

Strategic priorities for protected areas:



IUCN's Global Protected Areas Programme Trevor Sandwith

IUCN defines a protected area as:

**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**



Inspired....



Inspirational....



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SYDNEY 2014



Adoption of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas Kuala Lumpur 2004

Four elements of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

- 1. Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing PA systems and sites**
- 2. Governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing**
- 3. Enabling activities (enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment; building capacity, financial sustainability) includes legislative and institutional barriers, economic valuation, incentive measures, economic opportunities, benefit-sharing)**
- 4. Standards, assessment and monitoring (standards, criteria, and best practices for management and governance)**

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- **Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity** to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication;



Aichi Target 11 and other area-based targets

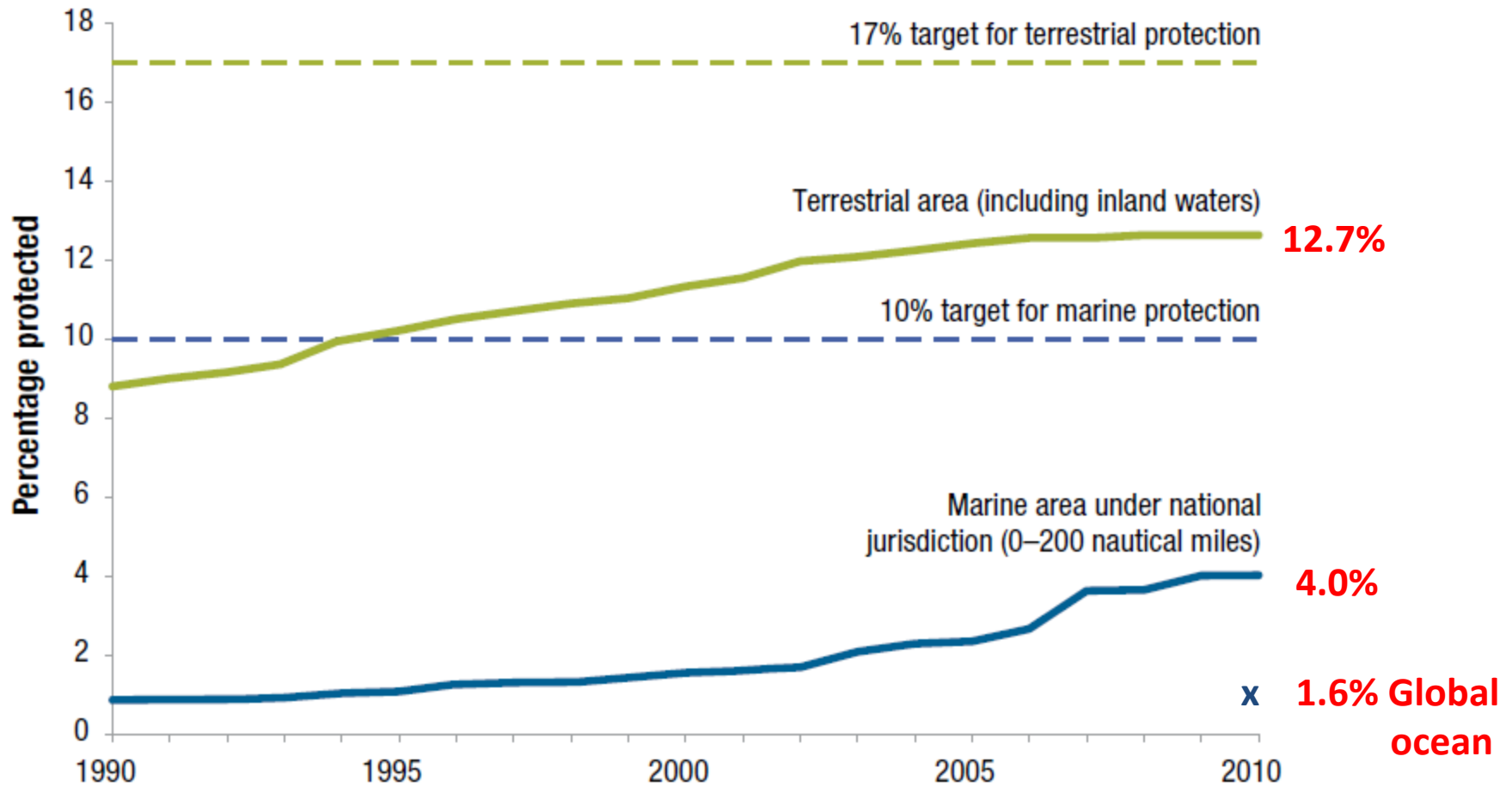
At least

**17 % of terrestrial and inland water, and
10 % 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 landscape and seascape.**

“at least 17% of terrestrial and 10% marine”





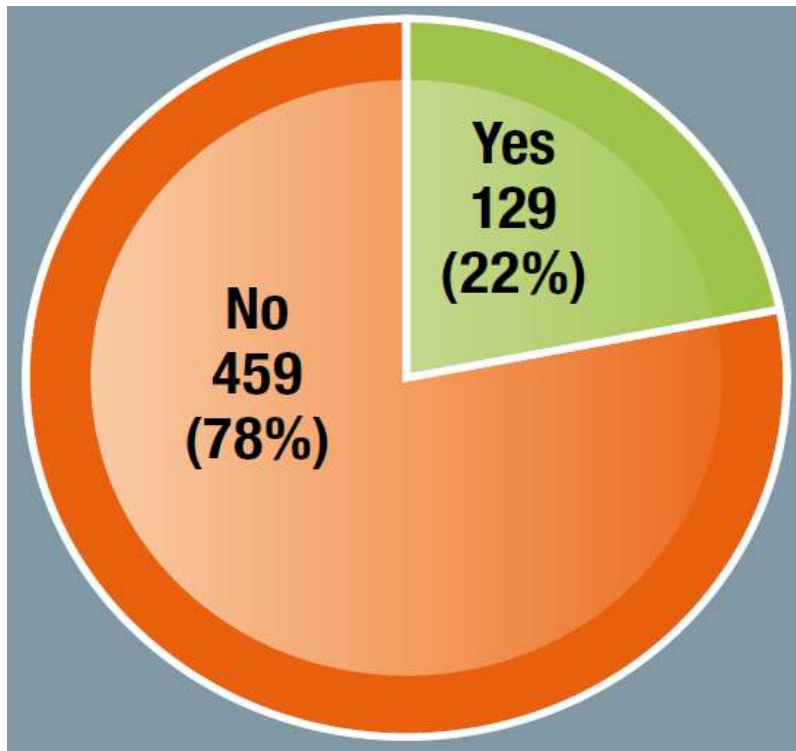
Protected Planet Report 2012

Tracking progress towards global targets for protected areas

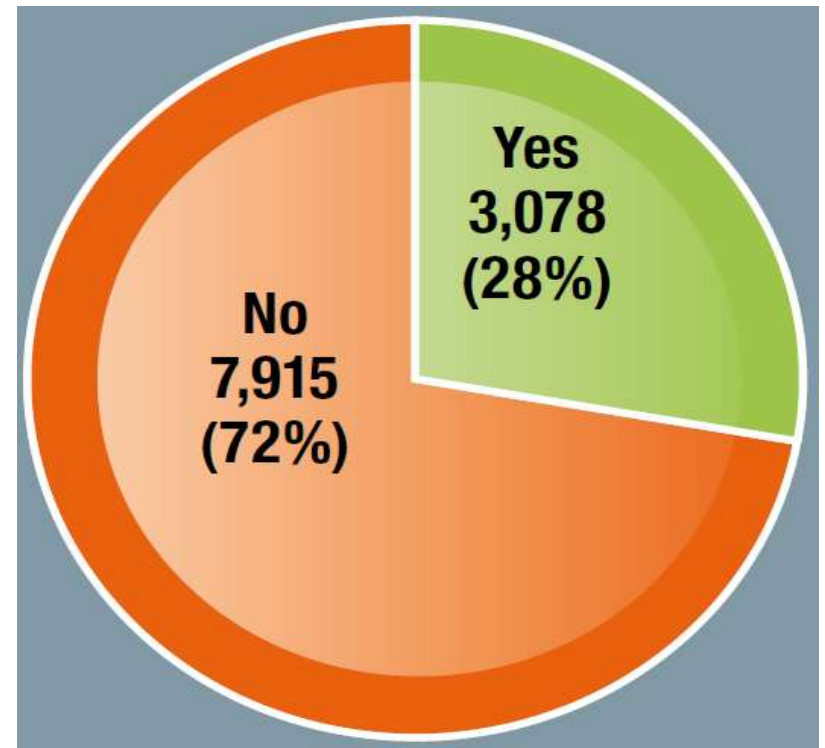


→ “areas of particular importance for conservation of biodiversity” [overlay analysis with KBAs]

Protection of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites

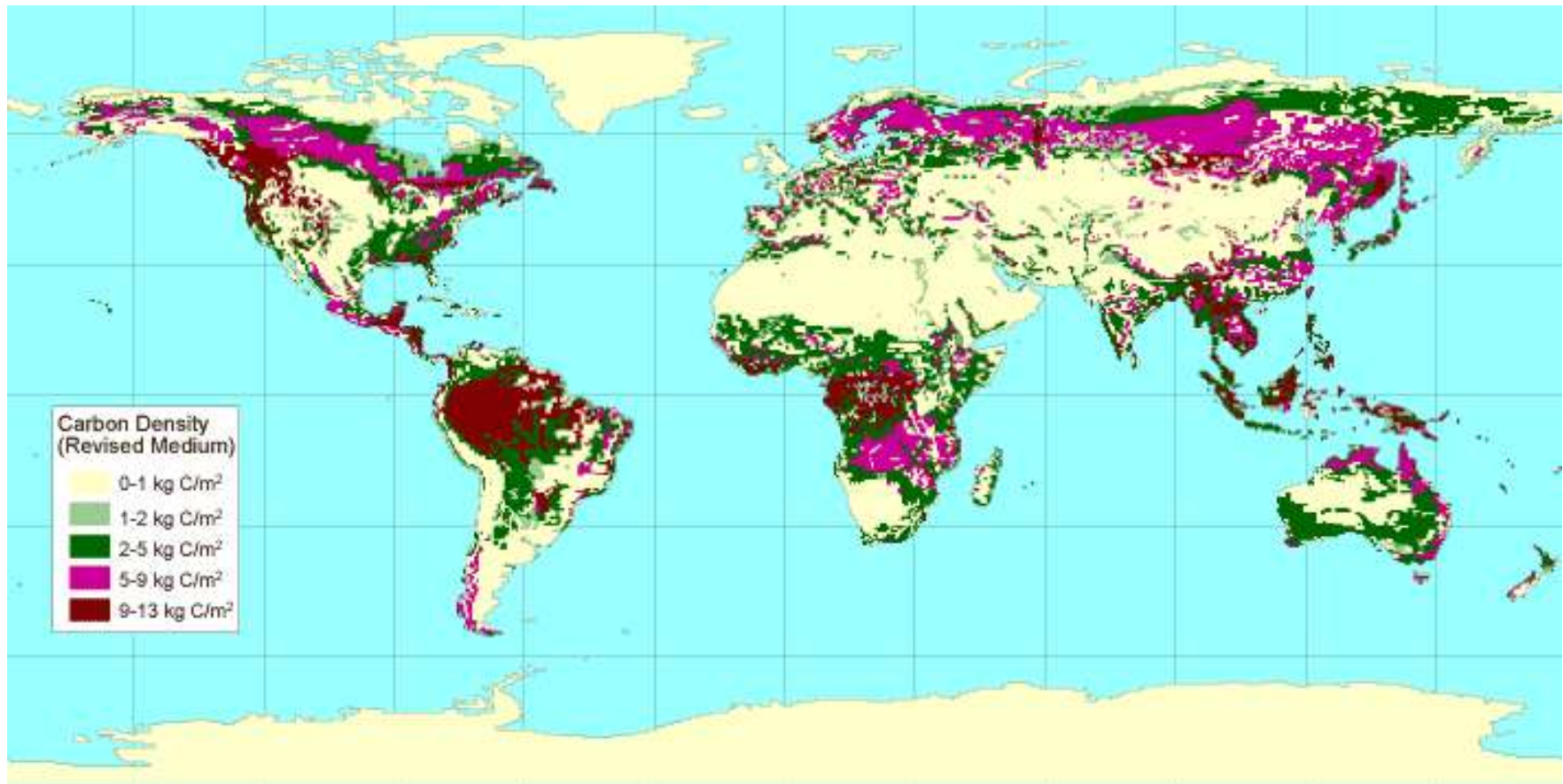


Protection of Important Bird Areas



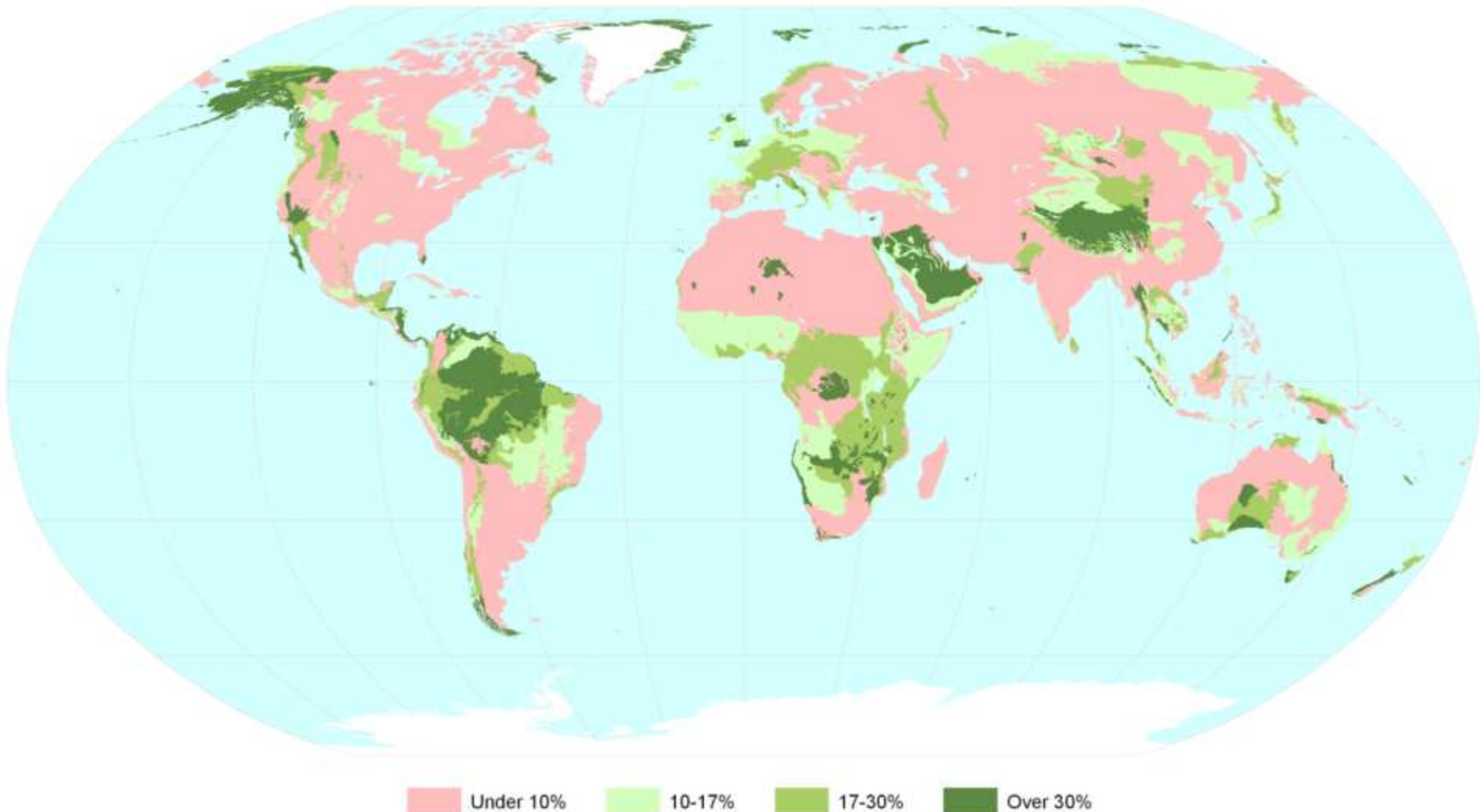
→ “and ecosystem services”

[measuring and conducting overlay analysis with important ecosystems that maintain functions]



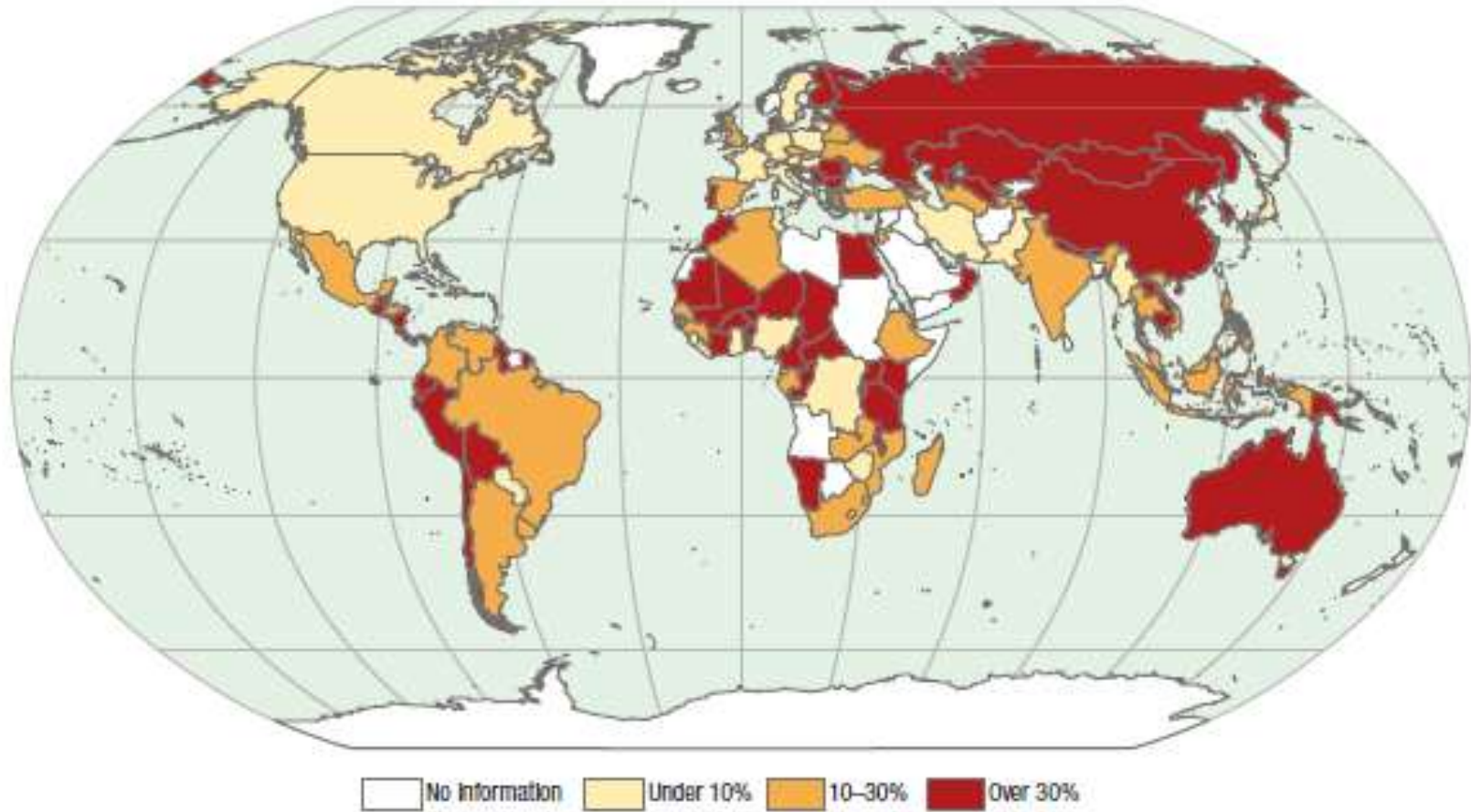
Global carbon storage

→ “ecologically representative and well-connected”
[overlay and spatial analysis]



→ “effectively...managed”

[assessment and interpretation – only 7,000/200,000]



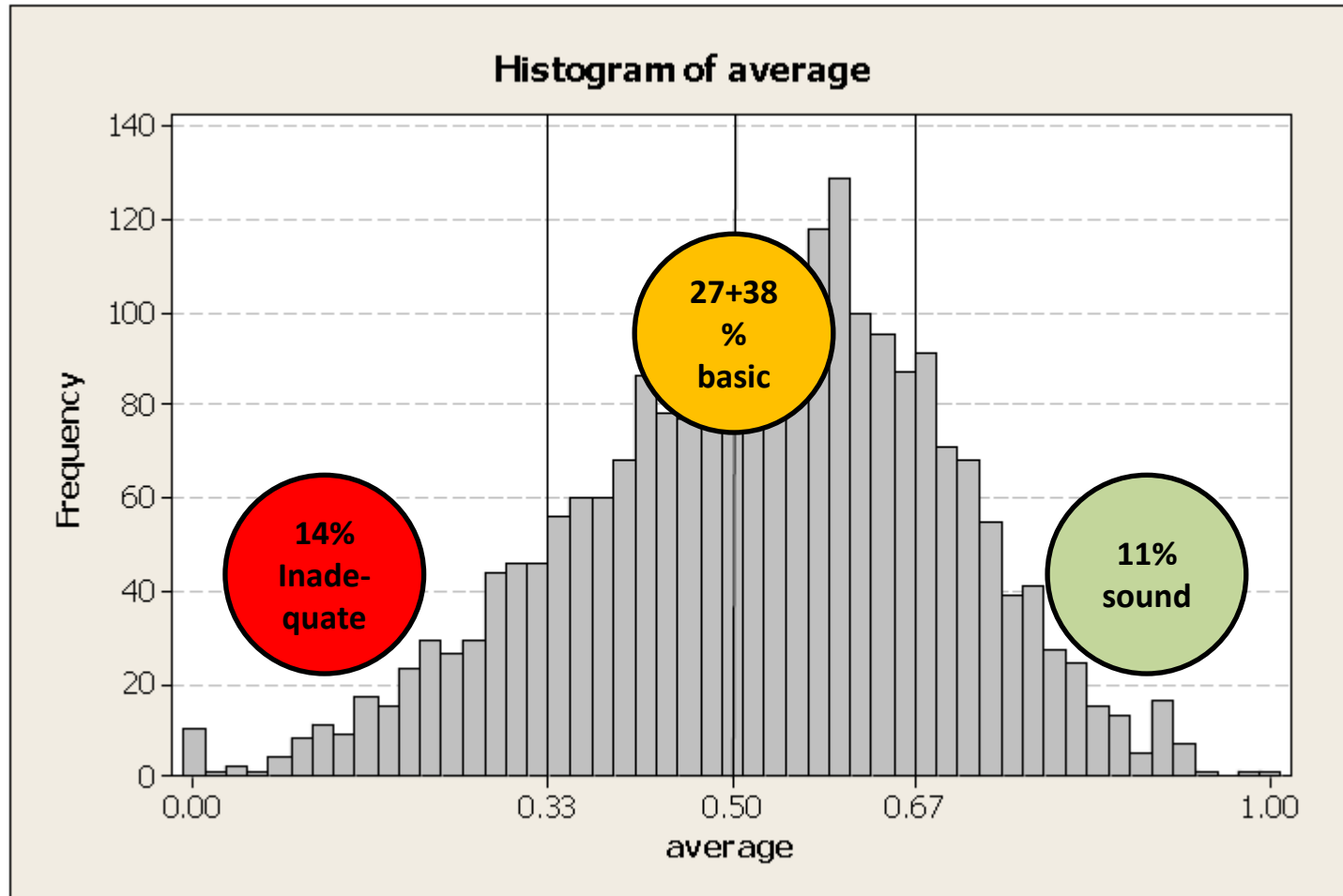
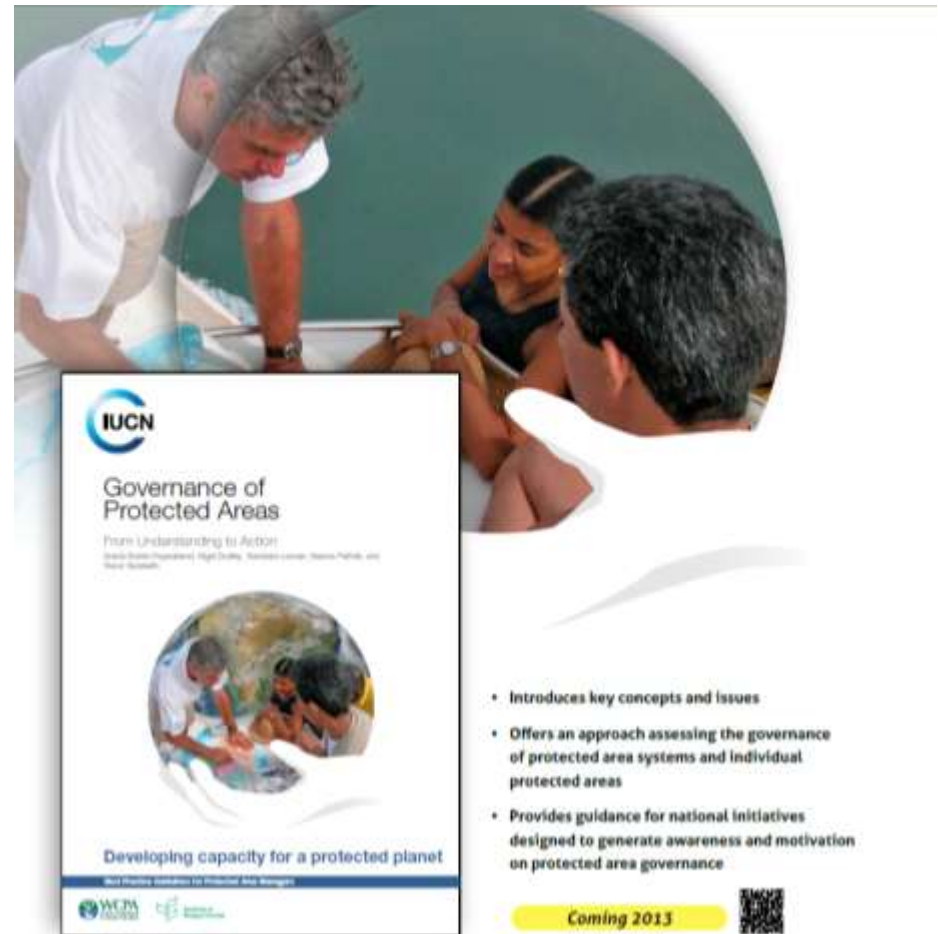
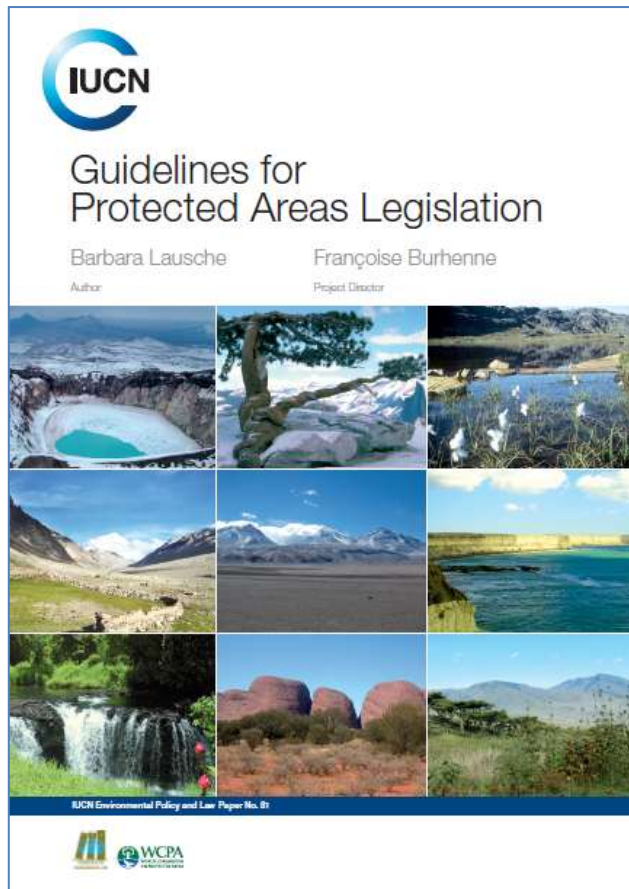


Figure 4: Distribution of average scores for 'most recent' assessments

Predicting management effectiveness

Indicator	Correlation with ME value
External political and civil environment	0.42
Research and monitoring	0.35
Design	0.334
Management information	0.332
Administrative effectiveness	0.322
Staffing	0.309
Natural and cultural resource protection	0.306
Communication	0.303
Infrastructure, equipment, facilities	0.3
Staff training	0.296
Law enforcement capacity	0.295
Legislation	0.294

→ “equitably governed” [Evaluation method just published ... undertaking system assessments]



Governance type and quality



Governance of Protected Areas

From understanding to action

Grazia Borini-Feyerabend, Nigel Dudley, Tilman Jaeger,
Barbara Lassen, Neema Pathak Broome, Adrian Phillips and Trevor Sandwith



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No.20



- **Understanding governance of protected areas**
- **Assessing, evaluating and taking action about it for systems of protected areas and/or individual sites**

Protected area governance: diversity and quality



Two main dimensions make governance “practical”, easier to comprehend, assess and evaluate:

1. Type/diversity of governance:

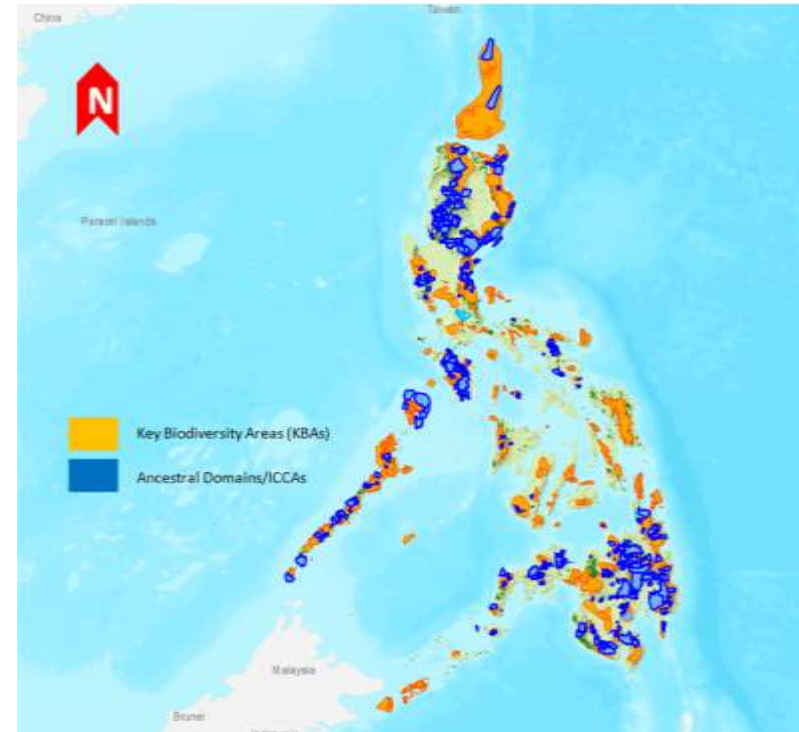
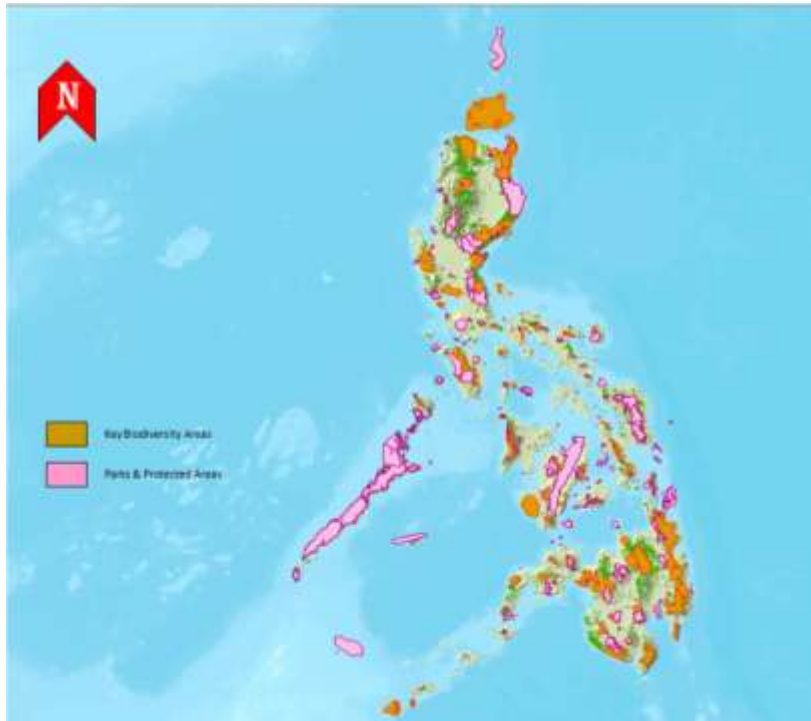
Type A: Governance by government	Type C: Governance by private actors
Type B: Shared Governance	Type D: Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities

2. Quality of governance:

- legitimacy and voice
- direction
- performance
- accountability
- fairness and rights

➔ **“other effective area-based conservation measures”**
[what measures are effective? ICCAs, LMMAs, Satoumi, Satoyama]





Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas in The Philippines overlaid with parks and protected areas (pink) and with the Ancestral Domains of indigenous peoples (Lim, 2012).

➔ “integrated into the wider landscape and seascape”

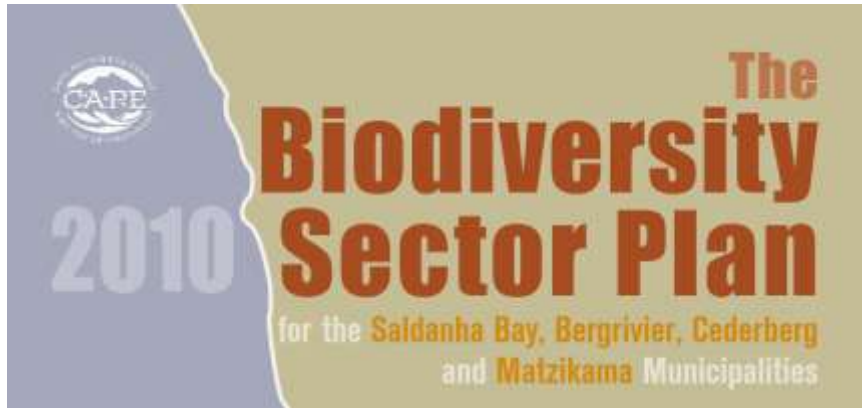
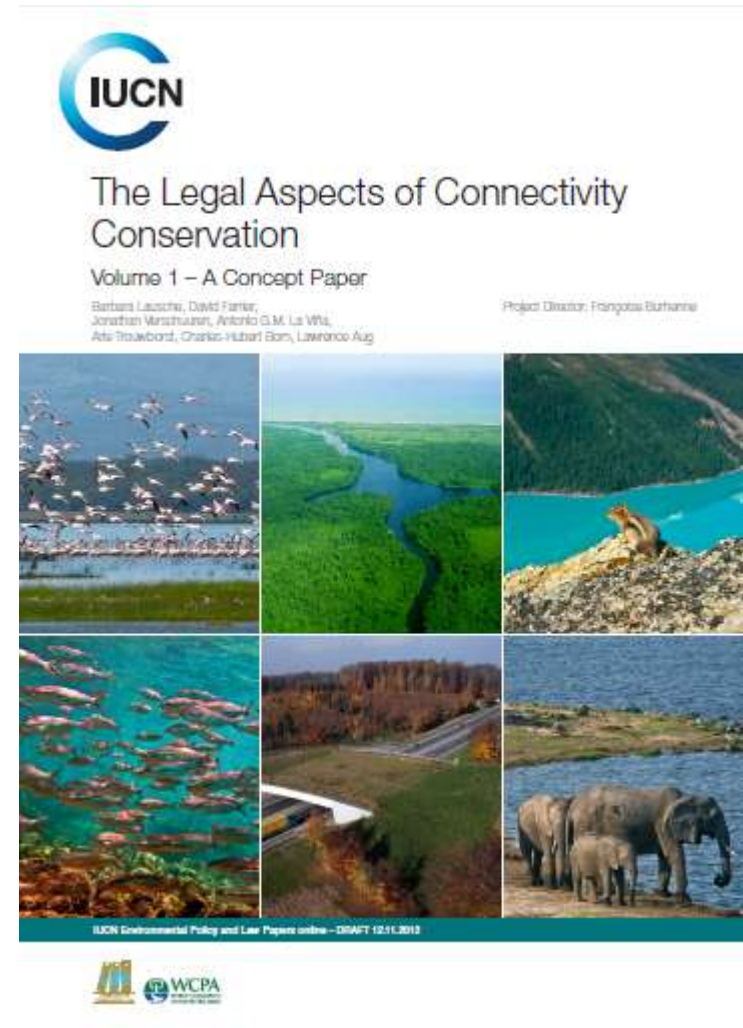


Figure 1.9 Central Karoo Biodiversity Plan



Beyond quantity achieving quality



Introducing a new global standard for protected area quality



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WORLD
CONSERVATION
CONGRESS
Jeju 2012

THE IUCN Green List OF PROTECTED AREAS

What is the IUCN Green List?

The IUCN Green List is a new and progressive initiative that encourages and celebrates the success of protected areas that reach excellent standards of management. Protected areas that are well-managed fulfil their promise of conserving biodiversity and essential ecosystem services that benefit everyone and sustain life on earth.

The IUCN Green List will:

- Celebrate quality and success and the accomplishments of protected area managers
- Incorporate a full suite of quality criteria, including conservation, community, and





Sydney, Australia
12-19 November 2014

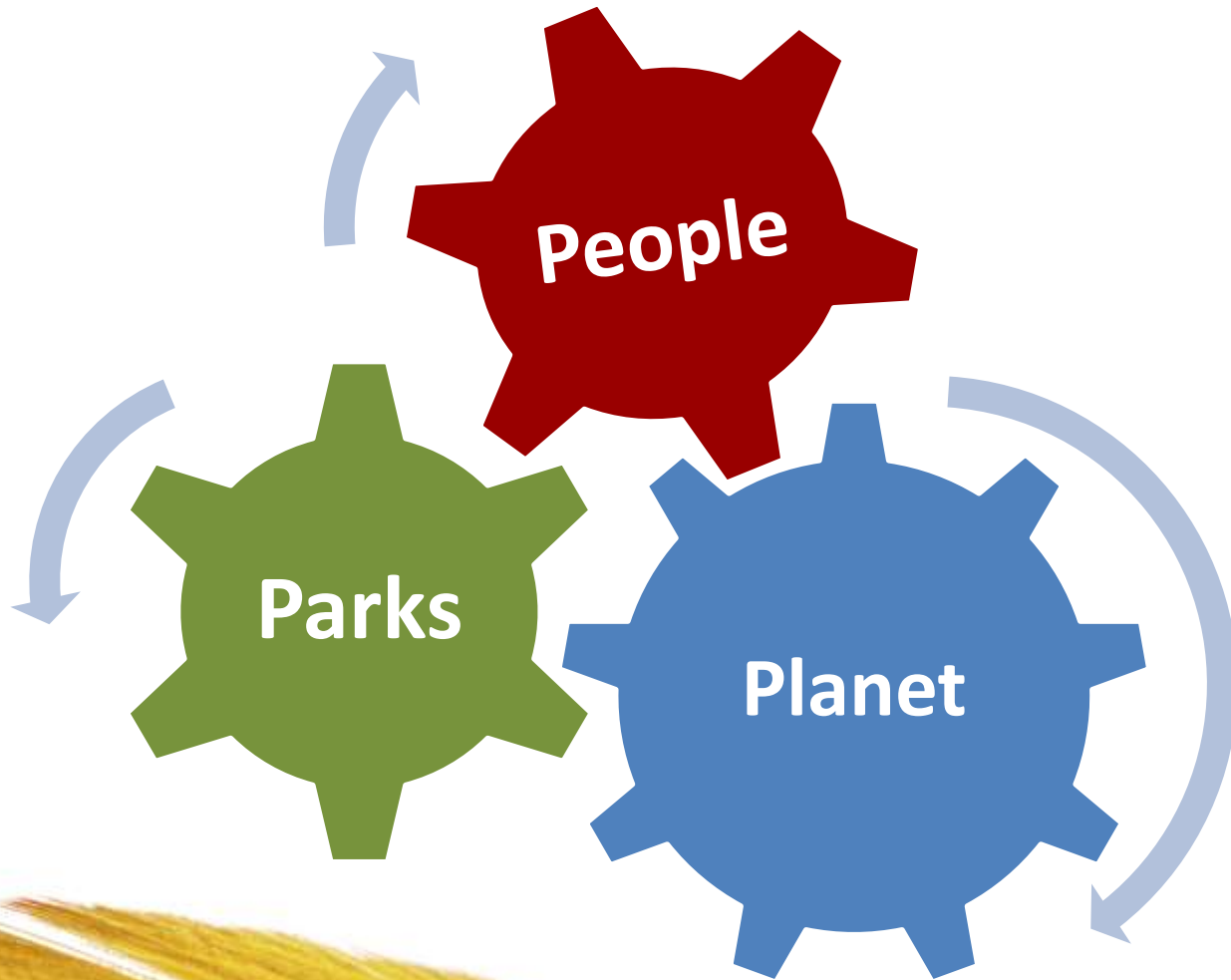


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Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions
www.worldparkscongress.org

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Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions





Protected areas in Colombia:

- 10% of country
- Provides 50% of Colombians with water
- Generates 20% of hydroelectric power
- **Grazing and fire management**
- **Climate change**



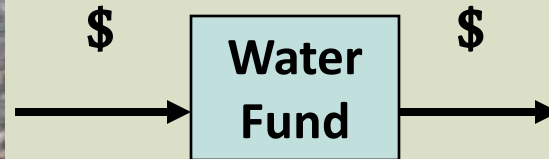
Bogotá, Colombia: 8 million people, 80% of water from one protected area Chingaza National Park

Water Fund Mechanism

Users



Providers



**CLEAN
WATER**





Jodogahama, Japan: Highly developed tourism industry, fishing industry on the north-eastern coast



The great East Japan earthquake and tsunami



Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park

- Green Reconstruction Project

“Visions”

Green reconstruction through the creating a new national park

Reconstruction together with the natural environment fostered in forest, satoyama, river, sea



“Basic Principles”

1. Making wise use of natural blessing
2. Learning threats of nature
3. Strengthen connection between forest, satoyama, river and sea



Eight focal streams

- 1. Reaching conservation goals**
- 2. Responding to climate change**
- 3. Improving health and well-being**
- 4. Supporting human life (food, water, disaster risk reduction)**
- 5. Reconciling development challenges**
- 6. Enhancing the diversity and quality of governance**
- 7. Respecting indigenous and traditional knowledge and culture**
- 8. Inspiring a new generation**



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