

Protected areas **inspiring** solutions for development outcomes



Protected areas: the invisible (helping) hand for mainstreaming biodiversity in development



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



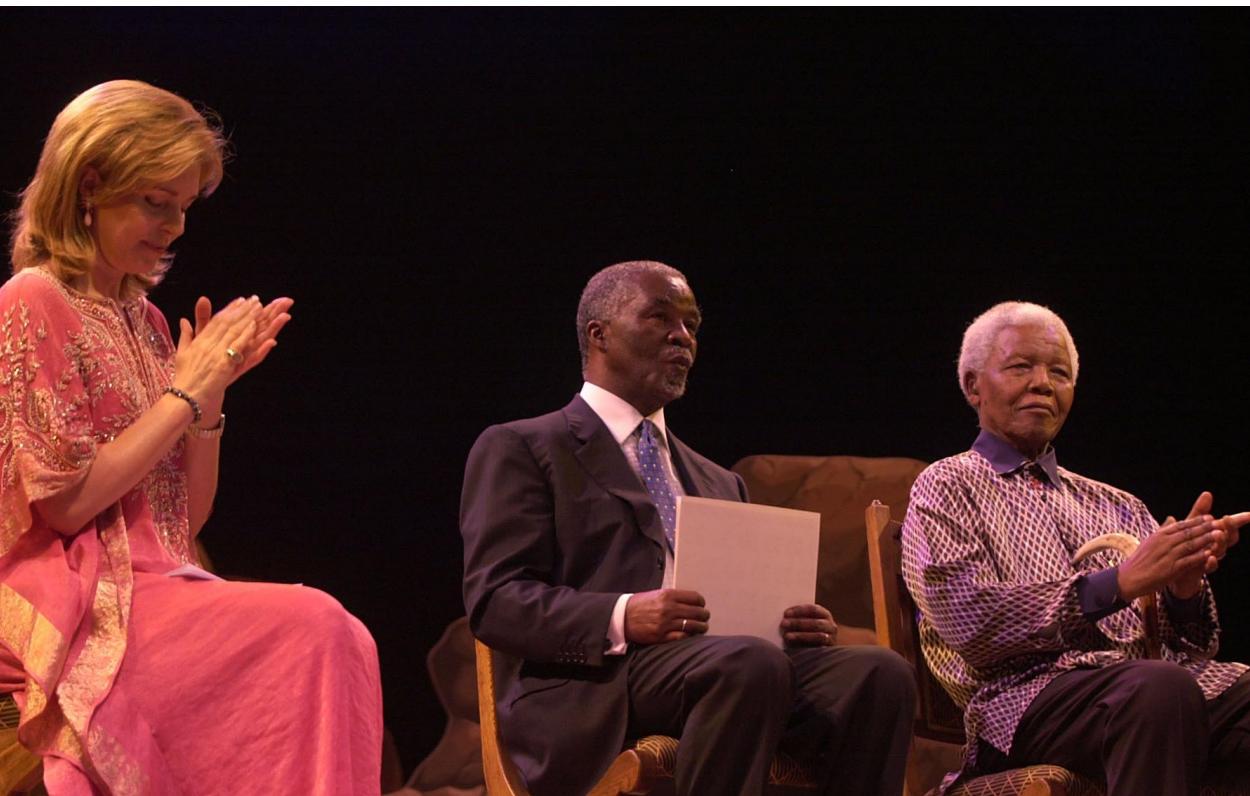
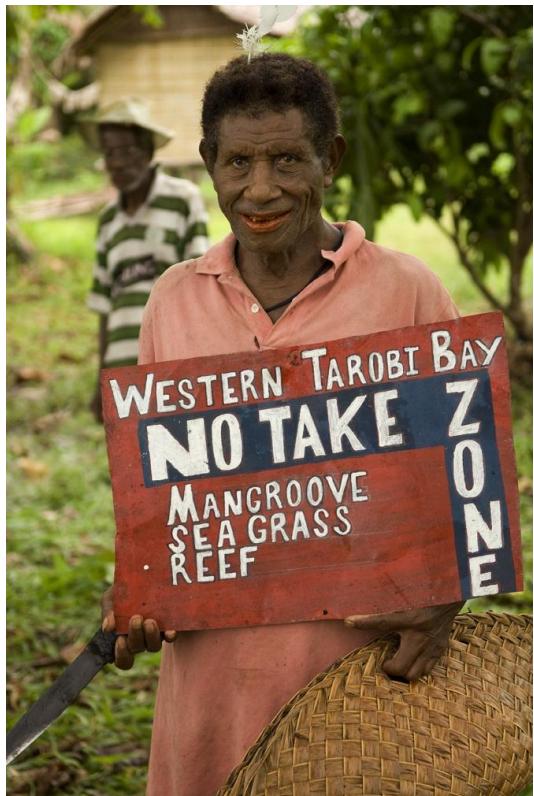


Protected Planet Report 2012

Tracking progress towards global targets for protected areas



Inspired....



Inspirational....



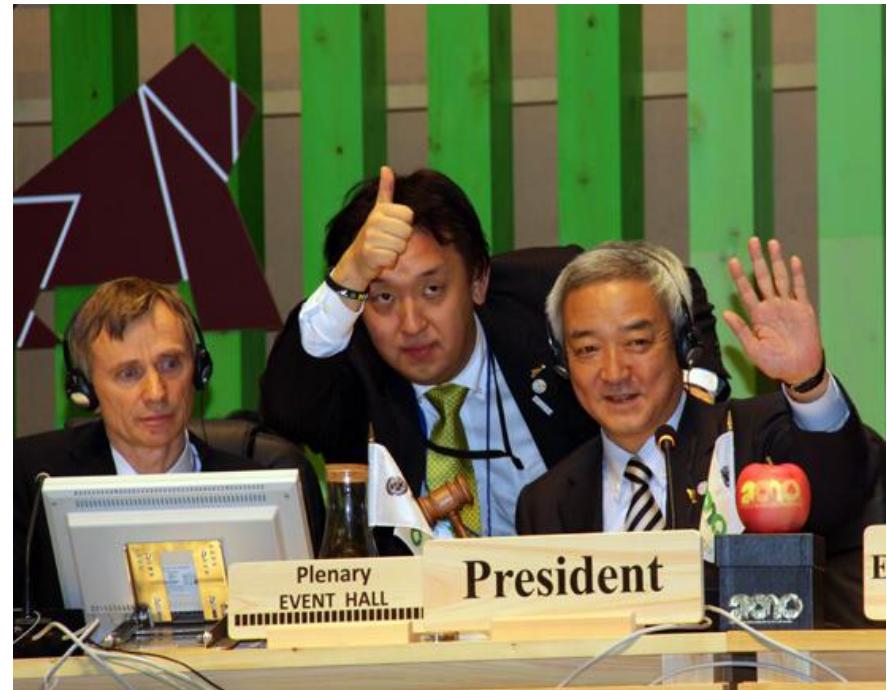
Adoption of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas Kuala Lumpur 2004

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

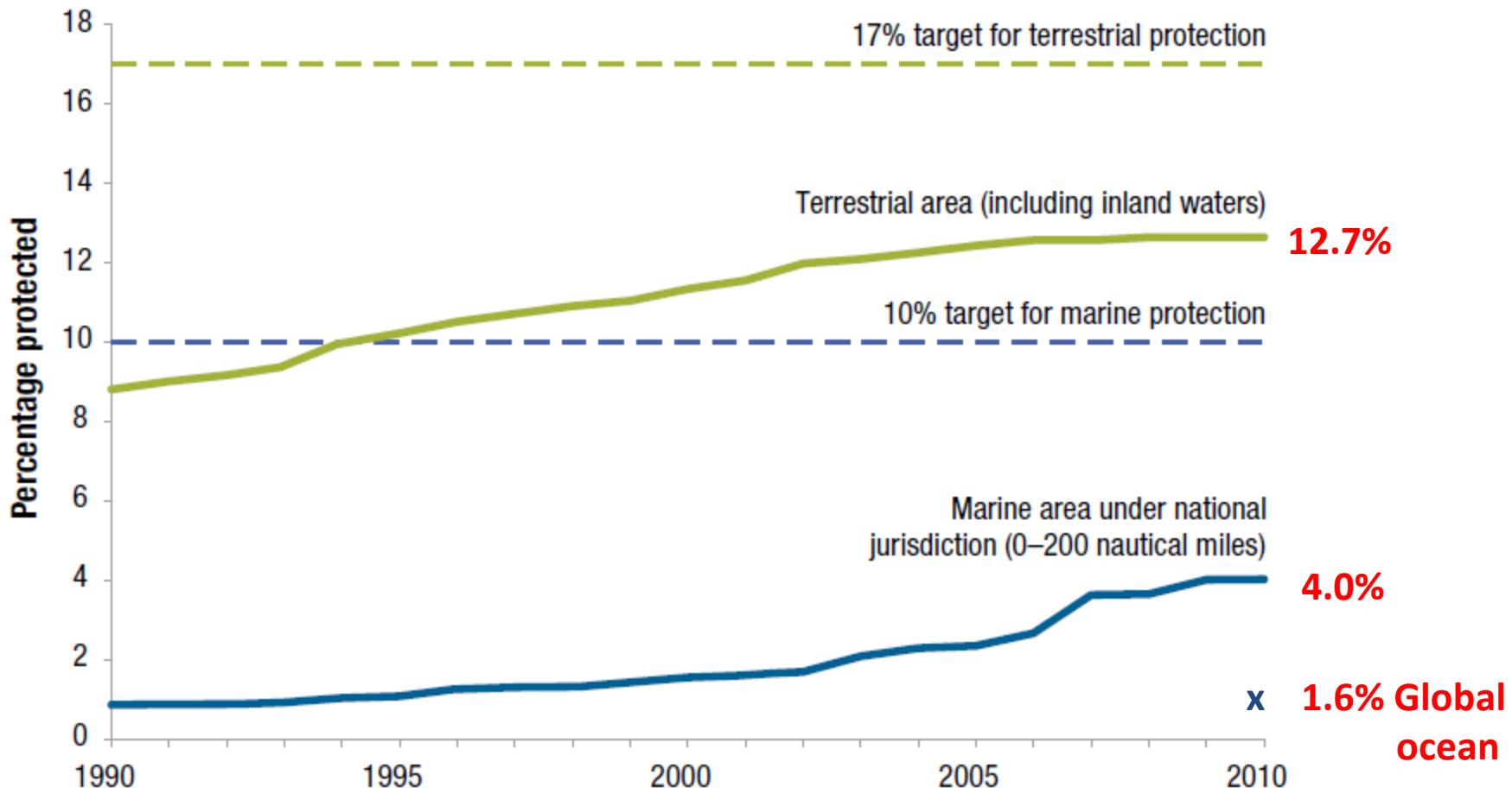
At least

**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**

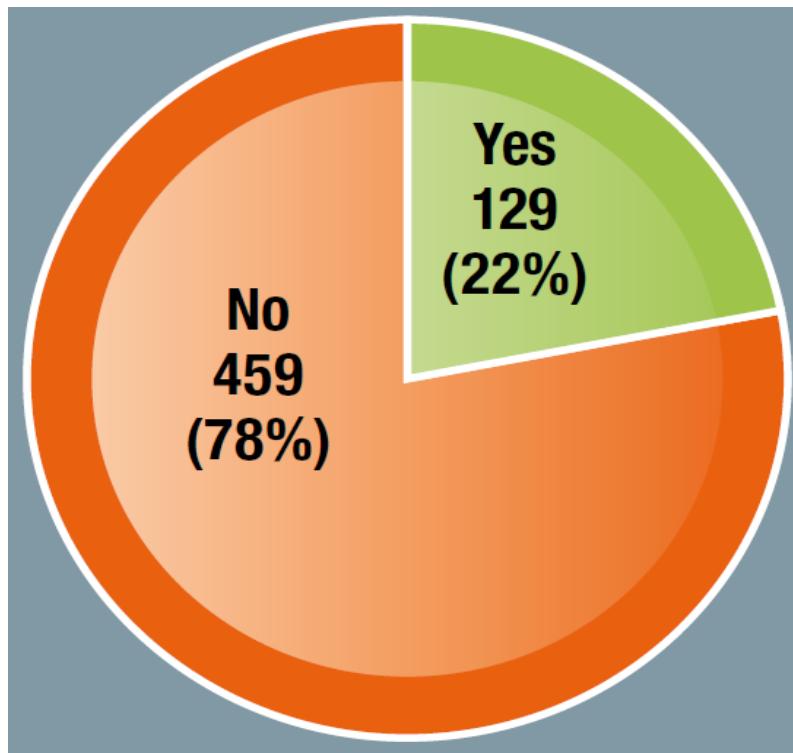
**through effectively and equitably managed,
ecologically representative and well-connected systems
of protected areas, and
other effective area-based conservation measures,
and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.**

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

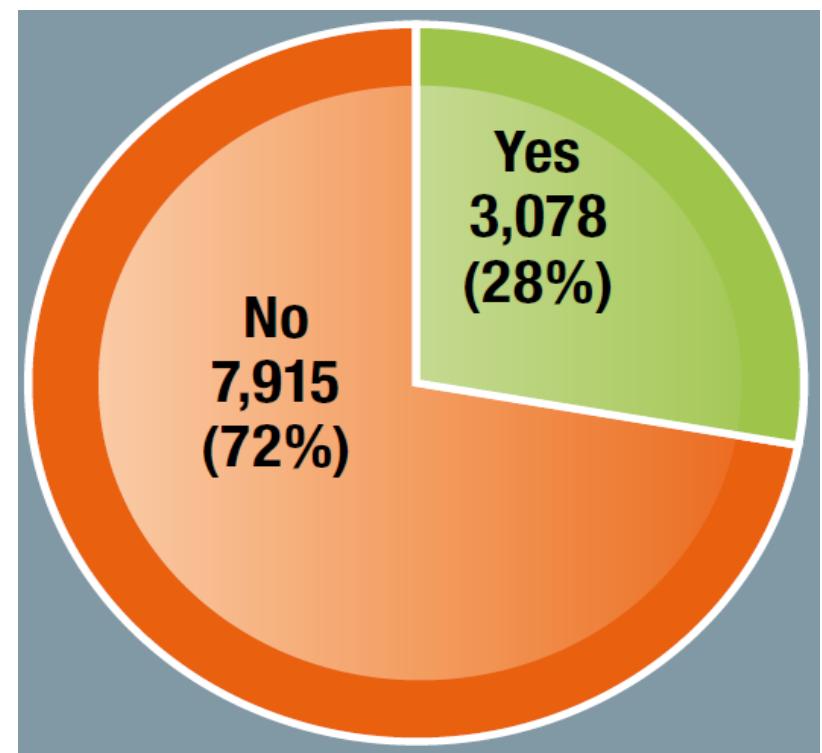


→ “areas of particular importance for conservation of biodiversity” [overlay analysis with KBAs]

Protection of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites

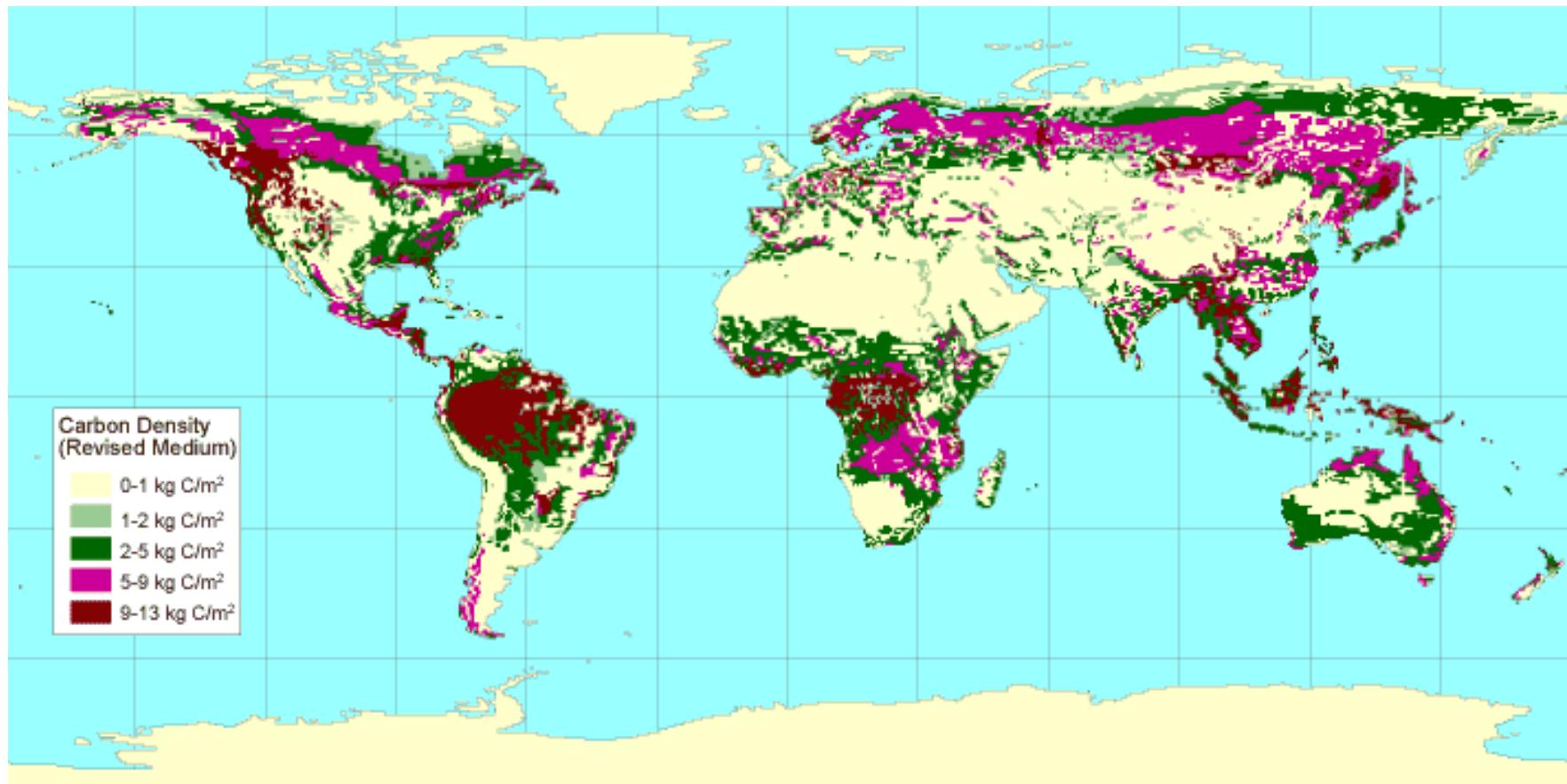


Protection of Important Bird Areas



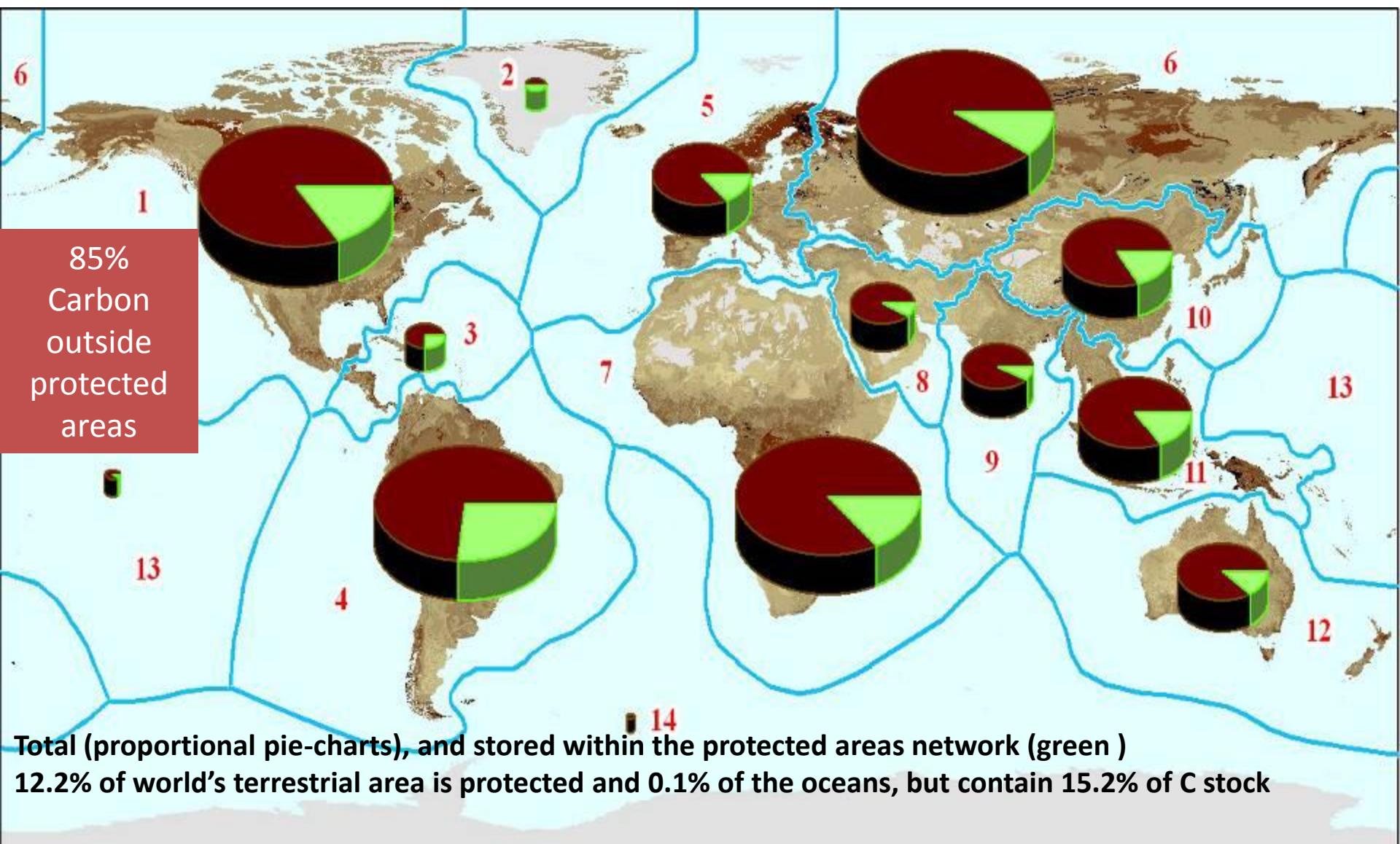
→ “and ecosystem services”

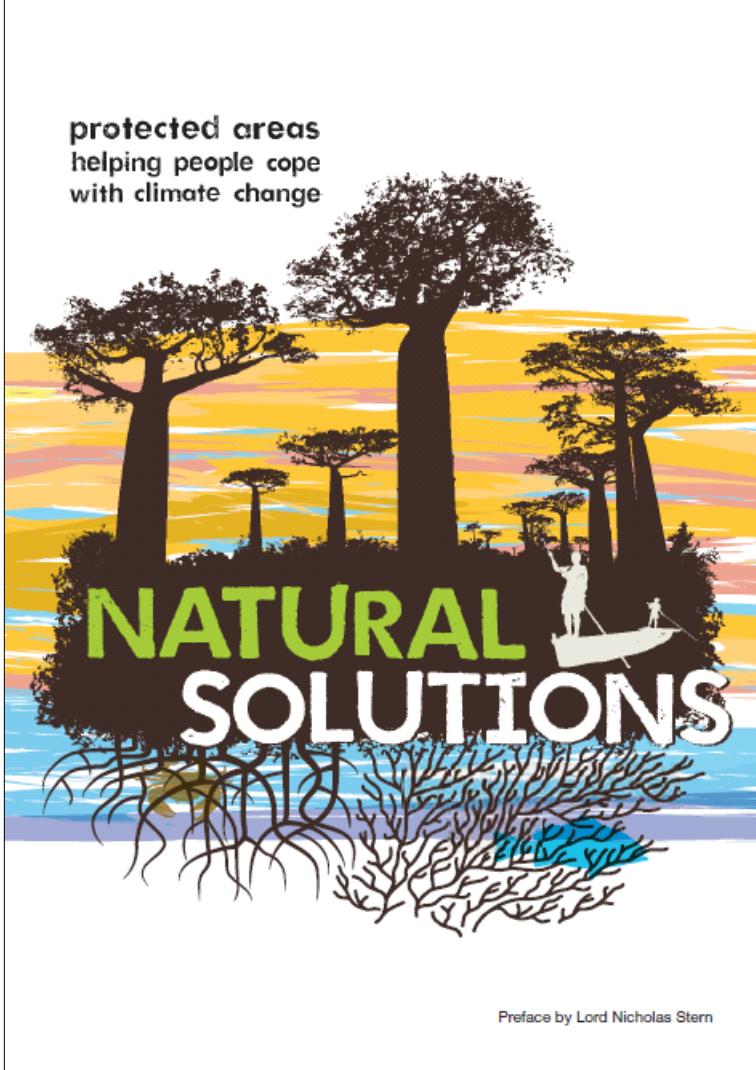
[measuring and conducting overlay analysis with important ecosystems that maintain functions]



Global carbon storage

Terrestrial carbon stock in the protected area network



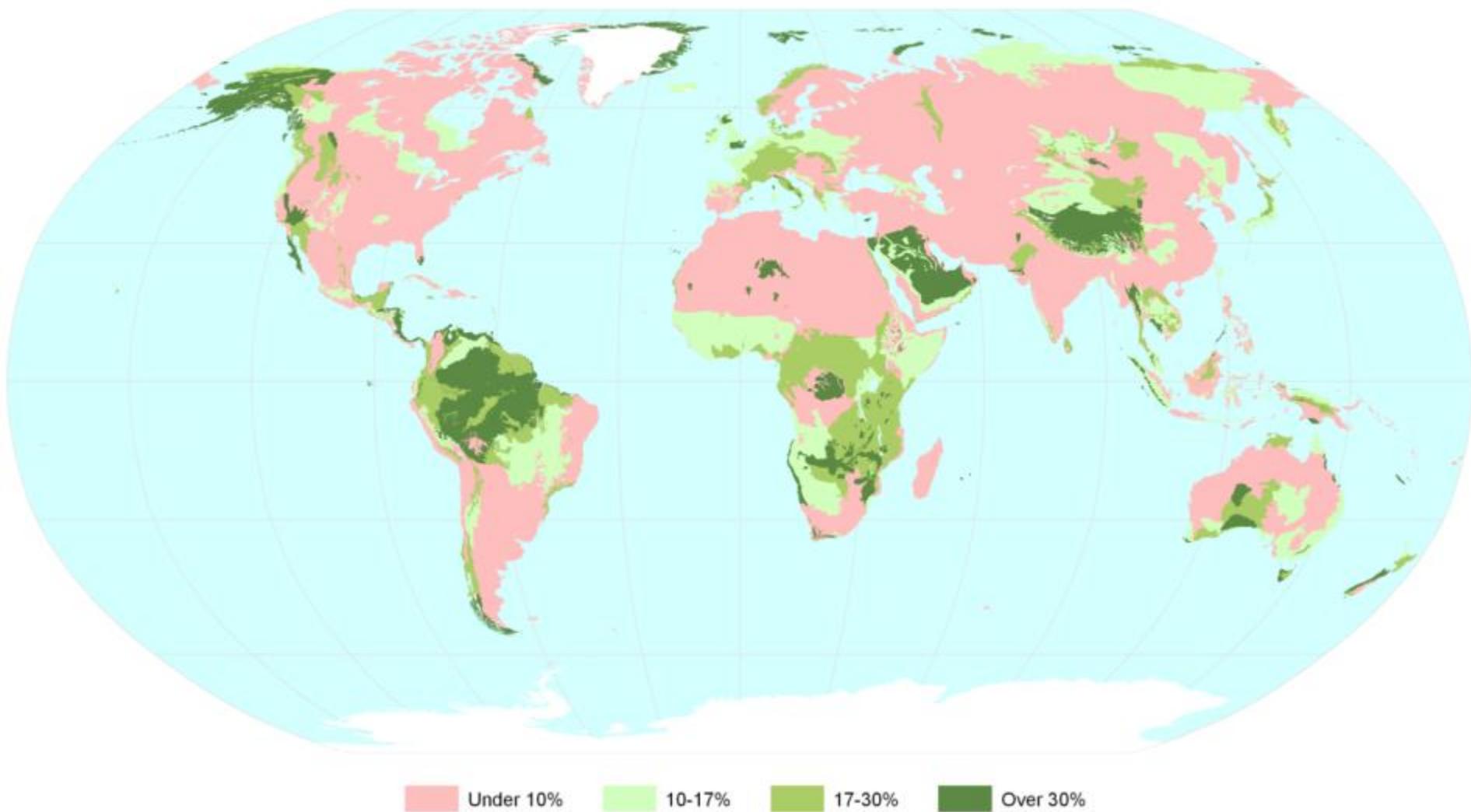


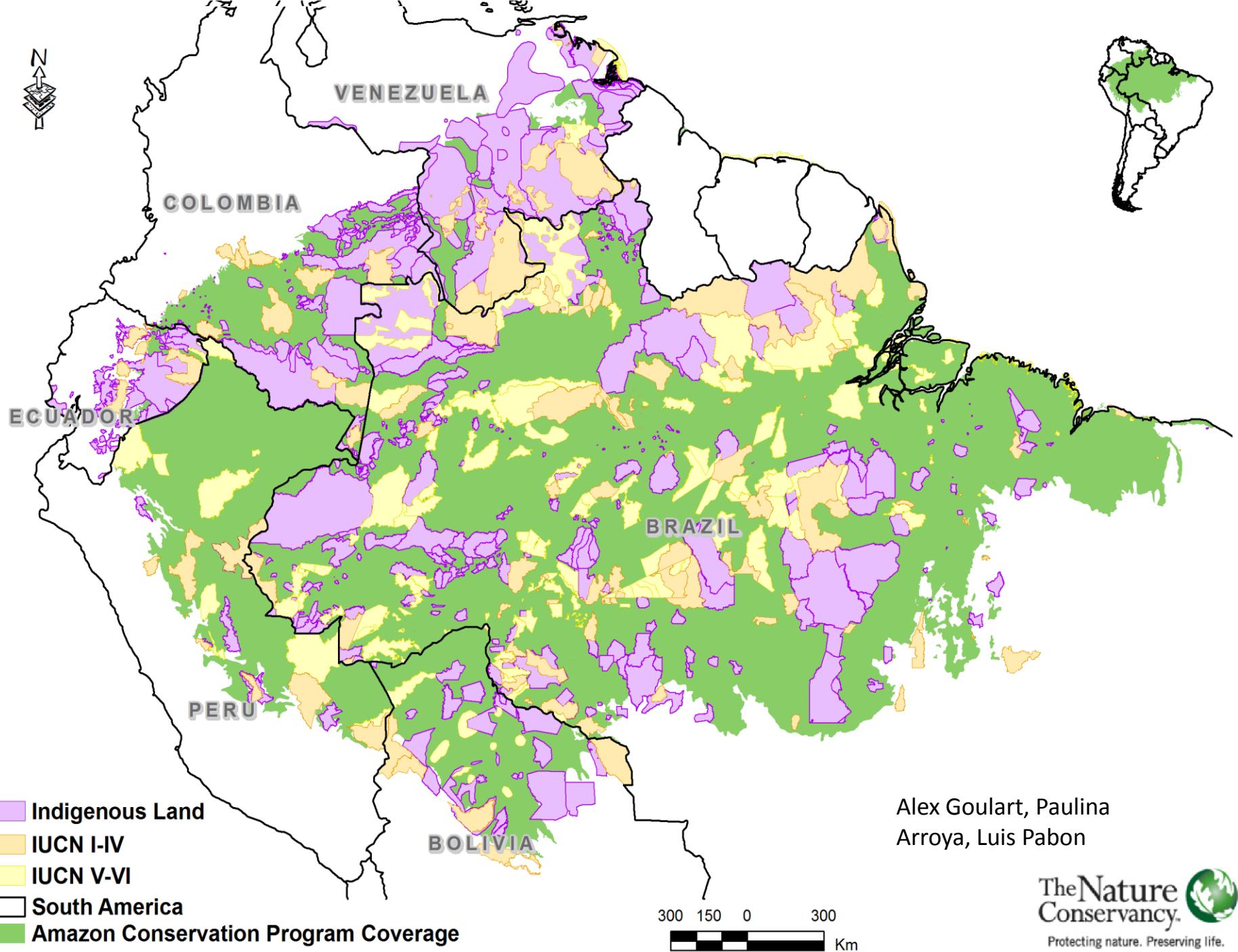
"This book clearly indicates for the first time how protected areas contribute significantly to reducing the impacts of climate change ...

...it is important that these messages reach policy makers loud and clear and are translated into effective policies and funding mechanisms"

: LORD NICHOLAS STERN

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

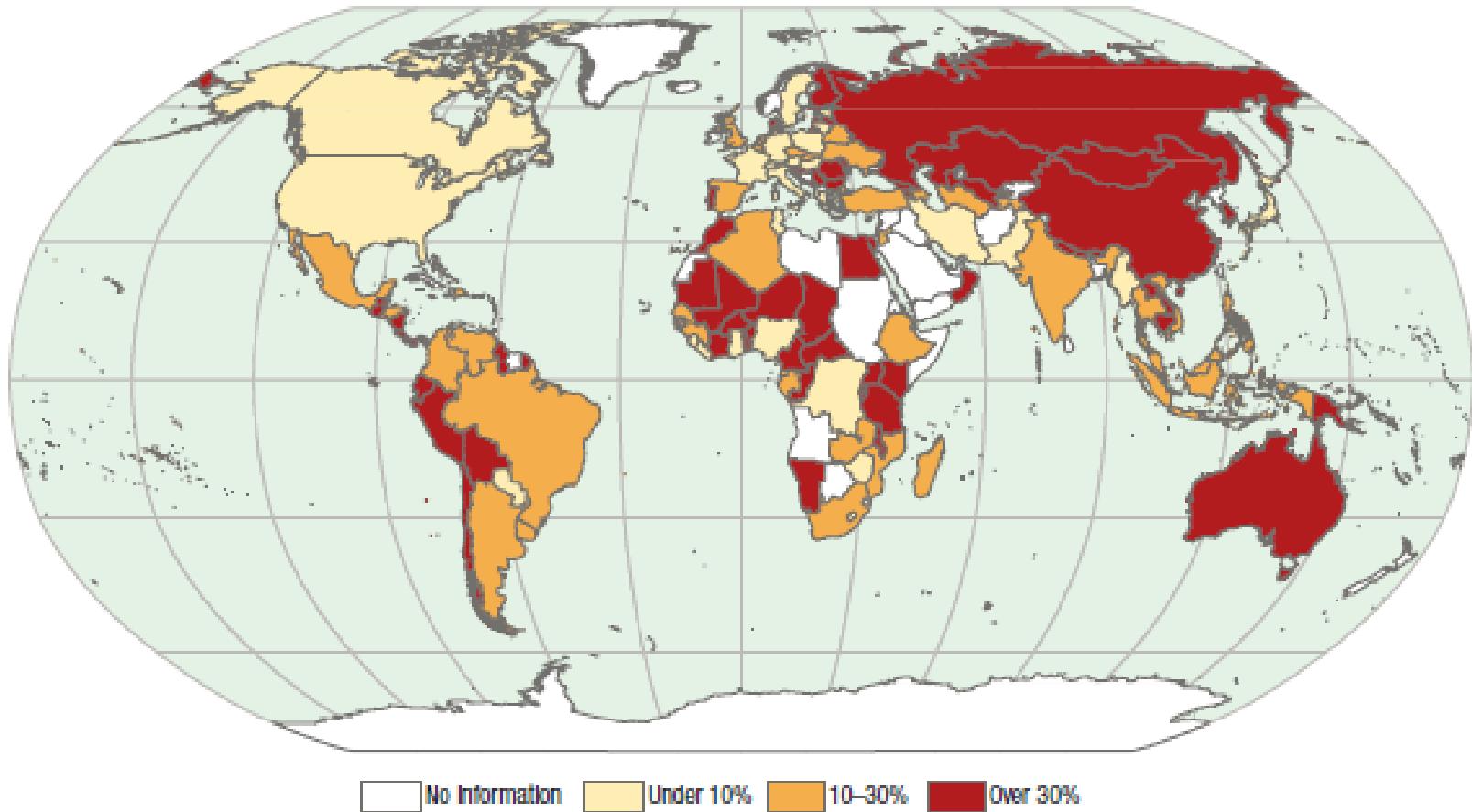




Alex Goulart, Paulina
Arroya, Luis Pabon

→ “effectively...managed”

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



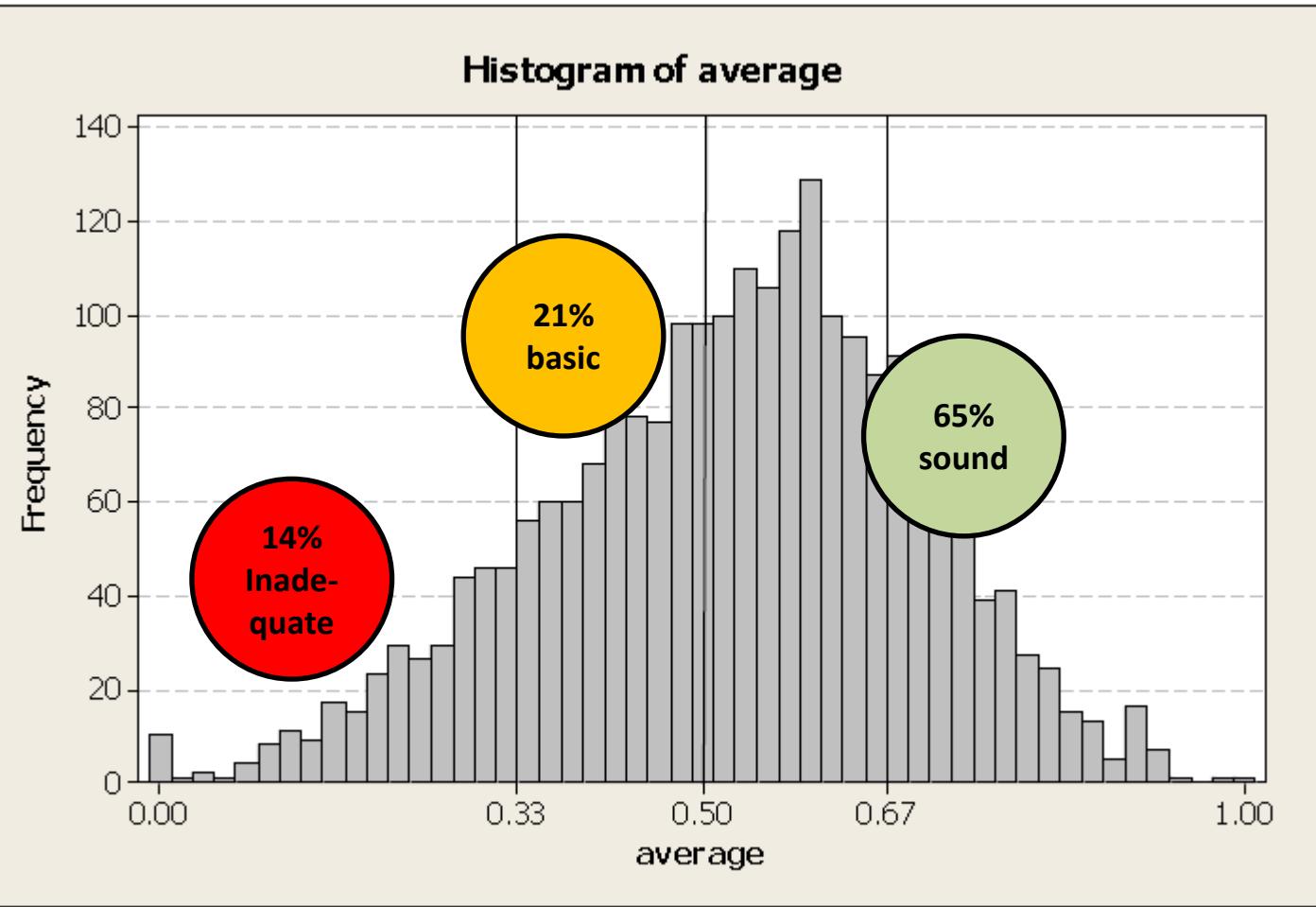


Figure 4: Distribution of average scores for 'most recent' assessments

Predicting management effectiveness

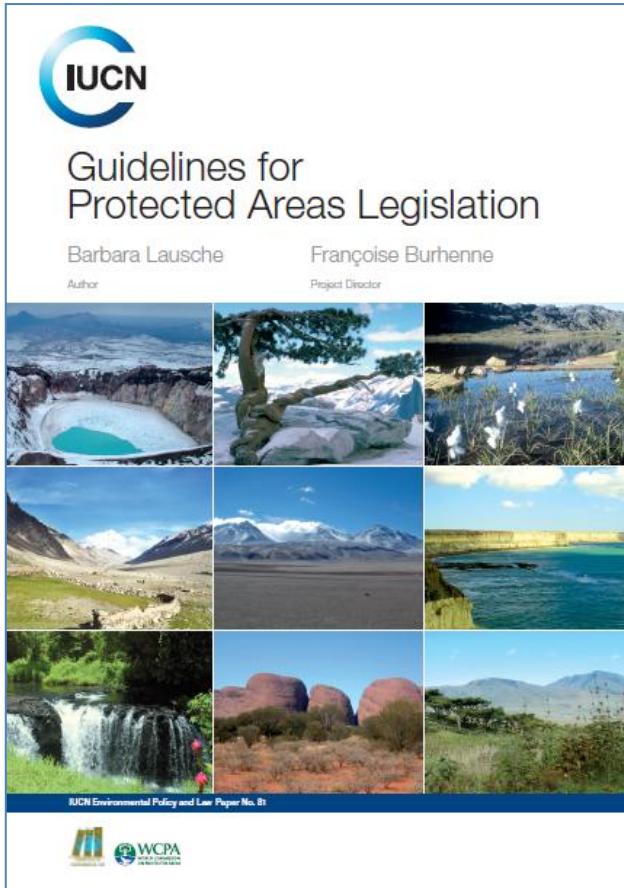
Indicator	Correlation with ME value
External political and civil environment	0.42
Research and monitoring	0.35
Design	0.334
Management information	0.332
Administrative effectiveness	0.322
Staffing	0.309
Natural and cultural resource protection	0.306
Communication	0.303
Infrastructure, equipment, facilities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

Predicting community support

Table 16: Correlation of headline indicators with estimated effect on community (all are significant at p=.000)

Indicator (top 12 shown)		Correlation with effect on community
Communication program	PR	0.335
Involvement of communities and stakeholders	PR	0.318
Appropriate program of community benefit/ assistance	PR	0.312
Management effectiveness evaluation undertaken	PR	0.296
Adequacy of PA legislation	PL	0.279
Natural resource and cultural protection activities	PR	0.247
Visitors catered for and impacts managed appropriately	PR	0.234
Management planning	PL	0.23
Adequacy of staff training	PR	0.223
Effectiveness of governance and leadership	PR	0.218
Research and monitoring of natural/ cultural management	PR	0.215
Appropriateness of design	PL	0.205

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



Governance type and quality



Governance of Protected Areas

From understanding to action

Grazia Borrini-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



On behalf of
BMZ
Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

The ICCA
Consortium

- **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

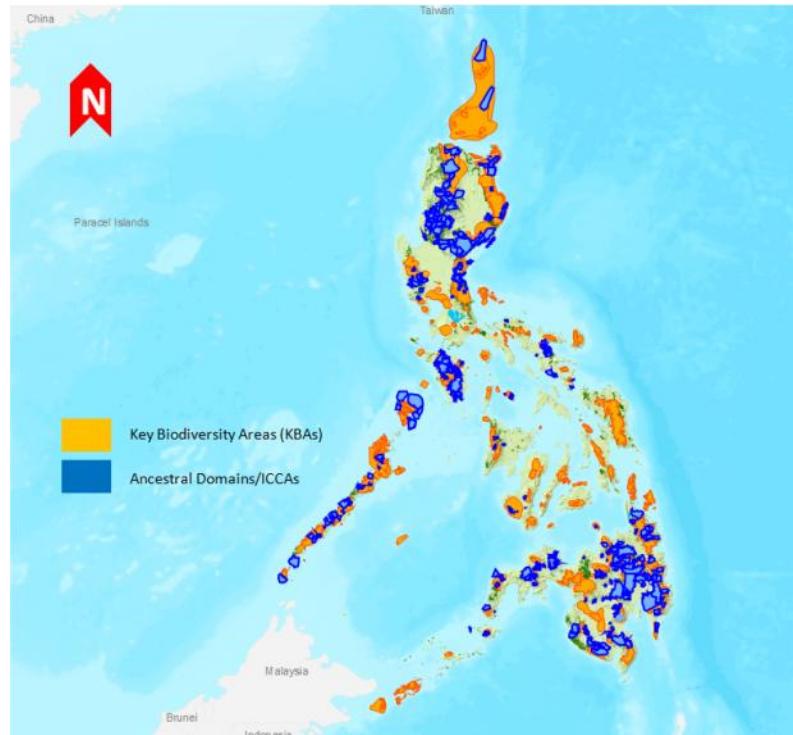
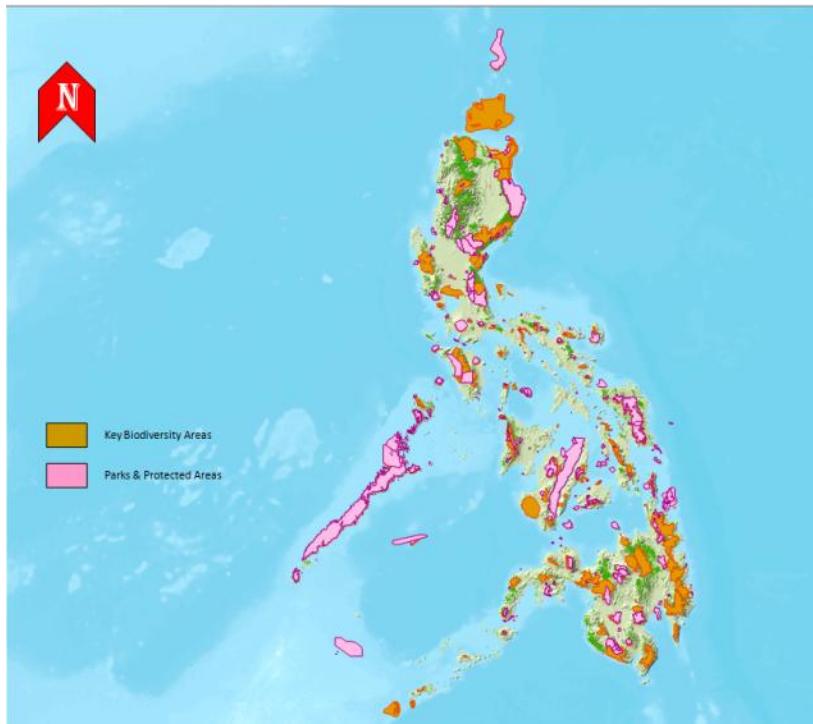
2. Quality of governance:

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

Quality: principles of “good governance”

- Legitimacy and Voice
- Direction (“vision”)
- Performance
- Accountability (and transparency)
- Fairness and rights (substantive and procedural), including issues of equity, cost and benefit-sharing



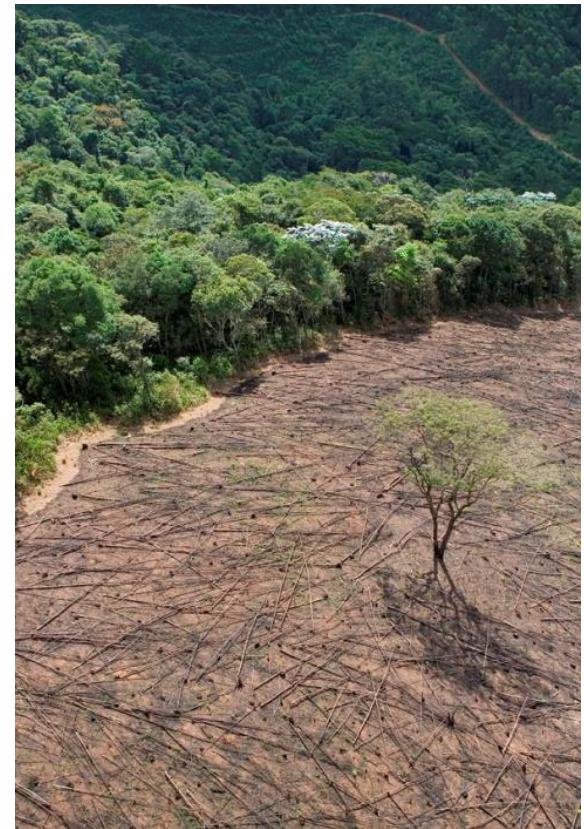


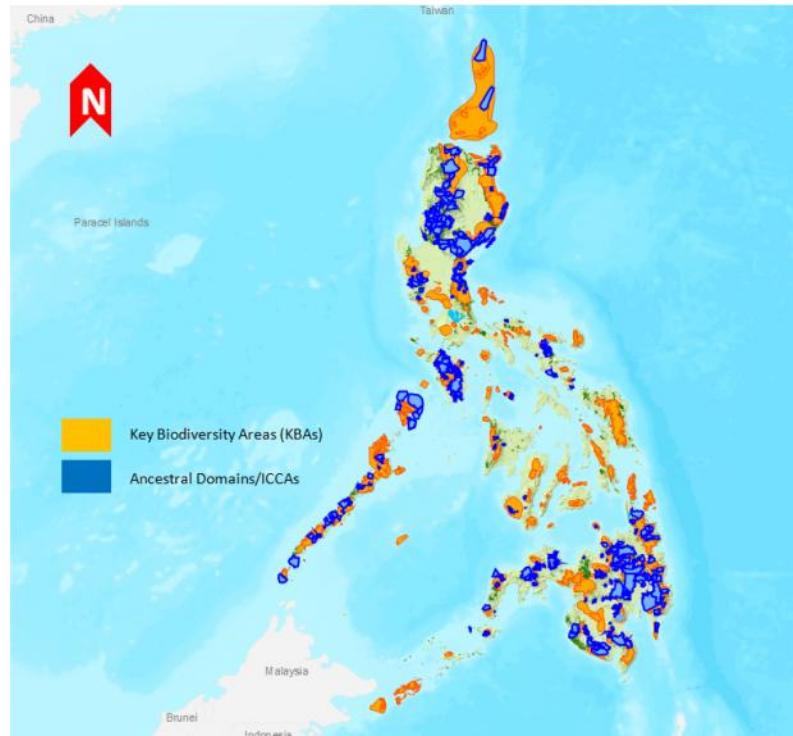
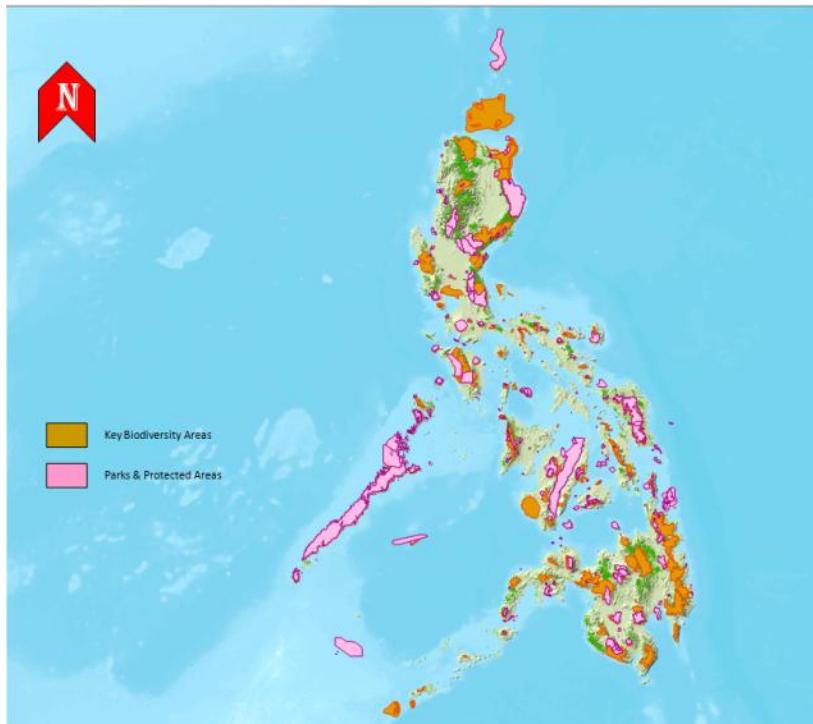
Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas in the Philippines overlaid with protected areas (pink) and with the Ancestral Domains of indigenous peoples (blue) (Lim, 2012).

Madagascar 2003

Madagascar 2013

→ “other effective area-based conservation measures”
[what measures are effective? ICCAs, LMMAs]





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”

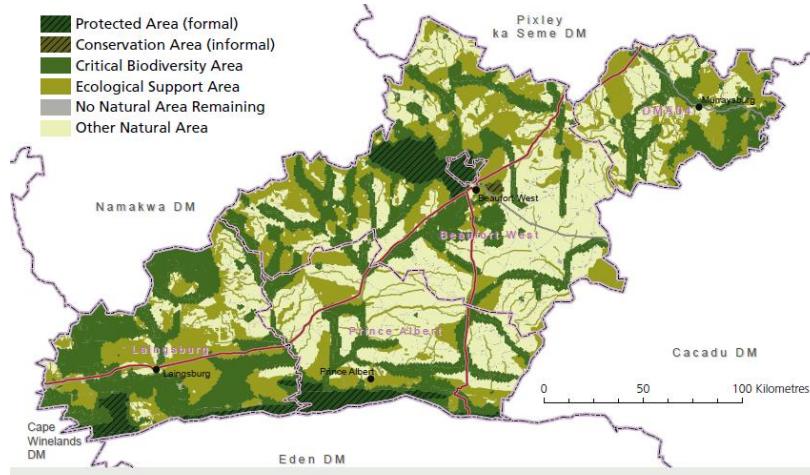
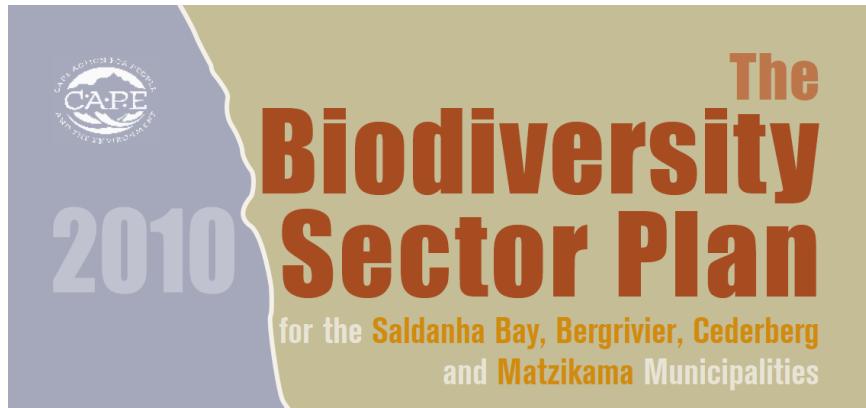


Figure 3.9 Central Karoo Biodiversity Plan

The IUCN logo is at the top left. The title "The Legal Aspects of Connectivity Conservation" is centered above "Volume 1 – A Concept Paper". Authors listed are Barbara Lassche, David Farmer, Jonathan Vonkouwen, Antonio G.M. La Vita, Ade Trouwborst, Charles-Hubert Born, Lawrence Aug. Project Director: Fransiska Burmann is mentioned on the right. Below the title is a grid of six photographs showing various natural scenes: a flock of birds over water, a river winding through green land, a squirrel on a rock, a school of fish in the ocean, a road through a forest, and elephants in a watering hole.

IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Papers online – DRAFT 02.11.2012



Beyond quantity achieving quality



Introducing a new global standard for protected area quality



IUCN
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

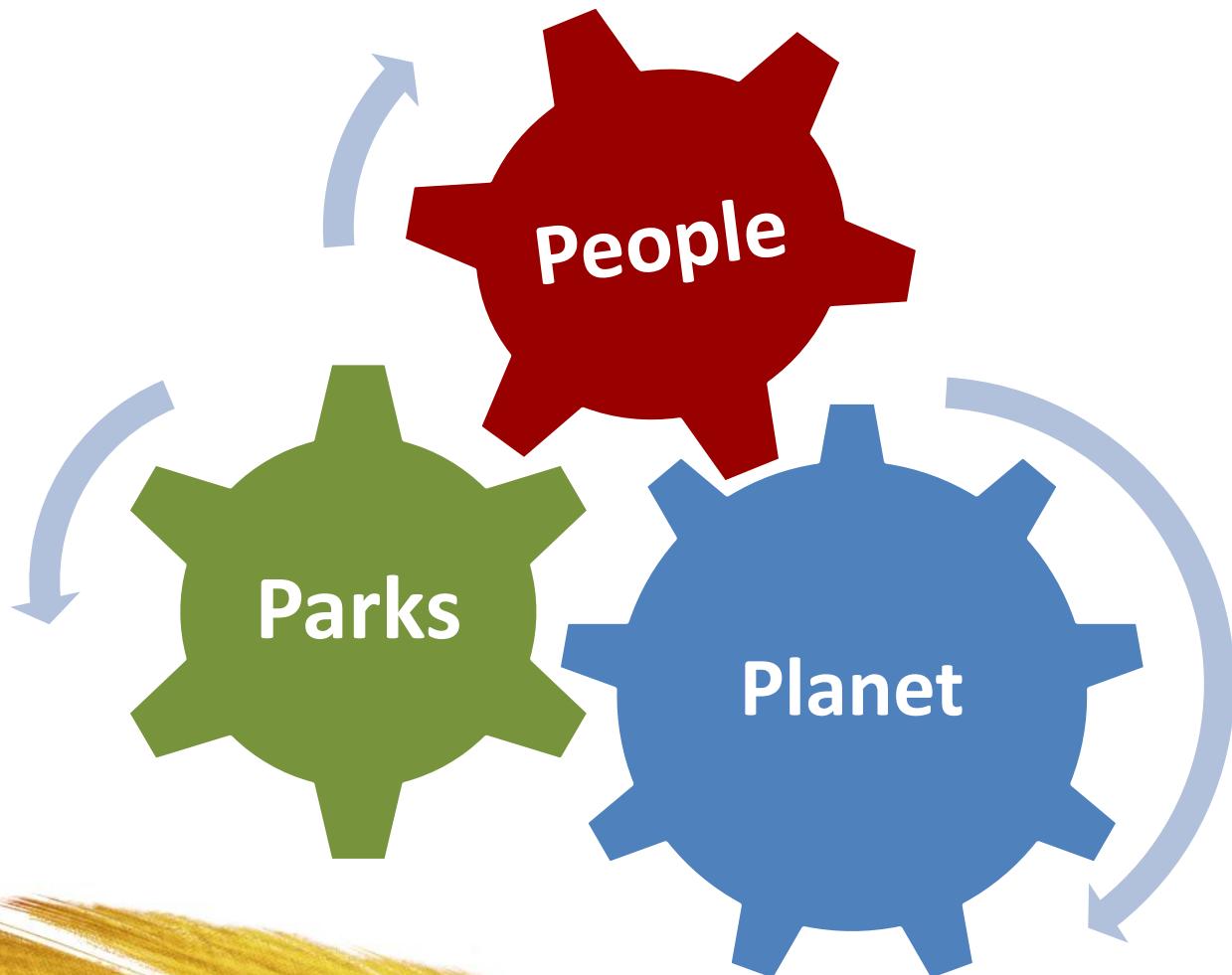


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SYDNEY 2014

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

12-19 November 2014
Sydney, Australia

Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions

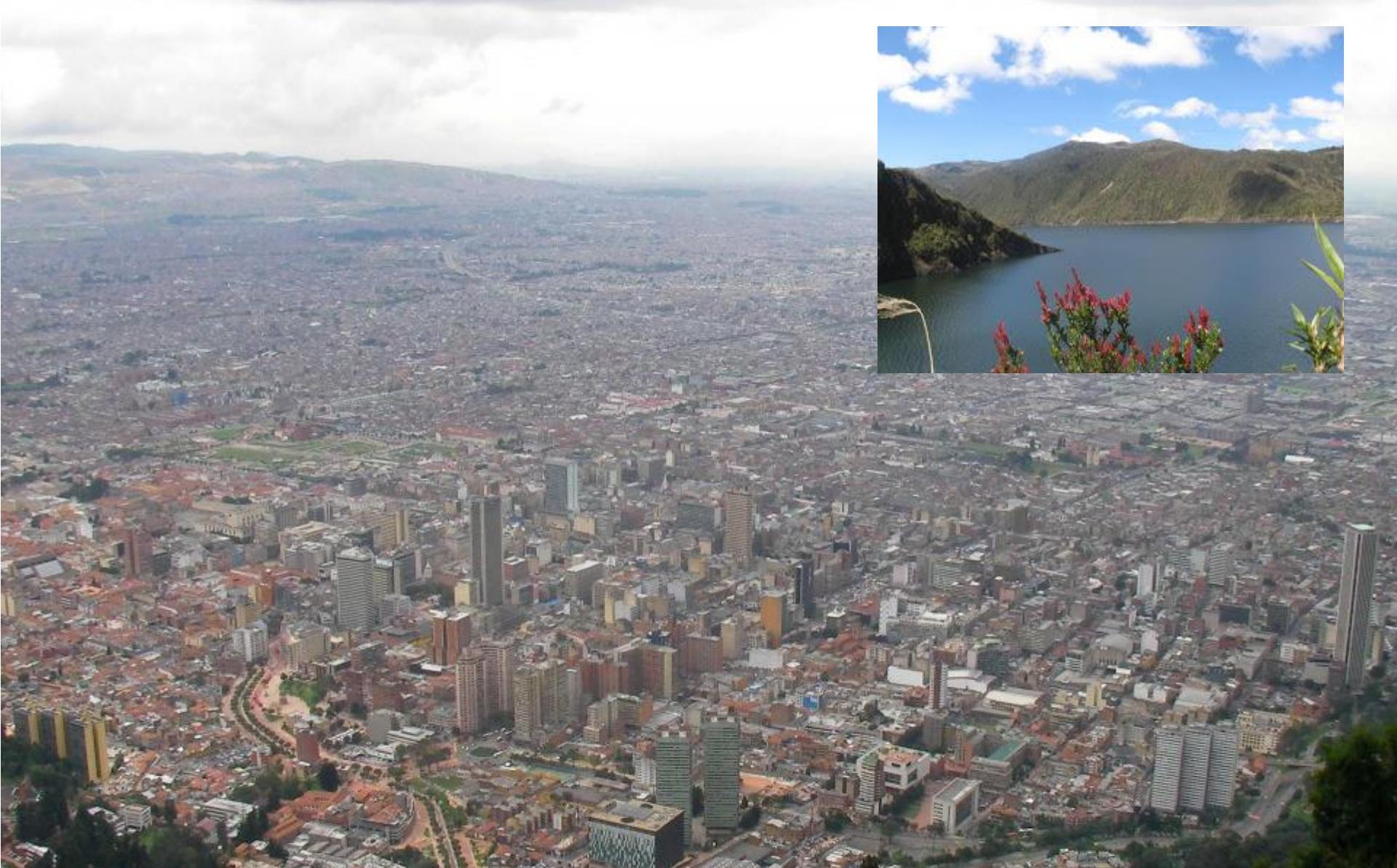


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Protected areas in Colombia:

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



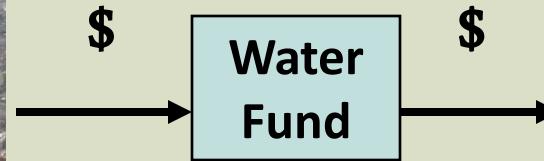
**Bogotá, Colombia: 8 million people, 80% of water
from one protected area Chingaza National Park**

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



Non-communicable diseases account for 63% of global mortality in 2013

Non-communicable disease	Contributing factor	Nature-based prevention or treatment
Cardiovascular	Lifestyle, nutrition,	Exercise, food quality
Respiratory	Lifestyle, pollution, smoking	Exercise, food quality, air quality
Cancers	Lifestyle, diet, pollution and smoking	Exercise, air quality, water quality
Diabetes	Diet and malnutrition	Exercise and food quality
Musculo-skeletal	Lifestyle	Exercise and food quality
Obesity	Diet, lifestyle	Exercise and food quality
Mental and behavioural	Lifestyle	Outdoor recreation, food quality
Genetic/degenerative	Fetal environment?	Palliative outdoor recreation

Medical research provides evidence for role of nature

Biodiversity: Its Importance to Human Health

Interim Executive Summary

A Project
of the Center
for Health
and the Global
Environment

Harvard Medical School

under the auspices of the
World Health Organization,
the United Nations Development
Programme, and the United Nations
Environment Programme



Healthy parks, healthy nature in a park context
The health benefits of contact with nature in a park context
A review of relevant literature

School of Health and Social Development
Faculty of Health, Medicine, Nursing and Behavioural Sciences
Deakin University
Burwood, Melbourne



VitalSites



A research report by WWF and Equilibrium



Private sector, public sector and NGOs collaborating



Healthy Parks Healthy People®

A screenshot of the beyondblue website homepage. The header features the "beyondblue" logo with a stylized bird graphic and the tagline "the national depression initiative". The main navigation menu includes links for "About us", "Get information", "Symptom Checklists", "Getting involved", "Research", "Media", and "Get Help". On the left, there's a sidebar with links for "Depression", "Anxiety", "Bipolar disorder", and "Postnatal depression". The central content area features a photo of two men laughing and a section about the "International Day Against Homophobia & Transphobia". The right side has a "In the news" section with a story about mental health for lawyers, a "Research" section with a link to the Victorian Centre of Excellence grant round, and a "Our stories" section. A sidebar on the right also lists "Info line", "Find a Doctor", "the shed online", and "Our stories".



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Will facilitate implementation

- **Position** protected areas within goals of economic and community wellbeing
- **Achieve** understanding of their vital role in conserving biodiversity while delivering ecosystem services
- Demonstrate **how** this can be achieved.



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Will achieve significant outcomes and impact

- **Communicate** the most compelling and inspiring solutions to global challenges
- **Position** protected areas in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda
- **Reach** new commitments and capacity across conservation, development and business sectors for implementation

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**

World Protected Area Leadership Dialogues

- The most pressing issues of the decade ahead
- High level panels involving World Protected Area Leadership Forum, Global Thought Leaders, Business Leaders, WPC Ambassadors and Champions
- Examples might be:
 - ✓ Illegal wildlife trade
 - ✓ A communication revolution
 - ✓ Consumption and resource use
 - ✓ Rights-based approaches



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Ways of getting involved

- **Involvement in content of the streams, bring sectoral considerations into the mainstream of debate**
- **Facilitate debate at the level of the agencies and organisations represented here**
- **Suggest and offer patrons, champions and key note speakers, and participation**
- **Panellists for World PA Leadership Dialogues**
- **Seek new programmatic partnerships and commitments together with IUCN**



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Parks, people, planet
Inspiring solutions