate Action Tracker (CAT)</b></p> <p>Tracks 32 governments' decarbonisation commitment to actions, monitoring the impact of 13 economic sectors on emissions</p> <p>Data platform offers bespoke graph production, with historic and forecasted trends</p> <p>Offers data download</p> <p><a href="https://climateactiontracker.org">https://climateactiontracker.org</a></p>
<p><b>Use of icons</b></p>	<p><b>Commitments with impacts on specific areas</b></p> <p>These commitments have impacts on reducing specific drivers of nature loss and restoration and/or conservation of particular ecosystems</p> <p><b>Biomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting natural areas</li> <li>Producing sustainably</li> <li>Re-diversifying environments</li> </ul> <p><b>Type of areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land</li> <li>Ocean</li> </ul> <p> <a href="#">Endorse the New York Forest Declaration</a>    <a href="#">Join CSA100 to set a climate smart agriculture commitment</a> </p> <p> <a href="#">Remove deforestation from supply chains through CDP</a>    <a href="#">Sign up to the AgWater Challenge</a> </p> <p> <a href="#">Commit to a New Plastic Economy through the Global Commitment</a>    <a href="#">Improve water security with the Business Alliance for Water and Climate</a> </p>	<p><b>Business for Nature Commitment Framework</b></p> <p>Offers a choice of pre-defined external commitment to actions for businesses from two streams (cross-cutting commitment to actions; impacts on specific areas)</p> <p>Additional information on each type of commitment to action provided through external link</p> <p>Difficult to gain oversight of current pledges, status and trends over time as businesses listed by name only under the relevant commitment to action</p> <p><a href="https://www.businessfornature.org/commitment-to-actions">https://www.businessfornature.org/commitment to actions</a></p>

**Range of filtering functionality**

**The VCA Registry**

FILTER BY:

Region

- Africa
- Americas
- Antarctica
- Asia
- Europe
- Oceania

Country

- Any -

Ecoregion

- Freshwater - Large lake ecosystems
- Freshwater - Large river delta ecosystems
- Freshwater - Large river ecosystems
- Freshwater - Large river headwater ecosystems
- Freshwater - Small Lake Ecosystems
- Freshwater - Small river ecosystems

Status

- Champion

**LATEST UPDATES & ADDITIONS**

**Alvelal Territory**

Alvelal is located in Southern Spain, roughly in between the cities of Granada and Murcia. The ALVELAL territory covers parts of the autonomous communities of Andalusia and Murcia, which each have several provinces and comarcas - the local denomination for districts. The name ALVELAL relates to the first letters of the comarcas where the initiative started: Altoplano de Granada, Los Vélez and Alto Almazora. More recently the comarcas of Guadix and Noroeste de Murcia were added to the landscape.

Country: Spain | Size: 1,000,000 Hectares

Ecoregion: Terrestrial - Mediterranean Forests, woodlands and scrubs | Status: Audited

**Lizard Lane**

Lizards' Lane is a narrow, roughly 22ha strip of land to be developed and managed as an ecological heathland corridor to enhance the viability of local populations of amphibians and reptiles. It is situated in the municipality of Soest, the Netherlands. The corridor consists of mixed broadleaved-coniferous forest and heathland, with 6 different landowners. Currently, the land is managed by the owners, each of them having different management objectives. The remnant heathlands bordering the...

**The Verified Conservation Area Registry**

Capturing area-based conservation pledges in an inclusive way, making conservation efforts outside legally protected areas visible and accountable

Applications audited by experts

Capacity to filter by a range of criteria, including ecoregion and status of VCA application

Supporting reports available for download

<http://earthmind.org/vca/registry>

**Traffic light system status tracking**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS PARTNERSHIPS PLATFORM**

HOME | BROWSE COMMITMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS | REGISTER | SHARE AN UPDATE | ACTION NETWORKS | ABOUT | RESOURCES

SDGS: 17 | TARGETS: 169 | PARTNERSHIPS/COMMITMENTS: 5,016 | PROGRESS UPDATES: 768 | #SDGACTION TWEETS: 1,253 | REGISTERED USERS: 17,104

BY SDGS | BY YEARS

SDG	Count
1	714
2	664
3	599
4	1030
5	799
6	572
7	625
8	1105
9	456
10	416
11	600
12	776
13	931
14	1899
15	590
16	533
17	1100

The Partnerships for SDGs online platform is United Nations' global registry of voluntary commitments and multi-stakeholder partnerships, facilitating global engagement of all stakeholders in support of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. [Read more]

FEATURED ACTION NETWORKS

**2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator**

The 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator is an initiative aimed at accelerating and scaling up effective partnering across all stakeholders to deliver transformational impact

**Sustainable Development Goals Partnerships Platform**

Highly visual, provides at-a-glance overview of proportional voluntary commitment to actions to each SDG/over time

Tracks progress updates, and visualises status using traffic light system

Records estimated timeframes to support reporting

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/>

## Communications

The screenshot shows the website for the UN Ocean Conference Registry of Voluntary Commitments. At the top, there are logos for the United Nations and the Ocean Conference. Below the logos is a navigation menu with items: HOME, SDC 14, ABOUT THE CONFERENCE, CALL FOR ACTION, VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS, COMMUNITIES OF OCEAN ACTION, PREP PROCESS, DOCUMENTATION, EVENTS, NEWS & MEDIA. A secondary menu includes: REGISTRY, COMMUNITIES OF OCEAN ACTION, REGISTER COMMITMENT, SHARE UPDATE, ABOUT & RESOURCES, and an ACCOUNT dropdown.

The main header features the text "THE OCEAN CONFERENCE" and "REGISTRY OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS" in large, bold letters. Below this, it states "1,573 COMMITMENTS" and provides buttons for "REGISTER COMMITMENT" and "SHARE UPDATE".

An "ACTIVITY FEED" section is visible, with a sub-header "Support action, innovation and learning to address source-to-sea priorities (PESOSAction15031)". The feed includes a link to a guide titled "Implementing the source-to-sea approach: A guide for practitioners published in 2019. The source-to-sea approach directly addresses the linkages between land, water, delta, estuary, coast, nearshore and ocean ecosystems in support of holistic natural resources management and economic development. This guide supports professionals to apply the source-to-sea approach during project design, implement..."

The main content area displays "SEARCH RESULTS" with a filter for "VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS" and a "STATISTICS" tab. The results are sorted by "Date Registered (Most recent first)". There are three search filters: "Updates available" (with a "NEW" badge), "Tweets available", and a "Keyword search" input field.

The search results show three items, each with a fish icon and a title:

- \*OceanAction34278: VRIDI
- \*OceanAction34287: Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coastal Blue in Latin
- \*OceanAction34206: Tokia Marine's Mangrove-based Value For Protection 100 Year Restoration

## The UN Ocean Conference Registry of Voluntary Commitments

Activity feed shows latest engagement with the registry on social media

Option to filter by actions that have been shared on Twitter

Option to share update by completing a form to post additional content to commitment to action profile on registry