



Comité  
Français

# IUCN Green List Overview



**Green List**  
Protected | Conserved Areas

# Outline

The Green List  
and Global  
Goals

What is the  
Green List?

The Green List  
Standard

Implementation  
Process

Green listed  
MPAs in France



**THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN**  
For Life on Earth

## UN CBD Target 3 Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas



Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

### **Global PA coverage (2024, IUCN UN-WCMC):**

- **16,06%** of terrestrial areas (and inland waters)
- **8,16%** of coastal and marine areas

Only **20-25%** of assessed PAs meet sound management principles

## Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations

- When conservation objectives and measures are in place, it is important to **assess the management effectiveness of protected areas** to keep track of the progress towards the commitments of the strategy and make any necessary adjustments.
- **Tools such as the IUCN Green List of Protected Areas may help Member States in assessing the effectiveness of the management and governance of protected areas.**

# What is the IUCN Green List?

*What are its key objectives?*



1

A suitable mechanism & measure for strengthening **nature conservation**

2

A globally accessible network for conservation capacity-development through

3

A global to local **community** of PA managers for the **improvement of the management performance and governance of PAs**

# What is the IUCN Green List?

*What is the purpose of the GL Initiative?*

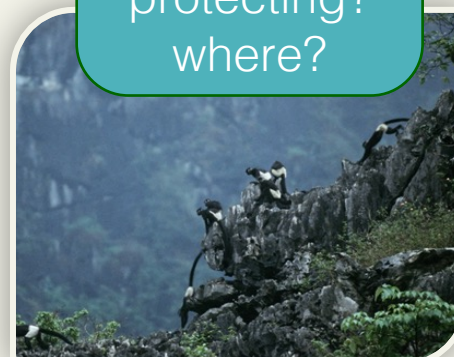
## IUCN GREEN LIST MISSION

(1) To increase and recognize the number of Protected and Conserved Areas globally that are well designed, fairly governed, effectively managed, achieving their conservation outcomes; (2) as well as responding actively to climate change challenges and global sustainability goals.

Fairly governed: For whom? by whom? how?



Well designed : What are we protecting? where?



Effectively managed : Is it regulated ? Monitored?



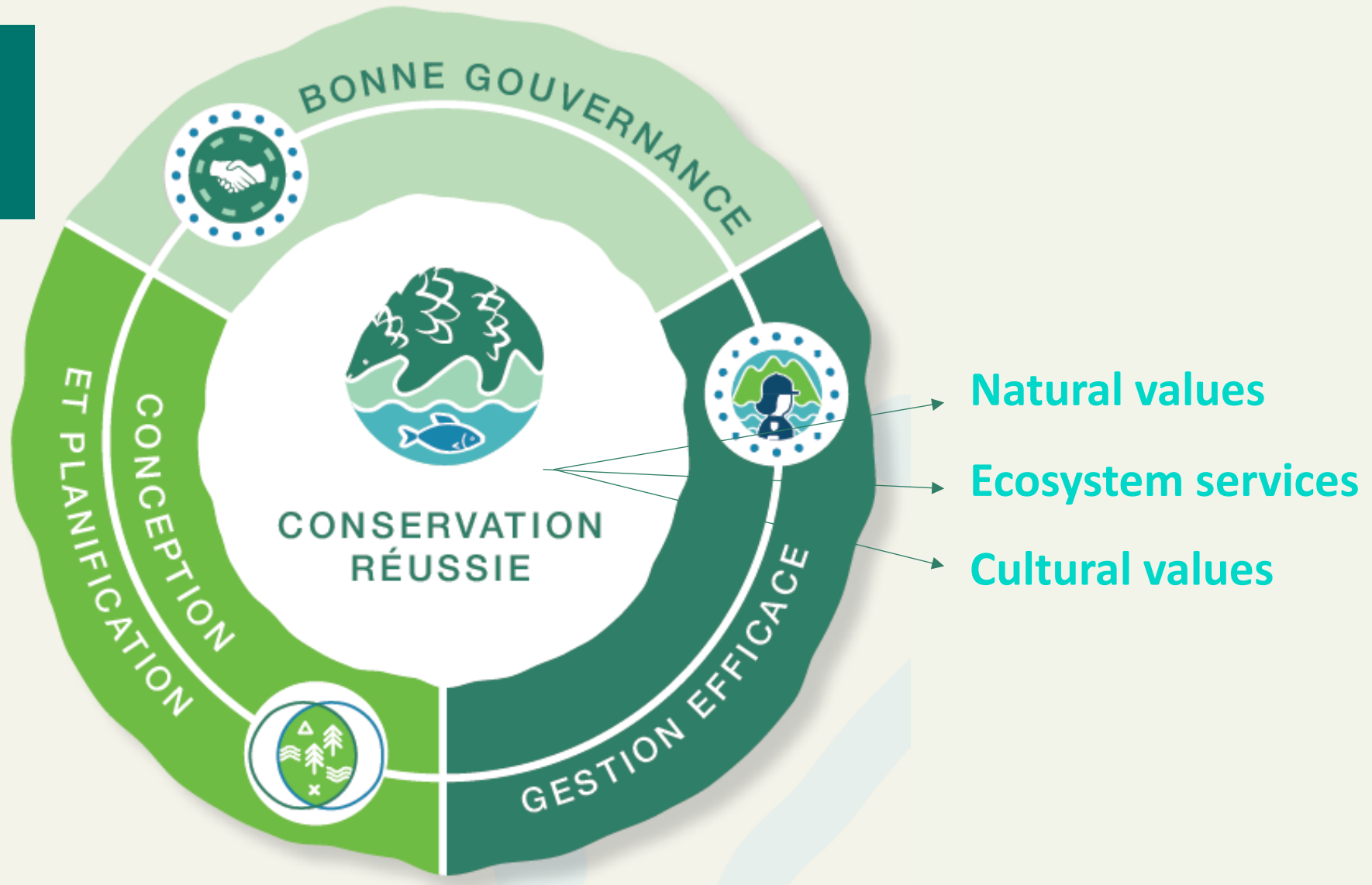
Is it successfully conserved ?



# How is the standard structured ?



4 components  
17 Criteria  
50 Indicators



# How is GL standard structured?

## 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

Create

## 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

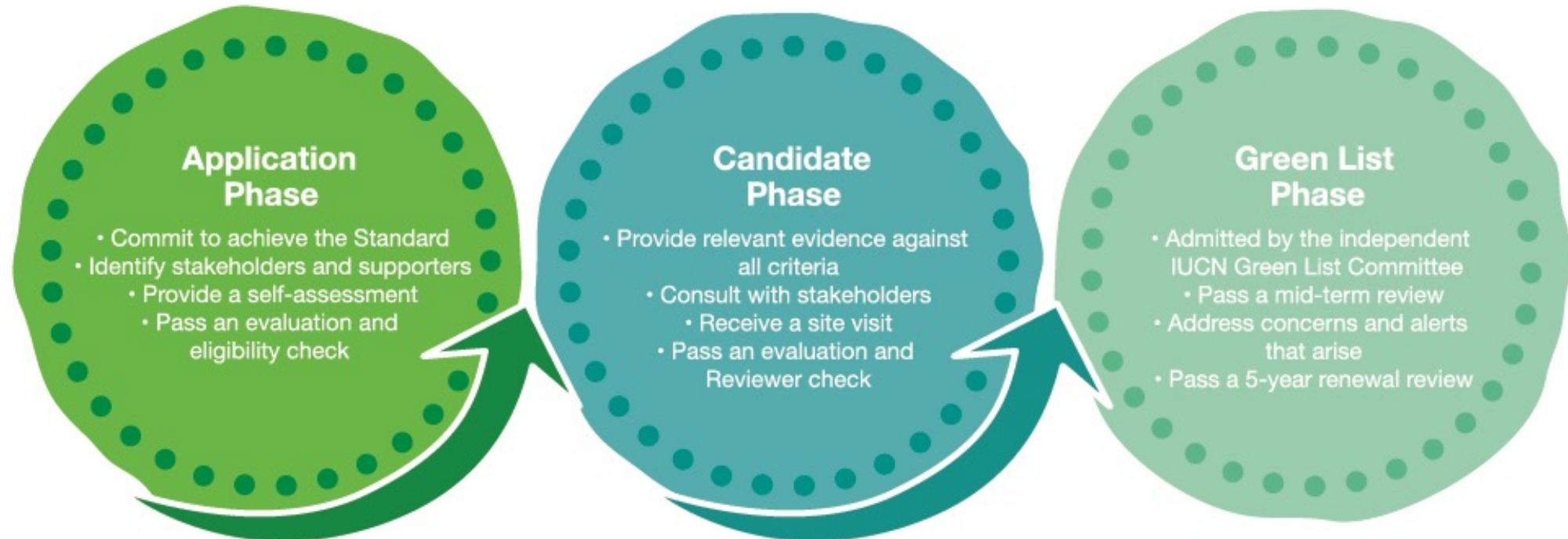
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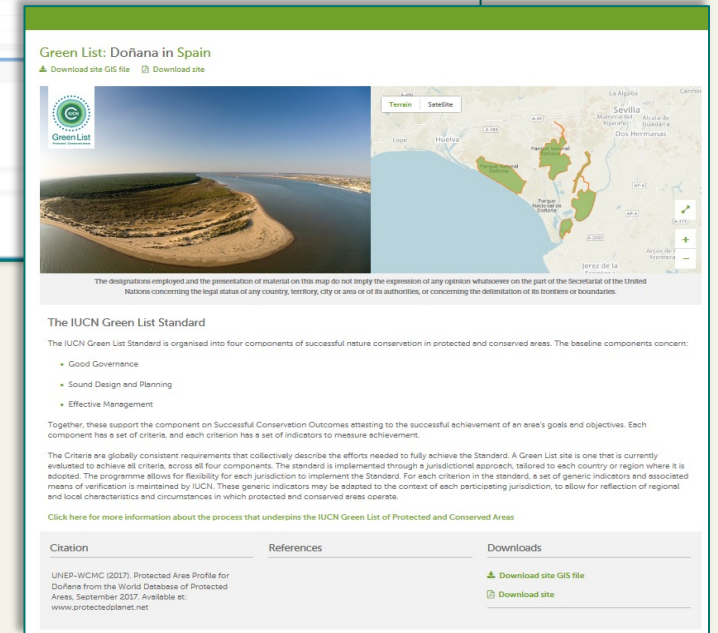
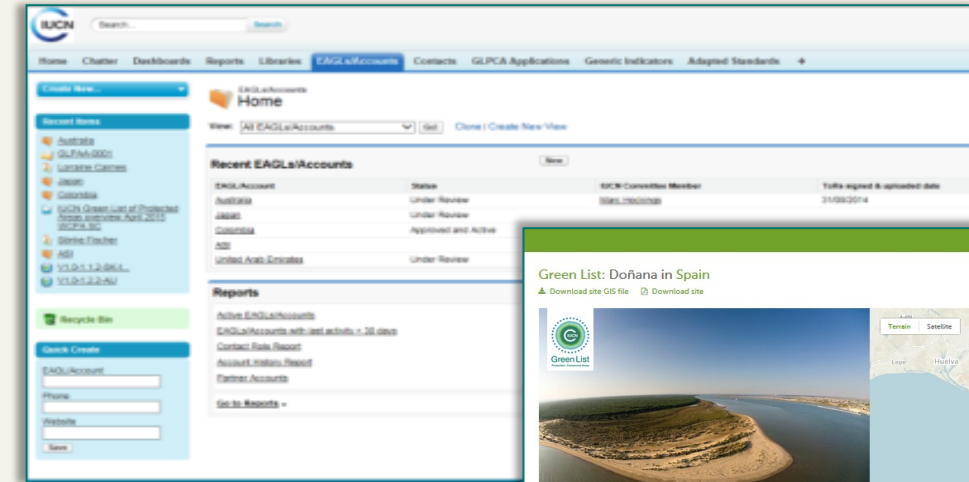
# Site-level Implementation



Maximum of 5 years from applicant to green list phase  
(typically 0.5 to 1-2 years expected)

# Data Management

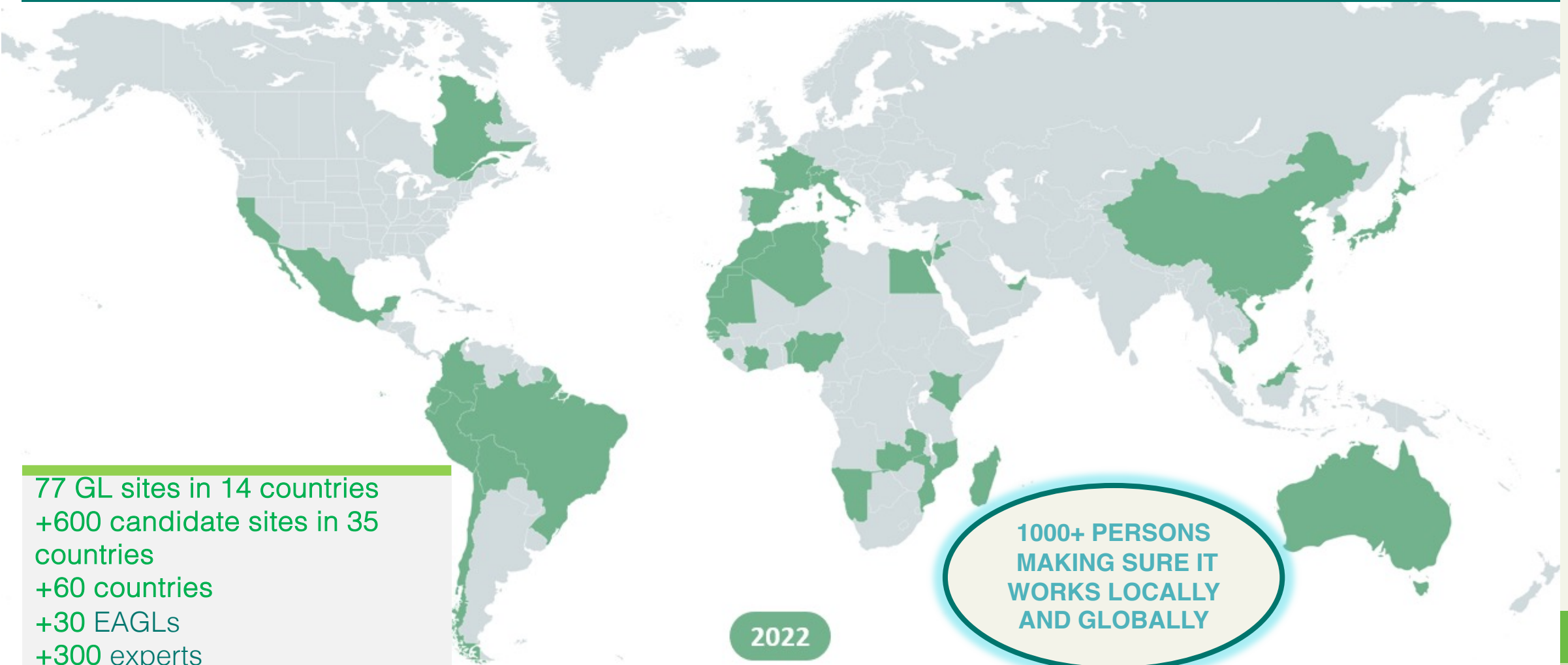
- Cloud-based data platform: 'Community of Protected Areas - Sustainability Standard' (COMPASS)
- [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net)
- Address data gaps in global management effectiveness information

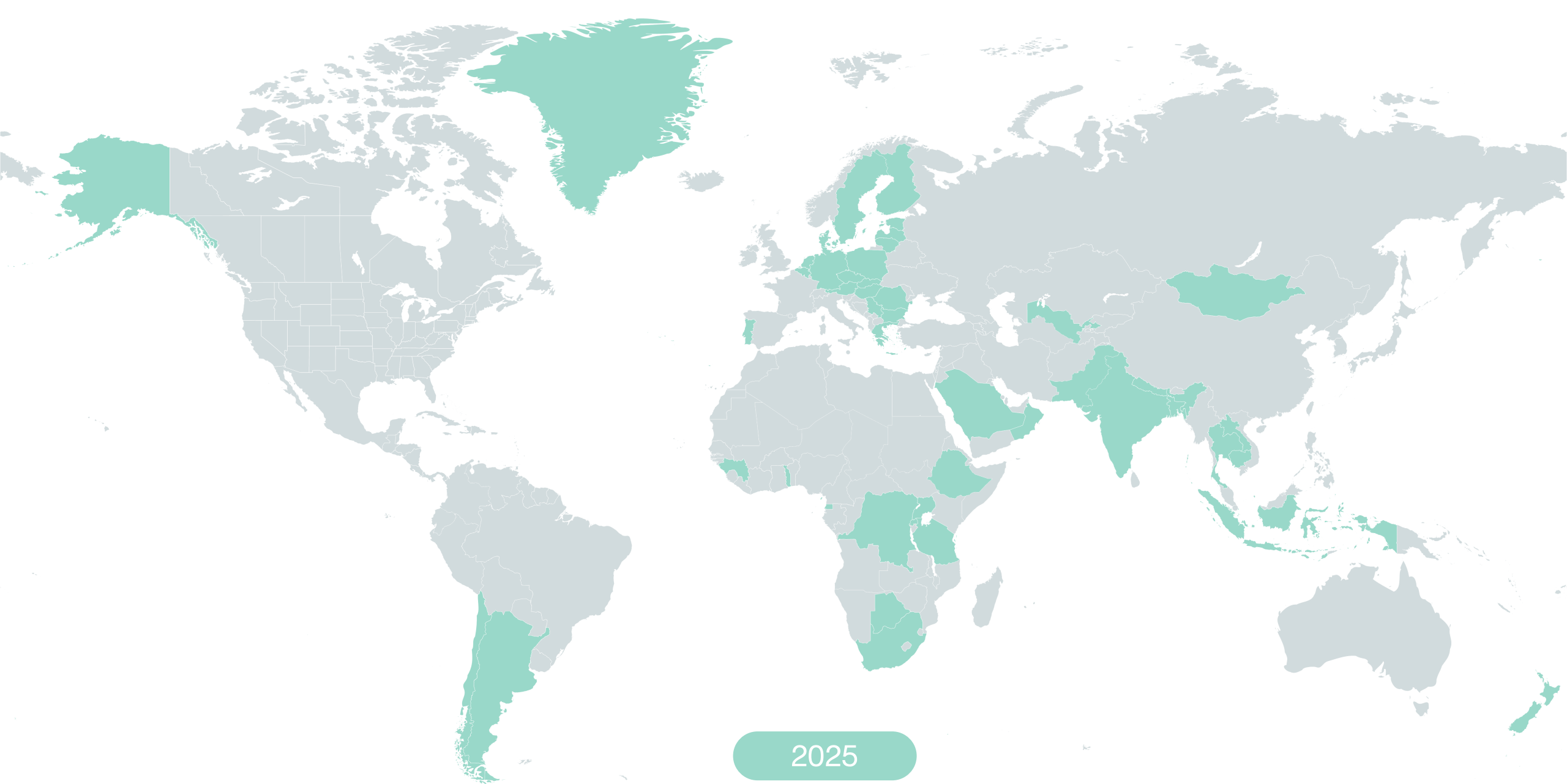


# The IUCN Green List Worldwide



**Ambition** | The inclusion of 30% of the global surface area of protected and conserved areas on the Green List  
**H2030** (including World Heritage sites) The engagement of more than 100 countries representing all global regions in the Green List program





2025

Consolidation du réseau

# French Green listed MPAs

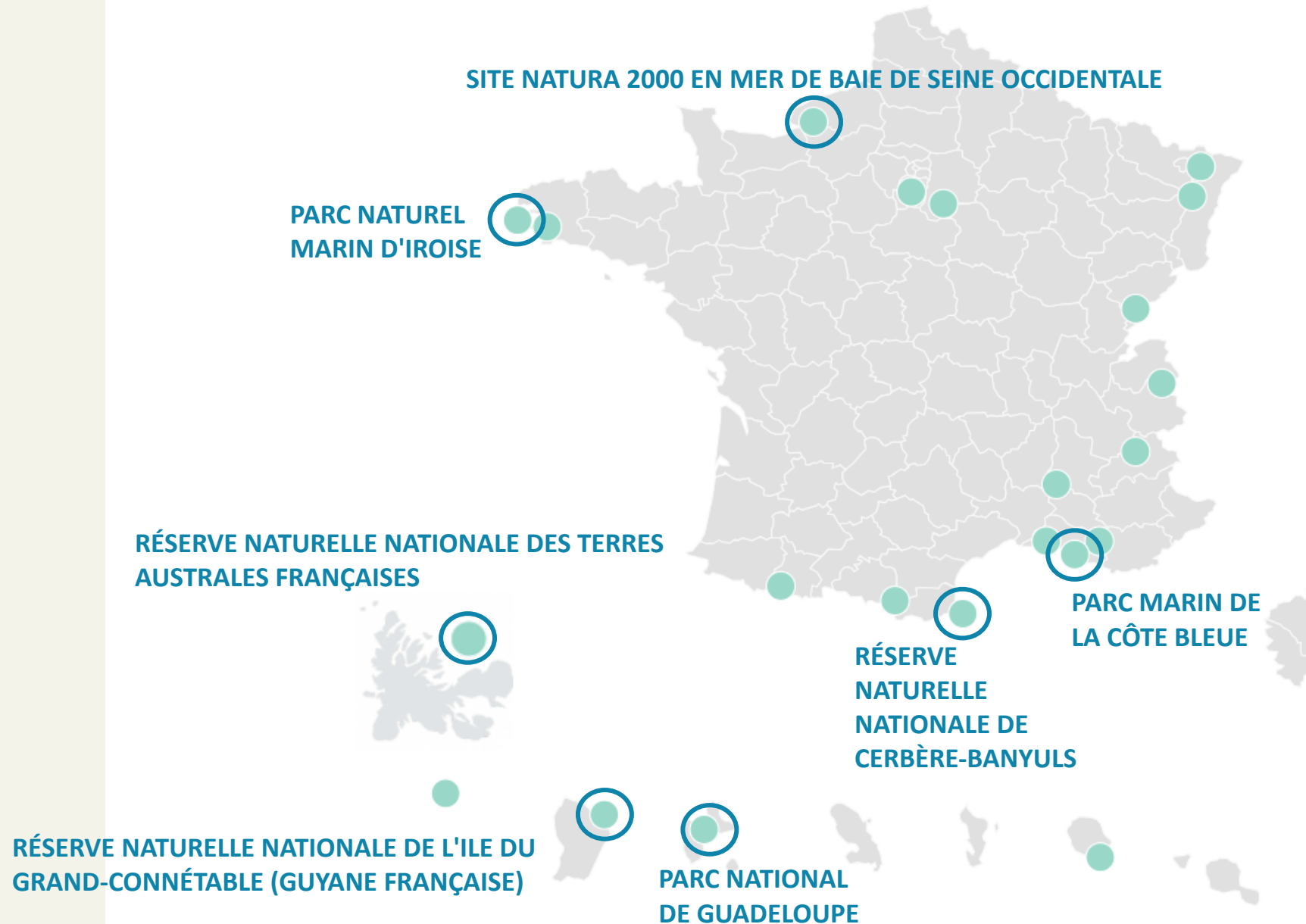


Laminaires autour de l'île Saint-Marcouf (c) E. Donfut - OFB

## FRENCH GREEN-LISTED MPAS (7)



Green List  
Protected | Conserved Areas





Green List  
Protected | Conserved Areas



Liste Verte

to the aggregations of fish that are in the  
reserve and where there is a vulnerability



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# Green List

Protected | Conserved Areas

# THANK YOU

[www.iucn.org/greenlist](http://www.iucn.org/greenlist)

[greenlist@iucn.org](mailto:greenlist@iucn.org)

#iucngreenlist

Jean-François Sys

Chargé de mission biodiversité marine



# How is the GL standard structured ?

## Component 1: Good Governance

Green List sites demonstrate equitable and effective governance



Criterion 1.1  
**Guarantee Legitimacy and Voice**

There are clearly defined, legitimate, equitable, and functional governance arrangements, in which the interests of civil society, rights-holders and stakeholders, are fairly represented and addressed, including those relating to the establishment or designation of the site.



Criterion 1.2  
**Achieve Transparency and Accountability**

Governance arrangements and decision-making processes are transparent and appropriately communicated, and responsibilities for implementation are clear, including a readily accessible process to identify, hear and resolve complaints, disputes, or grievances.



Criterion 1.3  
**Enable Governance Vitality and Capacity to Respond Adaptively**

Planning and management draws on the best available knowledge of the social and ecological context of the site, using an adaptive management framework that anticipates, learns from and responds to change in its decision-making.



# How is the GL standard structured ?

## Component 2: Sound Design and Planning

Green List sites have clear, long-term conservation goals and objectives, based on a sound understanding of their natural, cultural and social-economic context



Criterion 2.1  
**Identify and Understand Major Site Values**

The site's major values for conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values are identified and understood.



Criterion 2.2  
**Design for Long-Term Conservation of Major Site Values**

The design of the site in its landscape/seascape context support long-term maintenance of the major site values.



Criterion 2.3  
**Understand Threats and Challenges to Major Site Values**

Threats and challenges to major site values are described and understood in sufficient detail to enable effective planning and management to address them.



Criterion 2.4  
**Understand the Social and Economic Context**

The social and economic context of the site including the positive and negative social and economic impacts of the way it is managed is understood and reflected in management goals and objectives.



# How is the GL standard structured ?

## Component 3: Effective Management

### Green List sites are managed effectively

Criterion 3.1  
**Develop and Implement a Long-Term Management Strategy**



Criterion 3.2  
**Manage Ecological Condition**

Criterion 3.3  
**Manage Within the Social and Economic Context of the Area**

The site has a long-term strategy that provides a clear explanation of the overall goals and objectives of management (explicitly including the conservation of the area's major values and achievement of its social and economic goals and objectives). This is reflected in an up-to-date management plan or its functional equivalent, which:

- Provides clear and appropriate management directions: Strategies and actions specified in plans, policies and procedures are appropriate and sufficient to achieve the planned goals and objectives for the area.
- Demonstrates adequate capacity to manage effectively: Key strategies and associated activities to achieve goals and objectives in the long-term are supported by adequate financial and human resources, adequate staff competency, capacity development and training; appropriate access to equipment and adequate infrastructure; and measures are in place to deal with critical shortfalls.

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Management can clearly demonstrate that ecological attributes and processes are being managed to maintain the area's major natural values and associated ecosystem services.

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Management can clearly demonstrate that:

- Rights-holders and stakeholders are recognized and engaged effectively by management, and their interests are fairly and fully considered;
- The social and economic benefits of the area are recognized, promoted and are being maintained, OR, where such maintenance is incompatible with the maintenance of the area's natural values, any restrictions are designed and implemented in consultation with, and preferably following the free, prior and informed consent of right-holders and stakeholders.

# How is the GL standard structured ?

## Component 3: Effective Management *continued*

### Green List sites are managed effectively

Criterion 3.4  
**Manage Threats**

Threats are being actively and effectively responded to, so that their impact is not compromising the maintenance of major site values or the achievement of the area's goals and objectives.

Criterion 3.5  
**Effectively and Fairly Enforce Laws and Regulations**

Relevant laws, regulations and restrictions are fairly and effectively applied in all aspects of the protected area management and operations.

Criterion 3.6  
**Manage Access, Resource Use and Visitation**

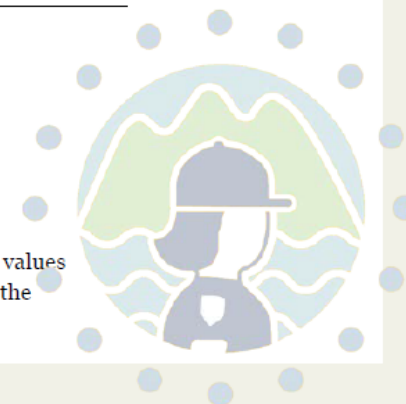
When permitted, activities within the area that involve direct access to resources are compatible with and support the achievement of the area's conservation goals and objectives, meet the needs of users, and are properly regulated. When permitted, tourism and visitor management are compatible with and support the achievement of the area's conservation goals and objectives.

Criterion 3.7  
**Measure Success**

Monitoring, evaluation and learning provide an objective basis for determining measures of success. Monitoring and assessment programmes should be capable of providing data on:

- Whether each of the site's major values is being successfully protected;
- Level and intensity of threats; and
- Achievement of management goals and objectives.

As appropriate, thresholds may be determined by changes in major values over a specified time period compared to those anticipated without the protected and conserved area.



# How is the GL standard structured ?

## Component 4: Successful Conservation Outcomes

Green List sites demonstrate successful long-term conservation of major natural values, and associated cultural and ecosystem service values; as well as the achievement of social and economic goals and objectives



Criterion 4.1  
**Demonstrate Conservation of Major Natural Values**

The area is meeting or exceeding the performance thresholds for nature conservation, consistent with its IUCN protected area management category.

Criterion 4.2  
**Demonstrate Conservation of Ecosystem Services**

The area is maintaining and providing the major ecosystem service values.

Criterion 4.3  
**Demonstrate Conservation of Cultural Values**

The area is maintaining and providing for the persistence of major cultural values.

