



WBG SCORECARD FY24-FY30 METHODOLOGY NOTE

WBG Client Context & Vision Indicators

The purpose of this note is to ensure the rigor, transparency, and reproducibility of the WBG client context and vision indicators included in the new WBG Scorecard FY24-FY30, as well as their alignment with the WBG’s vision. Technical teams were asked to provide a sufficiently detailed methodology so that anyone who reads this note can understand its rationale, theory of change, data sources, and method of calculation.

Definitions included in this template are aligned to the WBG Scorecard paper endorsed by the Board on Dec 19th, 2023. The methods notes are living documents and will be subject to updating and revision pending operational inputs and implementation lessons over time.

OVERVIEW	
INDICATOR NAME	Percentage of terrestrial and aquatic areas that are protected
SUB-INDICATORS	N/A
VISION / CLIENT CONTEXT	<input type="checkbox"/> Vision indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Client context indicator
OUTCOME AREA	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection for the Poorest <input type="checkbox"/> Healthier Lives <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green and blue planet and resilient populations <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable food systems <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all <input type="checkbox"/> Digital services <input type="checkbox"/> More and Better Jobs <input type="checkbox"/> No Learning Poverty <input type="checkbox"/> Effective Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management <input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive and equitable water and sanitation services <input type="checkbox"/> Connected Communities <input type="checkbox"/> Digital connectivity <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality and youth inclusion <input type="checkbox"/> Better Lives for People in Fragility, Conflict, and Violence <input type="checkbox"/> More private investments
SDG ALIGNMENT	<p>See https://sdgs.un.org/ for further details on SDGs:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No Poverty <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Zero Hunger <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Good Health and Well-being <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Quality Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Gender Equality <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Clean Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Affordable and Clean Energy <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Reduced Inequalities <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Responsible Consumption and Production <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Climate Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14. Life Below Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15. Life on Land <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Partnerships for the Goals
	List of specific UN targets (if applicable):
UNIT OF MEASURE	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of people <input type="checkbox"/> Number of countries <input type="checkbox"/> USD <input type="checkbox"/> GW <input type="checkbox"/> Hectares <input type="checkbox"/> tCO2eq/year <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Percentage of surface area
LEGACY INDICATOR NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> WB Old Scorecard indicator: <input type="checkbox"/> WBG Old Scorecard indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
RATIONALE	
DEFINITION	The percentage of terrestrial and aquatic surface area covered by protected areas or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) for each country. This measure is consistent with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) indicator 3.1 (Coverage of protected areas and OECMs), which measures progress toward reaching <u>Target 3</u> , focused on conserving 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas by 2030.

	<p>Protected areas are defined by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as areas of “clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.”</p> <p>Other effective area-based conservation measures are defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as “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.” This indicator will reflect the coverage of protected areas and OECMs for terrestrial and inland waters, as well as for coastal and marine areas.</p>
<p>DEVELOPMENT RELEVANCE</p>	<p>As threats to biodiversity mount, there is increasing focus on conserving habitats and ecosystems that are important for biodiversity. Protected areas and OECMs are proven measures to conserve populations of both species and habitats, while safeguarding the provision of important ecosystem services and benefits to people. Increasing the proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected helps defend vulnerable plant and animal species and safeguard biodiversity, especially for the world’s threatened species. This is essential for the provision of ecosystem services that are critical to individual livelihoods and the global economy.</p> <p>This indicator measures countries’ policy response to global biodiversity loss, in line with the GBF’s ambition to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030. It is relevant to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 14, to “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development” and SDG 15, to “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.”</p>
<p>LIMITATIONS</p>	<p>This indicator does not measure the effectiveness of protected areas or OECMs, therefore it does not account for the level of protection of natural ecosystems. The methodology of GBF indicator 3.1 is being finalized by the CBD, and GBF indicator data are not expected to be available before 2026. In the interim, the data for this indicator will be retrieved from the Protected Planet initiative, where the data are based on points and polygons submitted to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and the World Database on OECM (WD-OECM). There may be consistency issues when switching to the GBF 3.1 indicator when it becomes available. There may be some sources of discrepancy between national and aggregated global coverage percentage data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Database on Protected Areas also incorporates internationally designated protected areas (e.g., UNESCO World Heritage sites, Ramsar sites, etc.), a few of which are not considered to be protected areas by their sovereign nations. • The base map layer used to delimit countries/territories can differ from the detailed base layer used at the national level by each country/territory.
<p>DATA AND CALCULATION</p>	
<p>DATA SOURCE(S)</p>	<p>This indicator will draw upon the indicator 3.1 of the GBF once available. In the interim, the current most comprehensive available data sources (WDPA and WD-OECM) will be used as accessed through Protected Planet, which is a joint product of IUCN and UNEP, managed by the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). These databases aggregate protected area and OECM data compiled by ministries of environment and other ministries responsible for the designation and maintenance of protected areas. In some cases, data are submitted directly by the governance authorities of protected areas or OECMs and are added to the WDPA or WD-OECM following a verification process.</p>

	The protected area information (currently without OECMs) from Protected Planet is also available as part of the World Bank World Development Indicators for <u>total</u> , <u>terrestrial</u> and <u>marine</u> protected areas disaggregated by country.
METHOD OF CALCULATION (CORE)	<p>This client context indicator is intended to follow the methodology (under development) indicator 3.1 of the <u>GBF monitoring framework</u>. In the interim, the methodology for the computation of coverage percentages follows the <u>methodology for calculating the protected area and OECM coverage</u> for the Protected Planet initiative.</p> <p>The total area of a country's terrestrial protected areas and OECMs and marine protected areas and OECMs in territorial waters is divided by the total area of its land areas (including inland waters) and territorial waters to obtain the relative coverage (percentage) of protected areas and OECMs.</p>
METHOD OF CALCULATION (DISAGGREGATION)	<p>Total protected area & OECM coverage will be reported globally and at country level (which can be aggregated to country groups):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected area and OECM coverage for terrestrial areas and inland waters • Protected area and OECM coverage for coastal and marine areas • Protected area and OECM coverage for total area
VERSION	Version 1. Revised March 28, 2024