

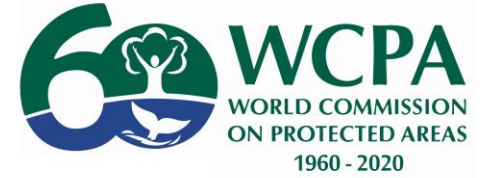
IUCN PROTECTED AREA DEFINITION AND STANDARDS

*BY MIKE WONG, WORLD COMMISSION
FOR PROTECTED AREAS, NORTH AMERICA
REGION*

4TH MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPA) WORKSHOP

CAMBRIDGE BAY, NUNAVUT, CANADA

MARCH 19 - 21, 2019



PAME

Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment

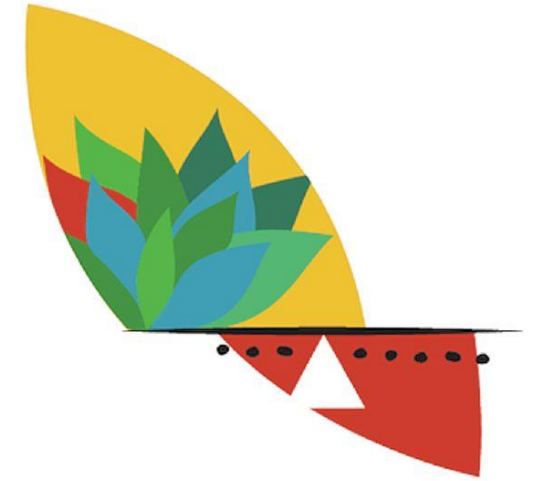


A WORKING GROUP OF
THE ARCTIC COUNCIL



- IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) is the world's largest and most diverse environmental network
- Established in 1948, IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it.
- IUCN harnesses the knowledge, resources and reach of more than 1300 Member organizations - including States and government agencies, NGOs, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, scientific and academic institutions and business associations.

Commissions of the IUCN



World Commission
on Environmental Law

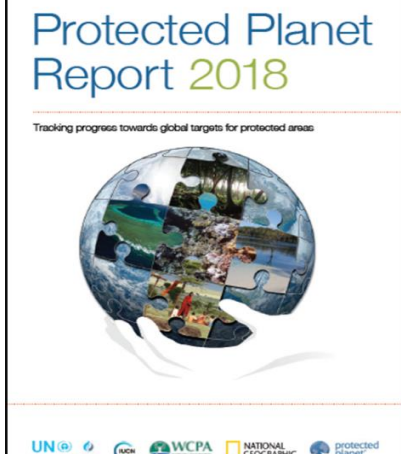
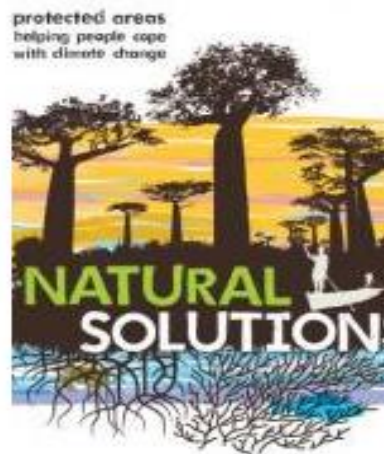
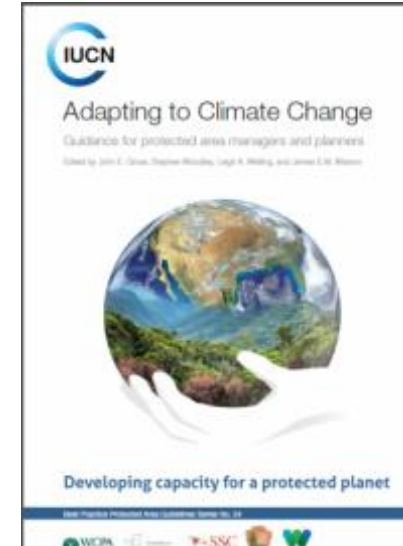
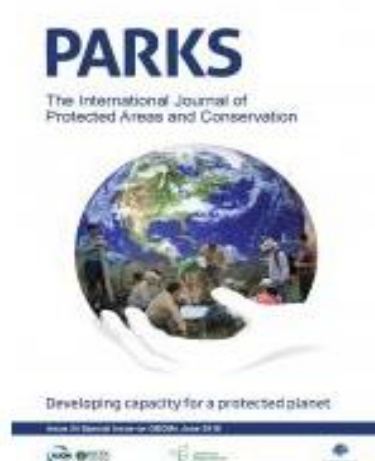
Commission Mondiale de
Droit de l'Environnement | Comisión Mundial
de Derecho Ambiental

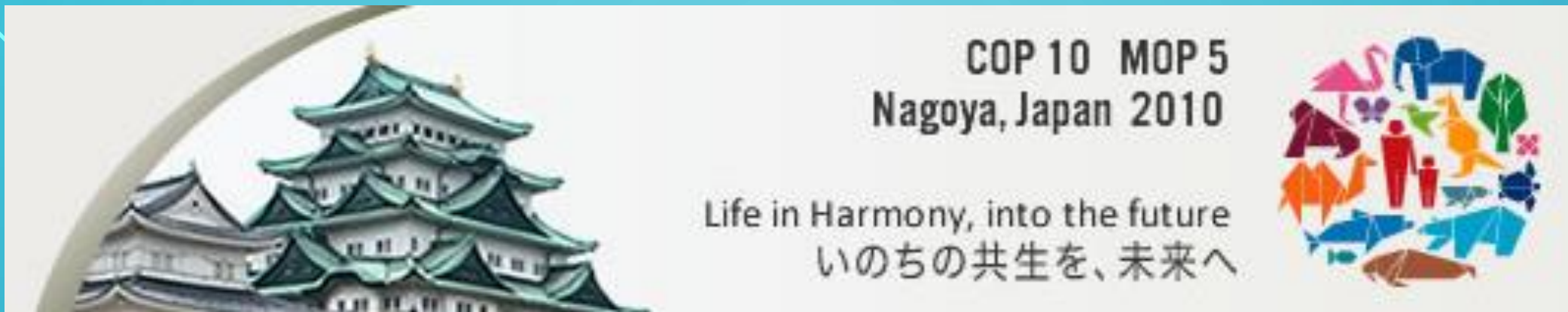


WCPA – A GLOBAL COMMUNITY WORKING FOR CONSERVATION



IUCN WCPA produces authoritative guidance and global standards for protected areas





United Nations CBD Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas 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 landscape and seascape.**

PROTECTED AREAS

UN CBD Aichi Target 11:
By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas 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 landscape and seascape.





The Definition of a Protected Area: A 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

Protected Area Category	Size	Explanation
Ia Nature reserve	Often small	Strictly protected, no-go areas are always difficult to agree except in sparsely inhabited areas: therefore although large Ia areas exist (e.g., in) they are probably the exception.
Ib Wilderness Area	Usually large	Part of the rationale of wilderness areas is that they provide enough space to experience solitude and large-scale natural ecosystem.
II National Park	Usually large	Conservation of ecosystem processes suggests that the area needs to be large enough to contain all or most such processes.
III National Monument	Usually small	Larger sites containing natural monuments would generally also protect other values (e.g., ecosystems and/or wilderness values).
IV Habitat/Species Management	Often small	If the site is set up to protect only individual species or habitats this suggests that it is relatively small.
V Protected landscape/Seascape	Usually large	The mosaic of different approaches adding up to conservation gains in landscape approaches suggests a larger area.
VI Protected Area with Sustainable Use	Usually large	The extensive nature of management suggests that it will usually be a large area.

CATEGORY IA

- **Primary objective**

To conserve regionally, nationally or globally outstanding ecosystems, species (occurrences or aggregations) and / or

geodiversity features: these attributes will have been formed mostly or entirely by non-human forces and will be degraded or

destroyed when subjected to all but very light human impact.

- **Other objectives**

To preserve ecosystems, species and geodiversity features in a state as undisturbed by recent human activity as possible; To secure examples of the natural environment for scientific studies, environmental monitoring and education, including baseline areas from which all avoidable access is excluded; To minimize disturbance through careful planning and implementation of research and other approved activities; To conserve cultural and spiritual values associated with nature.

CATEGORY IB

- **Primary objective**

To protect the long-term ecological integrity of natural areas that are undisturbed by significant human activity, free of modern infrastructure and where natural forces and processes predominate, so that current and future generations have the opportunity to experience such areas.

- **Other objectives**

To provide for public access at levels and of a type which will maintain the wilderness qualities of the area for present and future generations; To enable indigenous communities to maintain their traditional wilderness-based lifestyle and customs, living at low density and using the available resources in ways compatible with the conservation objectives; To protect the relevant cultural and spiritual values and nonmaterial benefits to indigenous or non-indigenous populations, such as solitude, respect for sacred sites, respect for ancestors etc.; To allow for low-impact minimally invasive educational and scientific research activities, when such activities cannot be conducted outside the wilderness area.

CATEGORY II

- **Primary objective**

To protect natural biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental processes, and to promote education and recreation.

- **Other objectives**

To manage the area in order to perpetuate, in as natural a state as possible, representative examples of physiographic regions, biotic communities, genetic resources and unimpaired natural processes; To maintain viable and ecologically functional populations and assemblages of native species at densities sufficient to conserve ecosystem integrity and resilience in the long term;

To contribute in particular to conservation of wide-ranging species, regional ecological processes and migration routes;

To manage visitor use for inspirational, educational, cultural and recreational purposes at a level which will not cause significant biological or ecological degradation to the natural resources; To take into account the needs of indigenous people and local communities, including subsistence resource use, in so far as these will not adversely affect the primary management objective; To contribute to local economies through tourism.

CATEGORY III

- **Primary objective**

To protect specific outstanding natural features and their associated biodiversity and habitats.

- **Other objectives**

To provide biodiversity protection in landscapes or seascapes that have otherwise undergone major changes To protect specific natural sites with spiritual and/or cultural values where these also have biodiversity values;

To conserve traditional spiritual and cultural values of the site.

CATEGORY IV

- **Primary objective**

To maintain, conserve and restore species and habitats.

- **Other objectives**

To protect vegetation patterns or other biological features through traditional management approaches;

To protect fragments of habitats as components of landscape or seascape-scale conservation strategies;

To develop public education and appreciation of the species and/or habitats concerned;

To provide a means by which the urban residents may obtain regular contact with nature.

CATEGORY V

- **Primary objective**

To protect and sustain important landscapes/seascapes and the associated nature conservation and other values created by interactions with humans through traditional management practices.

- **Other objectives**

To maintain a balanced interaction of nature and culture through the protection of landscape and/or seascape and associated traditional management approaches, societies, cultures and spiritual values;

To contribute to broad-scale conservation by maintaining species associated with cultural landscapes and/or by providing conservation opportunities in heavily used landscapes;

To provide opportunities for enjoyment, well-being and socioeconomic activity through recreation and tourism;

To provide natural products and environmental services; To provide a framework to underpin active involvement by the community in the management of valued landscapes or seascapes and the natural and cultural heritage that they contain;

To encourage the conservation of aquatic biodiversity; To act as models of sustainability so that lessons can be learnt for wider application.

CATEGORY VI

- **Primary objective**

To protect natural ecosystems and use natural resources sustainably, when conservation and sustainable use can be mutually beneficial.

- **Other objectives**

To promote low-level and sustainable use of natural resources, considering ecological, economic and social dimensions;

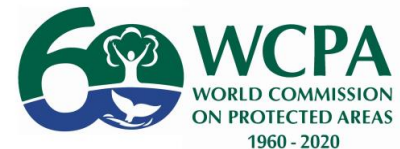
To promote social and economic benefits to local communities where relevant; whilst conserving biodiversity;

To facilitate inter-generational security for local communities' livelihoods – therefore ensuring that such livelihoods are sustainable;



GOVERNANCE

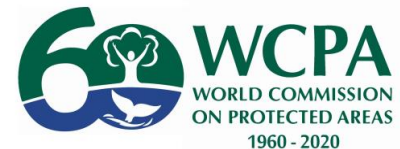
- Who has responsibility and is held accountable for decisions about a given protected area?
 - the government (and its agencies at various levels)
 - various parties (co-management)
 - owners of the concerned land and natural resources (private individuals, corporate actors...)
 - indigenous peoples and local communities



IUCN Protected Area Categories and Governance Types

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/PAG-021.pdf>

Governance types \ Protected area categories	A. Governance by government			B. Shared governance			C. Private governance			D. Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities	
	Federal or national ministry or agency in charge	Sub-national ministry or agency in charge	Government-delegated management (e.g., to an NGO)	Transboundary management	Collaborative management (various forms of pluralist influence)	Joint management (pluralist management board)	Declared and run by individual land-owners	... by non-profit organizations (e.g., NGOs, universities)	... by for-profit organizations (e.g., corporate owners, cooperatives)	Indigenous peoples' protected areas and territories – established and run by indigenous peoples	Community conserved areas – declared and run by local communities
Ia. Strict Nature Reserve											
Ib. Wilderness Area											
II. National Park											
III. Natural Monument											
IV. Habitat/ Species Management											
V. Protected Landscape/ Seascape											
VI. Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources											





OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES (OECMS)

UN CBD Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas 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 landscape and seascape.

The Definition of an

OECD: 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 biodiversitywith associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.





CORE DIFFERENCE

Protected Areas

Protected areas should have a primary conservation objective. Their core function is to promote the *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity.

OECMs

OECMs should *deliver* the effective *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity, regardless of their primary management objectives.



OECMs

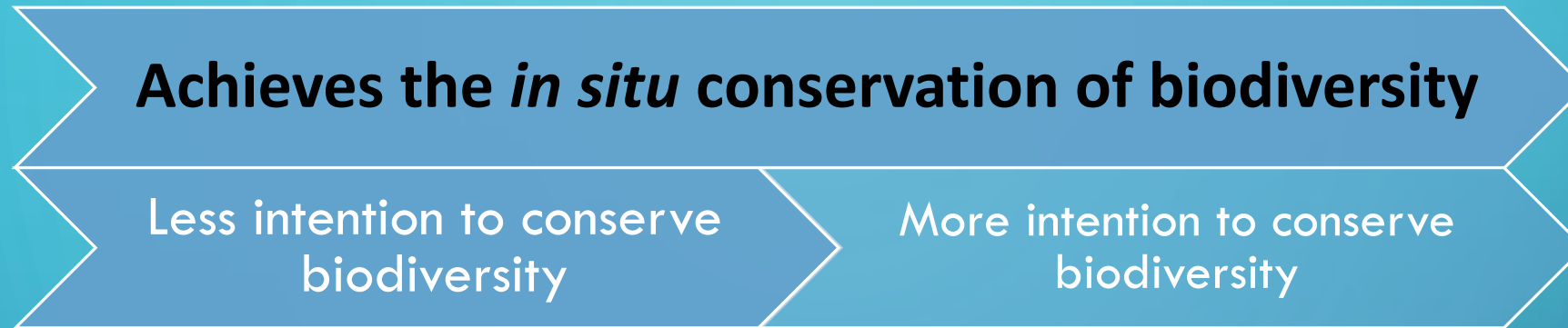
The image features a Venn diagram with two overlapping circles. The left circle is light blue and contains the text 'OECMs' and 'Outcome-based definition'. The right circle is dark green and contains the text 'Protected Areas' and 'Objective-based definition'. The background is a gradient of blue with white circuit-like patterns in the corners.

Outcome-based
definition

**Protected
Areas**

Objective-based
definition

SPECTRUM OF OECMS



Ancillary

- 'No-disturbance' areas
- Sacred natural sites
- Military areas
- War graves



Secondary

- Areas that are protected through very low-impact use
- Watershed protection areas
- Ecosystem service-related wetlands



Primary

- ICCAs or privately governed areas with a primary conservation objective...
- ... but the governance authority is unable to secure PA designation or prefers not to be recognised as a PA

The logo for the journal 'Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems' is displayed in a horizontal banner. The banner is split into two sections: the left section has a green background with a pattern of white lines resembling a network or circuit, and the right section has a blue background with a wavy, water-like pattern. The title 'AQUATIC CONSERVATION' is written in a large, black, serif font across the top of the banner, and the subtitle 'Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems' is written in a smaller, black, sans-serif font below it.

AQUATIC CONSERVATION
Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems

An introduction to 'Other effective area-based conservation measures' under Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity: Origin, interpretation and emerging ocean issues

Dan Laffoley, Nigel Dudley, Harry Jonas, David MacKinnon, Kathy MacKinnon, Marc Hockings, Stephen Woodley

Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems. 2017; 27(S1):130 –137

SPECTRUM OF OECMS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Ancillary

- Sacred Natural Sites
- Military areas
- War graves

Secondary

- Areas that are protected through very low-impact use
- Watershed protection areas
- Ecosystem service-related wetlands

Primary

- ICCAs or privately governed areas with a primary conservation objective...
- ... but the governance authority is unable to secure PA designation or prefers not to be recognised as a PA

Protected Areas

- Primary conservation objective
- Recognized as a protected areas



Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories

Edited by Nigel Dudley

Including IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidance on Recognising Protected Areas and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types by Sue Stolton, Peter Shadle and Nigel Dudley



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 21

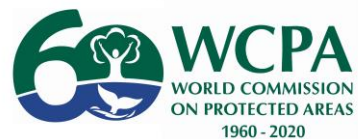


Guidelines for Applying the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories to Marine Protected Areas



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 19

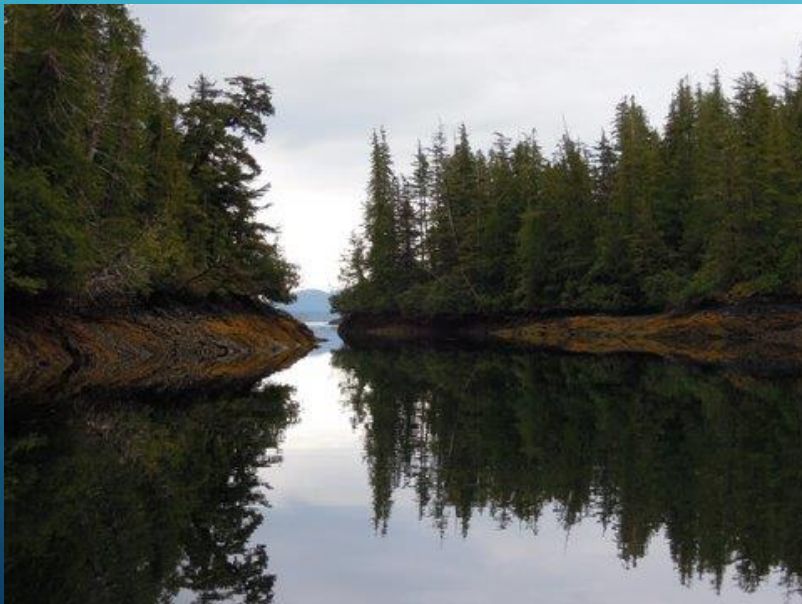




**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



WCPA
WORLD COMMISSION
ON PROTECTED AREAS



***Will Canada provide leadership for
the global community at the IUCN
World Conservation Congress
(Marseille, France) and the UN CBD
COP (Beijing, China) in 2020?***