



Note on CDDA dissemination restriction

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Task n°: 1.7.2.A

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Background

CDDA is the European inventory of nationally designated areas. It holds information about protected sites and about the national legislative instruments, which directly or indirectly create protected areas. The CDDA is the official source of protected area information from European countries to the World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA).

The inventory began in 1995 under the CORINE program of the European Commission. It is now one of the agreed Eionet core data flows maintained by EEA with support from the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity.

“The Eionet core data flows are a subset of existing key data flows reported by EEA member and cooperating countries using the Reportnet tools. The current set of core data flows has been agreed by the Management Board in November 2015. The reported data are used by the EEA for its main assessments, products and services. The objective of the data flow monitoring and evaluation is to encourage countries towards better performance through friendly competition concentrating on praise for achievements rather than blame for failures” (EEA 2016).

CDDA is used for many products and the dissemination of the data is crucial. However some countries restrict the dissemination of the data for download from EEA web site or to the UNEP-WCMC, the custodian of the WDPA. This can have various reasons and might in some cases be inevitable. The purpose of this paper is to raise attention on the consequences of data restriction and to encourage countries to allow the dissemination of data if possible.

1 Products based on CDDA data

Many highly relevant European and global products on protected areas such as indicators and maps are fully or partially based on the CDDA directly, or indirectly when based on the WDPA where the European component is the CDDA. The following list shows a selection:

EEA products:

- [SEBI 007](#) – Indicator on Nationally designated protected areas (see also Annex I)
- Report on Protected areas in Europe (EEA 2012)
- Maps inter alia showing the complementarity of European (Natura2000, Emerald) and nationally designated areas (CDDA) (see Annex II)
- [EUNIS](#) – European Nature Information System

Global products:

- The United Nations list of protected areas
- CBD AHTEG proposed Headline Indicator: Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches
- CBD Operational Indicator: Trends in coverage of protected areas (see also Annex III)
- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) especially 14.5, 15.1, 15.5. Protected areas have a direct role to play in 8 SDG indicators.

- The Protected Planet reports series use the WDPA to track progress towards CBD targets (e.g. Aichi target 11) and SDGs (e.g. 14.5, 15.1, 15.3)
- Regional Protected Area indicators under IPBES use the WDPA, similarly indicators under BIP and other regional conventions
- ProtectedPlanet.net is the online interface for the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) showing country statistics which are used in a number of reports and publications e.g. Global Biodiversity Outlook reports, UNEP State of the Environment reports
- Furthermore over 3,000 scientific peer reviewed papers use the WDPA- all of these ignore a country which chooses to restrict its data or assume there are no protected areas
- Links to 3rd party websites (NASA have a fire alert system called FIRMS which uses the WDPA; Global Forest Watch uses the WDPA to analysis change in forest coverage; JRCs DOPA uses the WDPA.

2 CDDA data dissemination codes

In order to cope with some legal aspects, the CDDA data structure includes a field for the restriction of records, the “Spatial data dissemination instruction code”, <http://dd.eionet.europa.eu/dataelements/92559>. Before 2018 this field was called “CDDA Dissemination code”, <http://dd.eionet.europa.eu/dataelements/74462>. As this report shows the results of the 2017 reporting, it will still show the old dissemination code values and address the old data model. There is no change in the number and definition of the dissemination levels between the old and new data model. Only the code values have changed. The situation of the CDDA dissemination code prior to 2018 are shown below (Tables 1-1 and 1-2).

Table 2-1 Definition of dissemination codes which were used to restrict dissemination

CDDA Dissemination code	
Value	Definition
01	Yes, public dissemination by EEA allowed
02	No dissemination, except to UNEP-WCMC for internal use
03	No dissemination, only for EEA internal use
Note: if no value is given, the dissemination code will be automatically set to 01. Be aware that this table shows the values prior to the 2018 change in the data model. From 2018, the code values change while the number of dissemination levels and their definitions stay the same.	

Table 2-2 Data elements for which the dissemination code were used in 2017

CDDA tables in which the dissemination code can be used		
Table name	Field name	Definition
Designation boundaries	Dissemination instruction code	The code gives instruction regarding dissemination of GIS <u>boundaries data</u> .
Site boundaries	Dissemination instruction code	The code gives instruction regarding dissemination of GIS <u>boundaries data</u> .
Sites	Dissemination instruction code	The code gives instruction regarding dissemination of <u>coordinates</u>

Note: From 2018, the dissemination instruction code is in the [DesignatedArea](#) table and is given only once, i.e. there is no distinction between dissemination of boundaries vs coordinate data.

The different dissemination codes used by countries have an impact on the products that are created from the data. Dataset with the dissemination code '03' are excluded from **all** derived products at the global level.

Table 2-3 Data dissemination codes and their impact on data uptake in products

EEA products	Code 01	Code 02	Code 03
SEBI 007	Yes	Yes	Yes
Protected areas report (2012)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maps (e.g. as in Annex II)	Yes	No	No
EUNIS	Yes	No	No
Global products	Code 01	Code 02	Code 03
The United Nations list of protected areas	Yes	Yes	No
CBD AHTEG proposed Headline Indicator:	Yes	Yes	No
CBD Operational Indicator:	Yes	Yes	No
UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	Yes	Yes	No
The Protected Planet reports series	Yes	Yes	No
Regional Protected Area indicators under IPBES	Yes	Yes	No
ProtectedPlanet.net: Download and display	Yes	No	No
ProtectedPlanet.net: Country Statistics	Yes	Yes	No
Scientific peer reviewed papers	Yes	No	No
Links to 3rd party websites	Yes	No	No

3 Overview on restricted data in the CDDA dataflow 2017

The tables 2-1 and 2-2 show which countries restricted the dissemination of their data in 2017 (CDDA version 15). Only the code 01 shown in green allows the free dissemination of data. The codes 02 and 03 marked in orange and red mean that the data are limited in their use by EEA and WCMC (see table 1-1). From 2018 it will no longer be possible to share only the tabular (Type 2) information. Tables 2-1 and 2-2 in this document will merge into one table based on the “Spatial data dissemination instruction code”.

Table 3-1 Countries with restricted dissemination for site boundaries

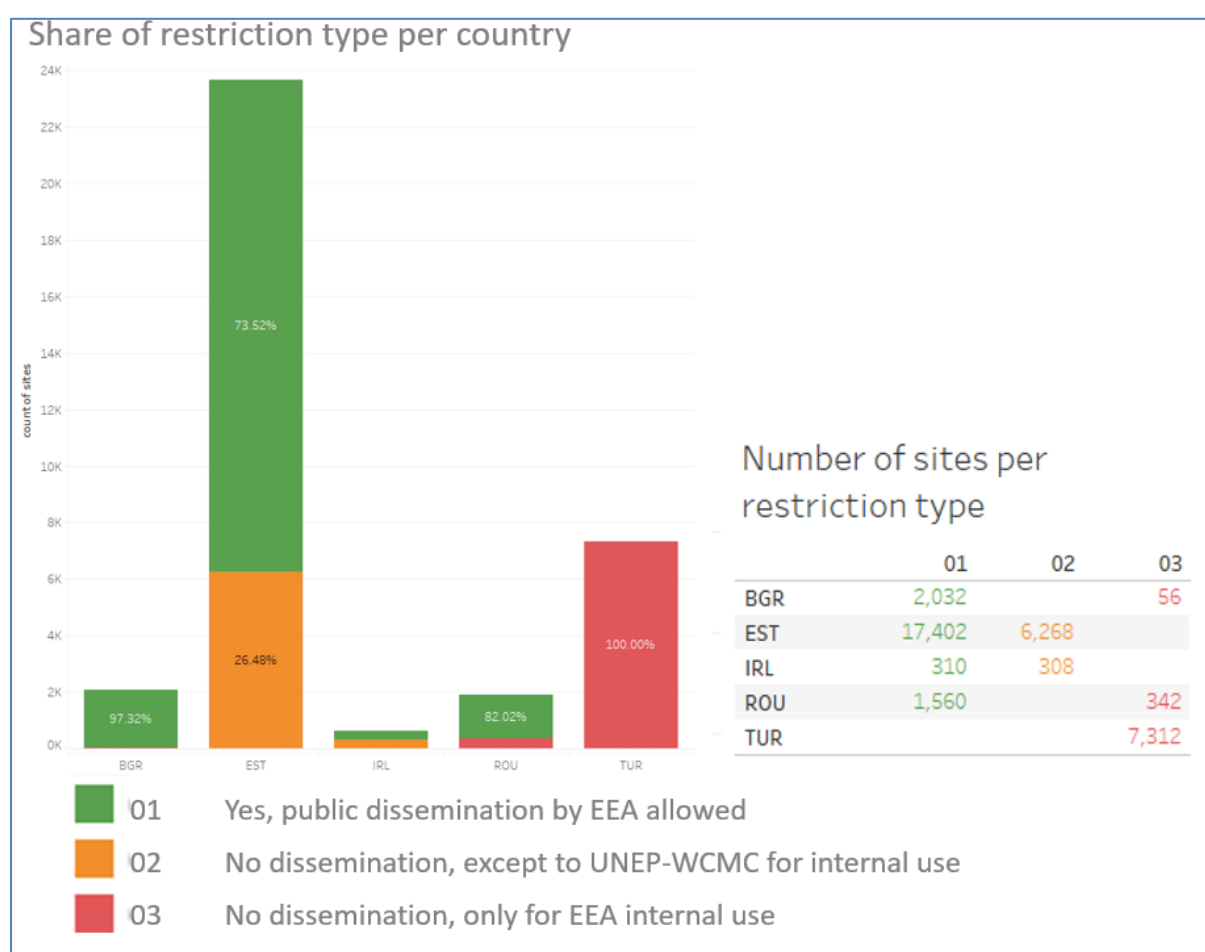
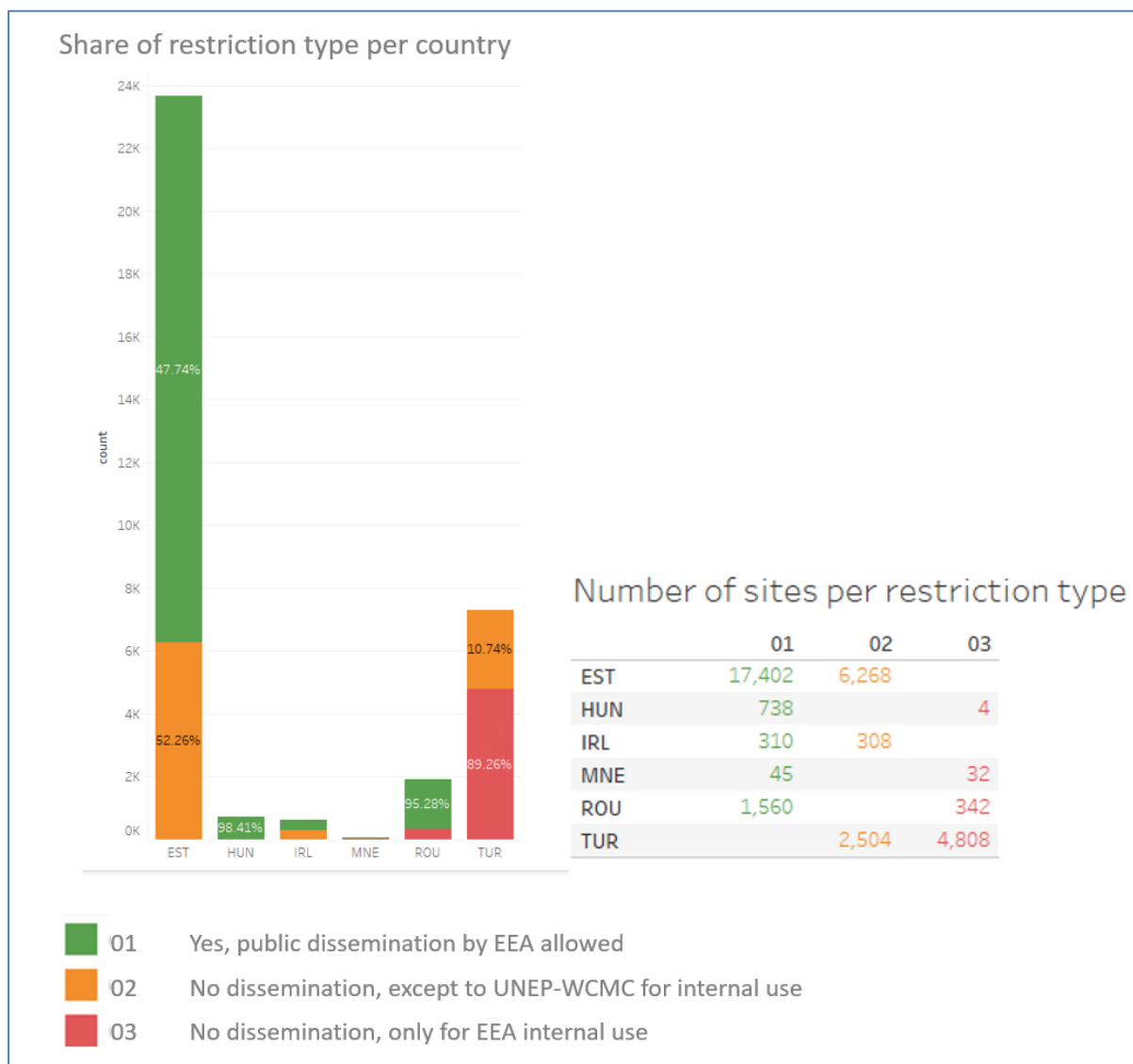


Table 3-2 Countries with restricted dissemination of site information



The reasons for the restriction of data is different between the countries. In Estonia e.g. the [Nature Conservation Act](#) prohibits to disclose the specific location of a species protection site. Occasionally restrictions are used where there are known data issues with the protected areas data which the countries are working to resolve.

Table 2-2 gives an overview on the designation types of the sites which are restricted for dissemination. In some countries like Estonia and Romania the dissemination restriction seem to be related to specific designation types, whereas in other countries this seems not to be the case.

Table 3-3 Overview on the designation types of site with dissemination restriction

Iso3	Designation type		Number of sites
EST	EE16	Species' protection site	1426
	EE42	Habitat/species management zone of species' protection site	1396
	EE43	Limited management zone of species' protection site	312
		TOTAL	3134
HUN	HU11	Naturpark	2
		TOTAL	2
IRL	IE01	National Nature Reserve (state ownership)	71
	IE02	National Nature Reserve (private ownership)	2
	IE03	National Park	6
	IE04	Refuge for Fauna	7
	IE05	No shooting area (Wildfowl Sanctuary)	68
		TOTAL	154
MNE	ME02	Special Nature Reserve	1
	ME04	Nature Park	1
	ME05	Natural Monument	29
	ME08	Protected species of plants, animals and fungi - strictly protected and protected wild species	1
		TOTAL	32
ROU	RO01	Scientific reserve	9
	RO03	Natural monument	33
	RO04	Nature reserve	129
		TOTAL	171
TUR	TR01	National Park	41
	TR02	Nature Park	194
	TR03	Natural Monument	109
	TR04	Nature Protection Areas	30
	TR05	Special Environmental Protection Areas	15
	TR14	Wildlife Conservation Areas	80
	TR16	Protected Forests	55
	TR17	Gene Conservation Forests (in situ)	246
	TR18	Seed Stands	325
	TR21	Seed Orchard (ex situ)	172
	TR37	Natural Preservation Sites	2389
		TOTAL	3656
		Grand TOTAL	7149

4 Consequences of data restriction

Table 4-1 Overview of the consequences of restriction for data sets/services

Available at / Code	EEA internal use	EEA data service for public download	UNEP-WCMC for internal use only	UNEP-WCMC public data set for download
Code = 01	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Code = 02	yes	No	yes	no
Code = 03	yes	No	no	no

Note: Codes 02 and 03 excludes that the sites are shown on maps

In case that a country uses the dissemination code 03, the EEA cannot provide these records to the WCMC. Consequently indicators and other products which are based upon the WDPA do not include sites with this restriction level.

Progress against the CBD Aichi target 11 is measured using the area of protected sites held by the WDPA. In case that sites are restricted in the CDDA, the area of these sites is not included in the measure.

In order to make the indicators and other products based on CDDA and the WDPA as sound as possible, countries are encouraged to investigate the possibilities to lift the restriction of dissemination for CDDA.

References

EEA 2012, Protected areas in Europe - an overview, EEA Report No 5/2012

EEA 2016, <https://www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows>, access 15.11.2017

Annex I: SEBI 007 - Indicator on Nationally designated areas

Nationally designated protected areas

Indicator Assessment — Prof-ID: IND-142 on Also known as: SEBI 007 — Created 17 Feb 2015 — Published 19 Feb 2015 — Last modified 04 Sep 2015, 06:59 PM



Topics: Biodiversity

The total area of nationally-designated protected areas in Europe [1] has increased over time and amounted to over 1,1 million square kilometres in 39 European countries in 2014. With more than 95 000 sites, Europe still has more protected areas than any other region in the world. The total area of nationally designated protected areas currently covers about 21% of terrestrial territory and inland waters, although further expansion of the marine network is required to meet targets. [1] A "Nationally designated area" is an area designated by a national designation instrument based on national legislation. If a country has included the sites designated under the EU Birds and Habitats directive in its legislation, the Natura 2000 sites of this country are included in the figure.

Key messages

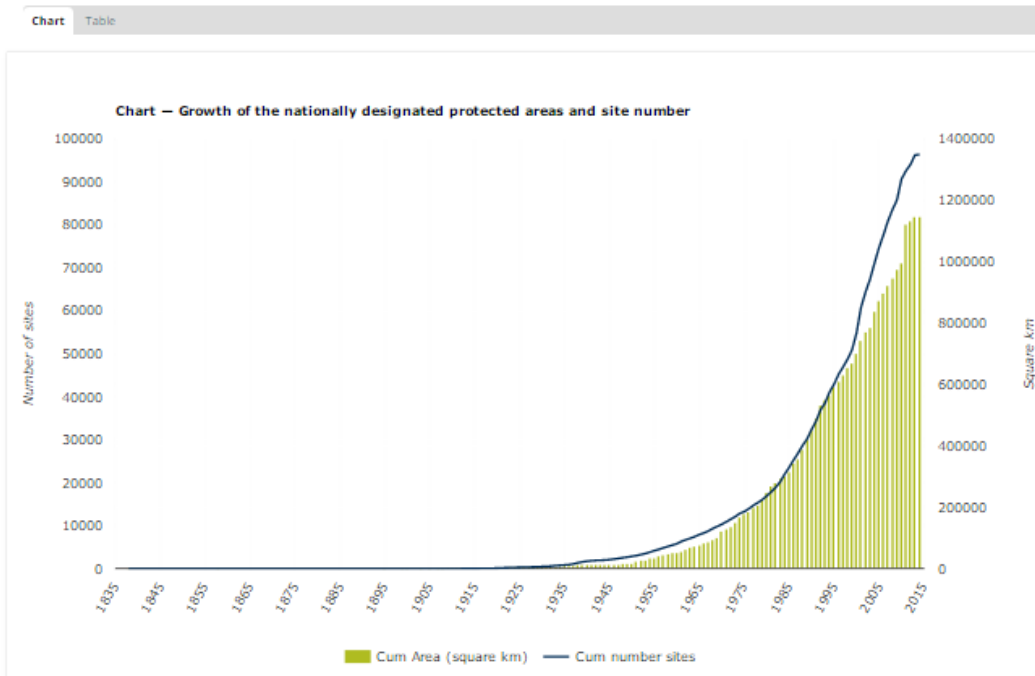
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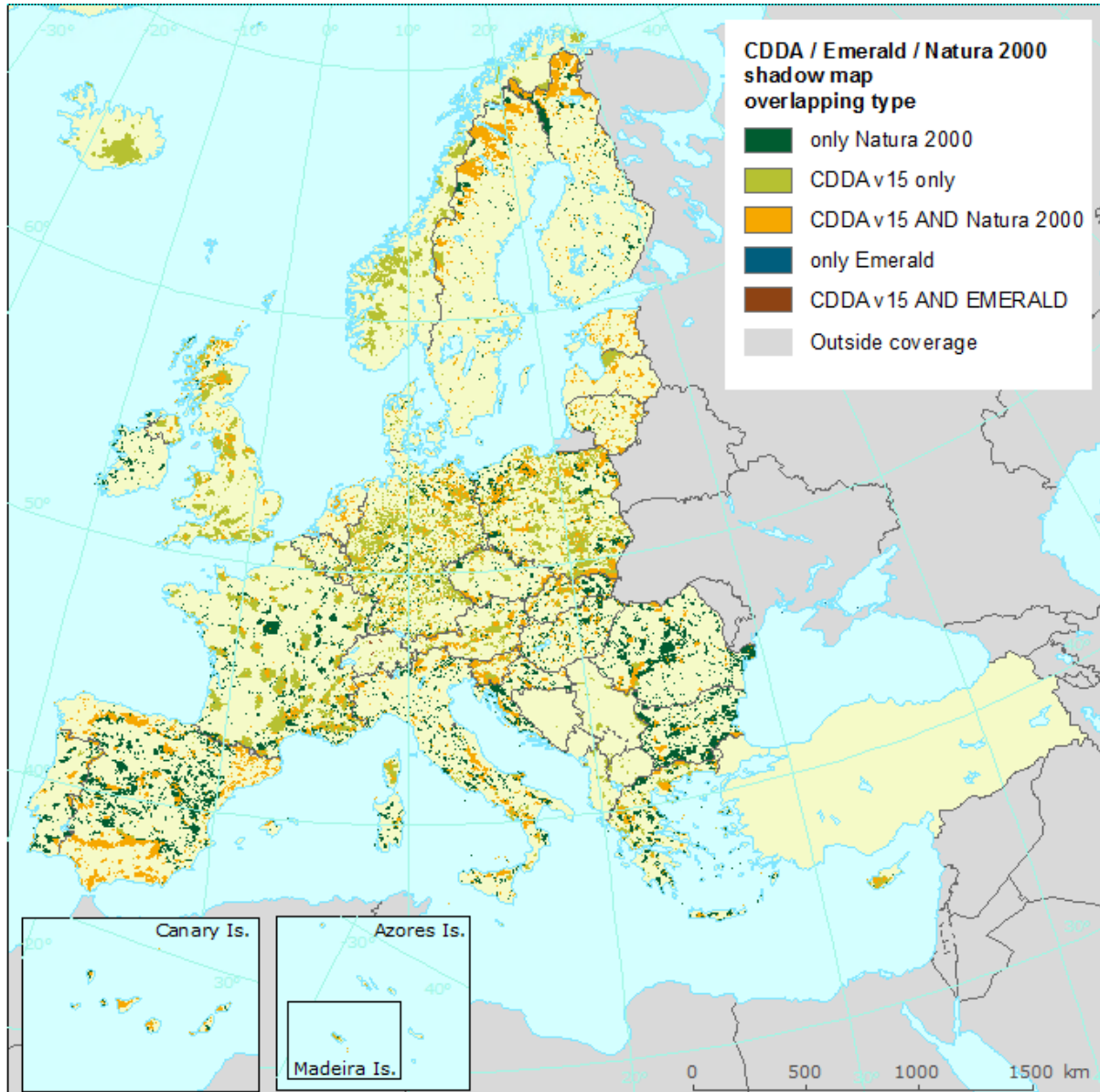
What is the progress with the national designation of protected areas as a tool for biodiversity conservation?

Fig. 1: Growth of the nationally designated protected areas and site number



Source: ""

Annex II: Map showing the complementary of European (Natura2000, Emerald) and nationally designated areas (CDDA)



Source: CDDA 2017, Natura 2000 end 2016, Emerald 2017

Annex III: Indicator “Growth in nationally and internationally designated protected areas (1990 - 2014)” and its use by CBD and other conventions

CBD Strategic Goal: C. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity



Aichi Biodiversity Target: Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

CBD AHTEG proposed Headline Indicator: Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches

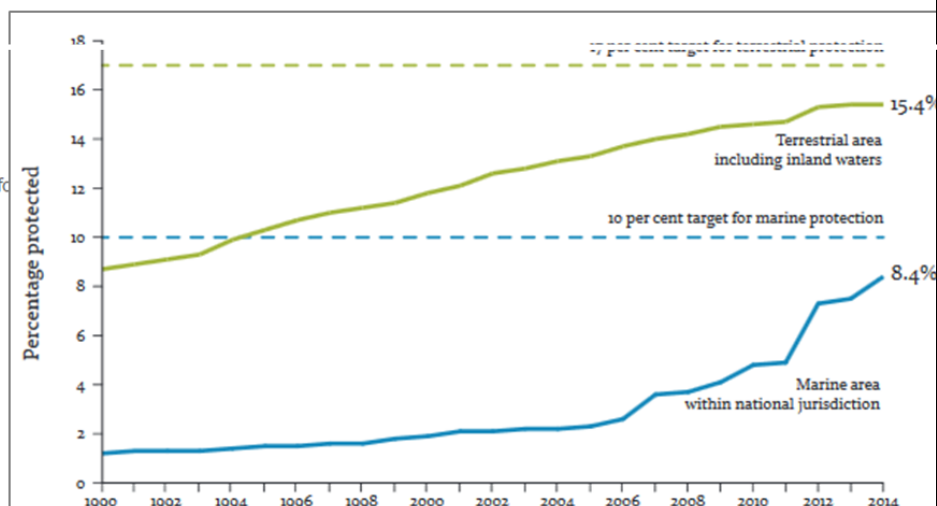
CBD Operational Indicator: Trends in coverage of protected areas

Other conventions or processes using the indicator: UN Millennium Development Goal 7 (Indicator 7.6)

Key Indicator Partner:



Development Status: Ready for use



Source: changed, original taken from <http://www.bipindicators.net/pacoverage>, access 15.11.2017