

International Conference: České národní parky 2016

Role of National Parks in the European Nature Conservation

Andrej Sovinc,

IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

in cooperation with

Michael Hošek (IUCN / EUROPARC)



Conference organized by: The Ministry of the Environment together with the administrations of the national parks, the Environmental Faculty of the Czech Agricultural University (CAU) and the Silva Taroucy Research Institute
Prague, 21-22 September 2016



1. International Union for Protection of Nature World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

IUCN **vision:** a just world that values and conserves nature.

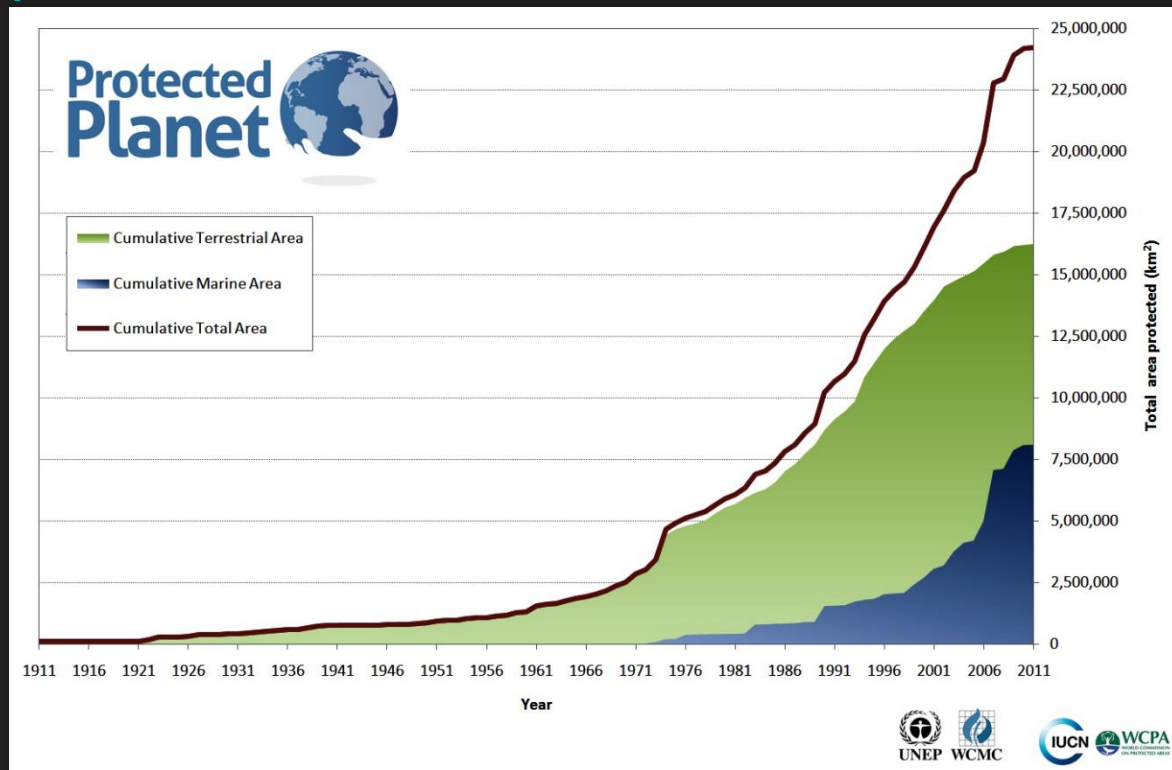
IUCN focuses on valuing and conserving nature, ensuring effective and equitable governance of its use, and deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development.

IUCN is the world's oldest and largest global environmental organisation, with almost 1,300 government and NGO Members and more than 11,500 volunteer experts in 185 countries.



WCPA vision is... Protected Areas are recognised and valued both as cornerstones for conserving nature, and as natural solutions to global challenges, providing benefits to human health, livelihoods and well-being. **WCPA mission** is to develop and provide scientific and technical advice and policy that promotes a representative, effectively managed and equitably governed global system of marine and terrestrial protected areas, including especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

2. Growth of National Protected Areas



PRINCIPLES FOR THE IUCN Protected Area categories

- ◉ Fundamental principles for every Protected Area

Example:

Objective of designation:

1. Protected areas must prevent, or eliminate where necessary, any exploitation or management practice that will be harmful to the objectives of designation;

Protection of a river ecosystem



“visible”
exploitation /
practice that
is
harmful



“not-visible” / “green use”
practice that is harmful but
not realised by all

PRINCIPLES FOR THE IUCN Protected Area categories

- Fundamental principles for every Protected Area

Example:

Objective of designation: protected

2. Protected areas should usually aim to **maintain or**, ideally, **increase the degree of naturalness** of the ecosystem being

Protection of a mountain forest ecosystem



PRINCIPLES FOR THE IUCN Protected Area categories

- Fundamental principles for every Protected Area

3. The choice of category should be based on the **primary objective(s)** stated for each protected area; the objective should be in accordance with the objectives stated at the PA category level and should be applied to at least three-quarters of the Protected Area – **the 75% rule**



3.IUCN Protected Area category II

Category II: National Park

Fundamental principles for every Protected Area

1. Protected areas must **prevent, or eliminate** where necessary, **any exploitation or management practice** that will be **harmful to the objectives of designation**;
2. Protected areas should usually aim to **maintain or, ideally, increase the degree of naturalness** of the ecosystem being protected;
3. The choice of category should be based on the **primary objective(s)** stated for each protected area; the objective should be in accordance with the objectives stated at the PA category level and should be applied to at least three-quarters of the Protected Area – **the 75% rule**

IUCN Protected Area category - II

- ✘ DEFINITION: **Category II** protected areas are large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities.
- **Primary objective**

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

4.IUCN Definition of the Protected Area (IUCN, 2008)

- *“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”.*

Explanation of the definition:

- **...clearly defined geographical space:** ...in-situ and with agreed borders,
- **...recognised:** ...site listed in the World Database on PAs,
- **...dedicated:** ...binding commitment to conservation,
- **...managed:** ...active steps to conserve nature,
- **...legal or other effective means:** ...recognised under law, international convention or community recognised traditional rules,
- **...to achieve the long-term conservation of nature,**
- **...with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.**

IUCN Protected Area category II

Examples of different management practices according to the IUCN standards in the PA ctg.II



IUCN Protected Area category II

Examples of different management practices according to the IUCN standards in the PA ctg.II



IUCN Protected Area category II

Examples of different management practices according to the IUCN standards in the PA ctg.II

Example: woodpecker species

Great-spotted Woodpecker
Dendrocopos major –
widespread.
Generalist species; can
tolerate impacts of forestry
uses



Three-toed Woodpecker
Picoides tridactylus;
restricted range and
habitat types.
Specialist species; very
sensitive to any forestry
practices and uses



White-backed Woodpecker
Dendrocopos leucotos; highly
specialised species, can not
tolerate any forestry practices.
Found only in non-disturbed
(almost) virgin forests



IUCN Protected Area category II

Examples of different management practices according to the IUCN standards in the PA ctg.II



IUCN Protected Area category II

Examples of different management practices according to the IUCN standards in the PA ctg.II

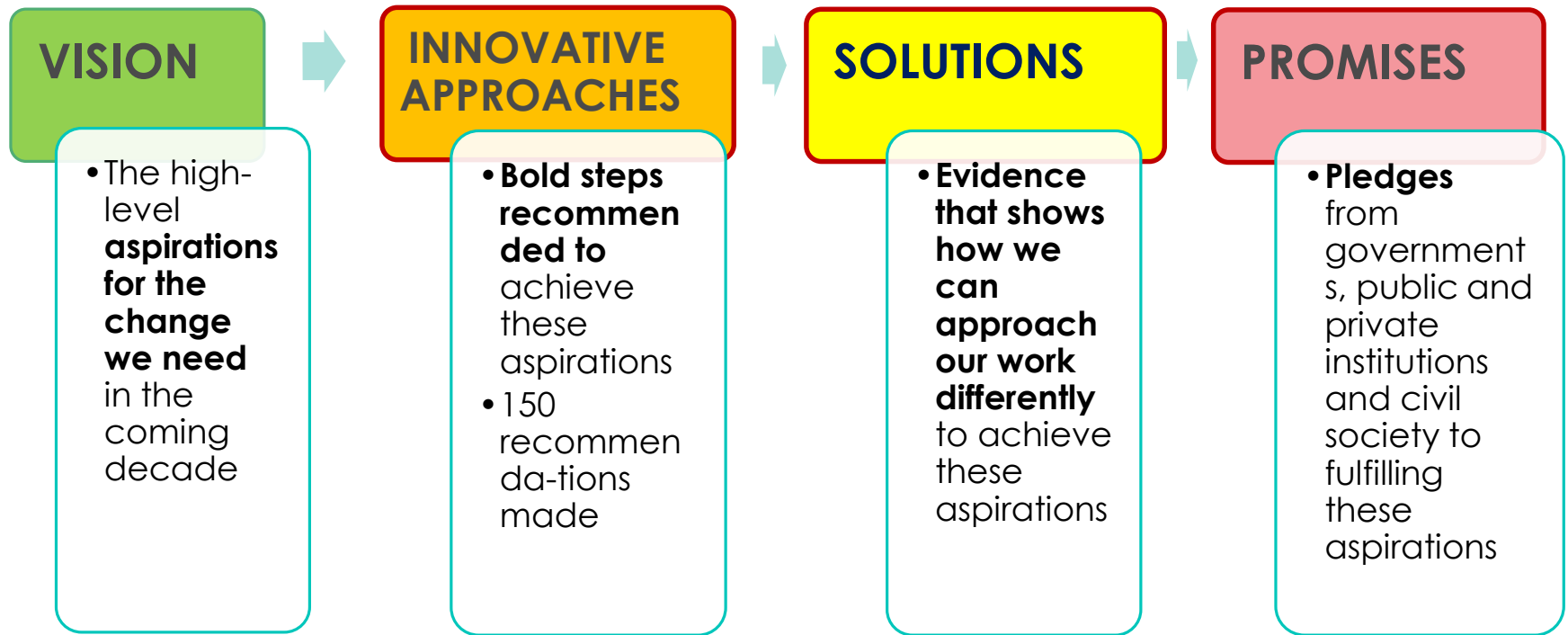




5. Protected areas in the next decade:
Priorities emerging from the
IUCN World Parks Congress 2014



The Promise of Sydney



VISION

Promise to INVIGORATE ... our efforts to ensure that protected areas do not regress but rather progress. We will scale up protection in landscapes, wetlands and seascapes to represent all sites essential for the conservation of nature, especially in the oceans, and involve all of those who conserve.

Promise to INSPIRE ... all people, across generations, geography and cultures, and especially the world's expanding cities, to experience the wonder of nature through protected areas, to engage their hearts and minds and engender a life-long association for physical, psychological, ecological, and spiritual well-being.

Promise to INVEST ... in nature's solutions, supported by public policy, incentives, tools and safeguards that help to halt biodiversity loss, mitigate and respond to climate change, reduce the risk and impact of disasters, improve food and water security, and promote human health and dignity.

**INNOVATIVE
APPROACHES**

Innovative approaches for each of the eight streams ...



Stream 1 - Reaching
Conservation Goals



Stream 2 - Responding to
Climate Change



Stream 3 - Improving
Health and Well-Being



Stream 4 - Supporting
Human Life



Stream 5 - Reconciling
Development Challenges



Stream 6 - Enhancing
Diversity & Quality of
Governance



Stream 7 - Respecting
Indigenous & Traditional
Knowledge and Culture



Stream 8 - Inspiring a New
Generation

... and cross-cutting themes



Capacity Development



Marine



World Heritage



New Social Compact

**A total of 150
recommendations for
transformative change**



About IPAS

Solutions ▾

Feedback

▾ Register/Login



A New Social Compact

Featured solution: Namdrik Atoll Local Resources Committee (Marshall Islands)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Learning from success in protected areas

Protected areas are the cornerstone for conserving nature and related ecosystem services on which humans depend. The **Panorama** assembles positive examples of approaches in, and for, protected areas, to support learning from proven success – helping avoid reinventing the wheel, and bringing existing guidance frameworks to life with real-world examples.

[Add Solution](#)

[Explore Solutions](#)

SEARCH



FEEDBACK

Name

Email

1. Is there a need for better communicating success in protected areas? *

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/no opinion

2. What do you like about the Panorama website? *

- Concept
- Design

PROMISES

Commitments from governments and civil society



[Home](#) > [The Promise of Sydney](#) > [Our Commitment to action for the Promise of Sydney](#)

The Promise of Sydney: Our Commitment to action for the Promise of Sydney

Below is the current list of commitments recorded during and after the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014. Please note that this list is continually evolving as commitments are made, expanded and added to the record.

The IUCN President invited further promises and commitments to be made. These can be notified to: promiseofsydney@iucn.org, and will be added to the online register of promises. Please also notify us if the commitment as stated below is not recorded correctly.

Commitments made by: [Governments](#) ; [Organizations](#)

Commitments made by Governments to the Promise of Sydney

Australia: Education and research

Australia committed to:

1. A further AUD \$100K to support the partnership between local universities and private land-managers in the Tasmanian Land Conservancy. This money will support curriculum development to build capacity in protected area management in Australia, and across our region through agreements with our universities in the Asia-Pacific region.
2. A further AUD \$1.2 million for the Bush Blitz species discovery program, a public-private partnership between the Australian Government, the mining company BHP Billiton and Earthwatch Australia. This program has already uncovered more than 825 new species.

Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions





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SYDNEY 2014

Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions

Protected areas
must progress,
NOT REGRESS

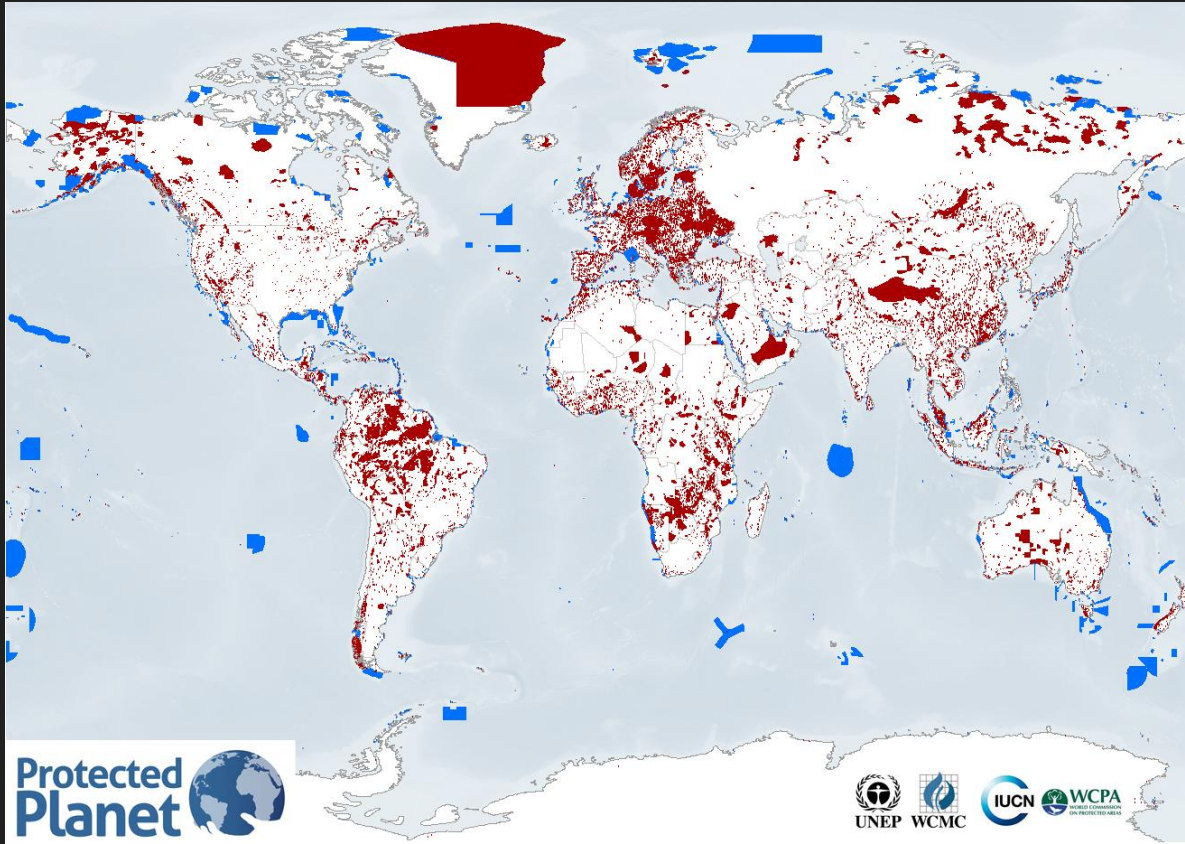
**Raising
the bar
for
conserving
nature**

Protected areas
must be
established **in the
right places**

Include areas
conserved by
**private,
indigenous
peoples, and
local communities**

Improve **QUALITY**:
protected areas
**need to be
effective**

Increase
CAPACITY to
address **novel
threats**



**Achieve the Aichi
Targets**

Protected Planet Report 2014

Tracking progress towards global targets for protected areas



IUCN Green List of Protected Areas: Global Partnership



2014 GLPA in Numbers:

08

PARTNER
COUNTRIES

50

PROTECTED AREA
COMMITMENTS

28

PROTECTED AREA
NOMINATIONS

23

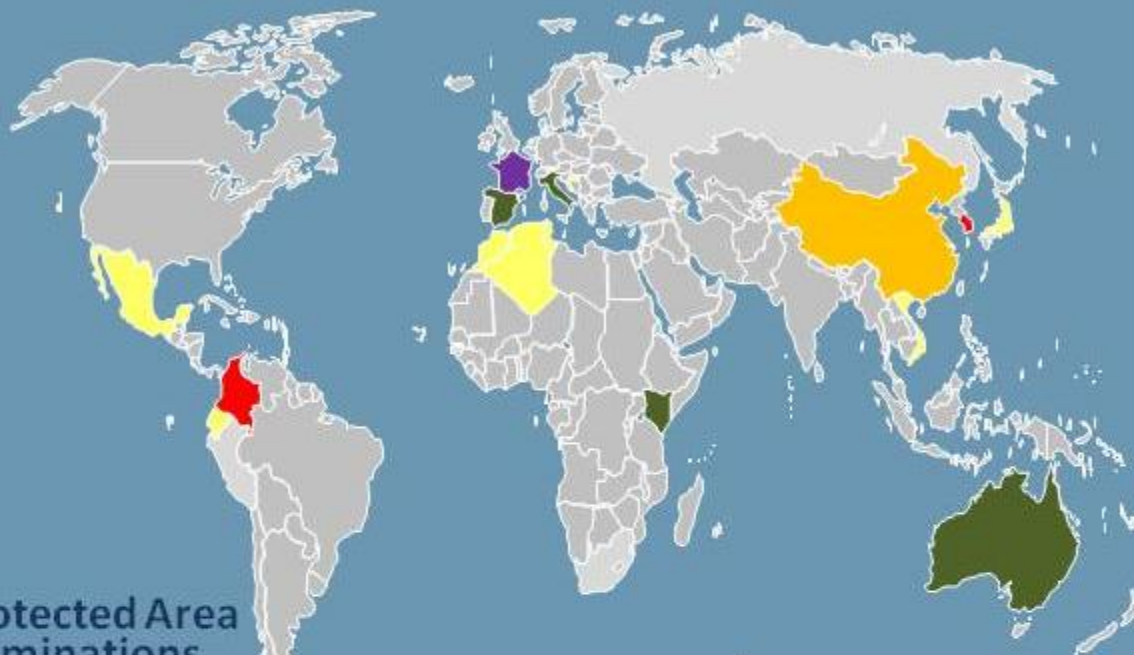
ACHIEVED IUCN
GREEN LIST STANDARD

202

EXPERT REVIEWERS
Involved in process

12

NEW COUNTRY
PROPOSALS



Protected Area Nominations

The IUCN GLPA requested a minimum number of candidates for the 1st phase.

However, given the high demand and open engagement, a total of 28 nominations were received

There is no cap on nominations; each is considered on its individual merits.



9
CHINA



5
FRANCE



3
KOREA
COLOMBIA



2
AUSTRALIA
SPAIN
ITALY
KENYA



new
MEXICO, CROATIA
NORTH AFRICA (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria)
MICRONESIA (FSM, Palau, Marshall Islands)
And US – (Hawaii, Guam, Northern Marianas)
JAPAN, VIETNAM
AMAZONAS (Ecuador, Peru)

Professionalize:

Publish
competences
register, user
guide and tools

Enable

Pilot use of
performance,
assessment and
certification
guidance

Professionalize:

Test use of
competence
approaches and
materials

**Putting in
place the
right
capacity**

Publish guidelines on
capacity
development by,
with and for
indigenous and local
communities

Professionalize:

Prepare and
launch body of
knowledge on
line tool

Build **partnerships**
with providers of
education and
training and
evaluate progress

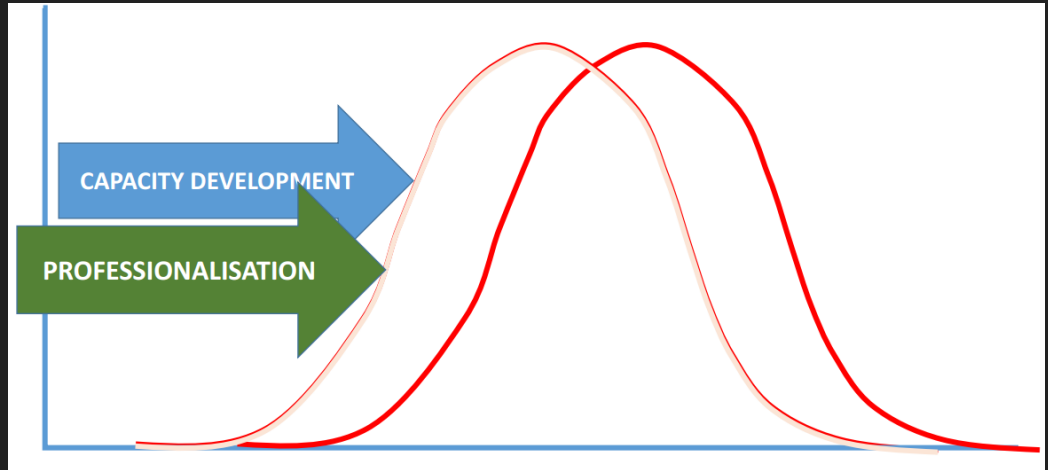


Protected Area Governance and Management

Editors: Graeme L. Worboys, Michael Lockwood, Ashish Kothari, Sue Feary and Ian Pulsford



BIOPAMA



Guidelines for Protected Areas Legislation

Barbara Lausche
Author

Françoise Burhenne
Project Director



IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 81



Developing Capacity for a Protected Planet



Transboundary Conservation

A systematic and integrated approach

Maja Vasiljević, Kevin Zunickef, Matthew McKinney,
Boris Erg, Michael Schoon, Tatjana Rosen Michel,
Craig Groves, Series Editor, Adrian Phillips, Volume Editor



Governance of Protected Areas

From understanding to action

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



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Series No. 23



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 20



Ecological Restoration for Protected Areas

Principles, Guidelines and Best Practices

Prepared by the IUCN WCPA Ecological Restoration Taskforce
Karen Koozekanani, Nigel Dudley, Stephanie Cairns, Carol Hall, and Sue Slotton, Editors
Peter Valentinis, Series Editor



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Guidelines for Protected Area Managers Series No. 18



- Guidance for terrestrial, marine and freshwater protected area managers on the restoration of natural and associated values of protected areas
- Key concepts, underlying principles and guidelines, technical best practices, and implementation processes
- Examples and case studies illustrating on-the-ground experiences in and around protected areas across the globe

Now Available



http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/wcpa/wcpa_puball/wcpa_bpg/



Parks Canada
Parcs Canada





PARKS

The International Journal of Protected Areas and Conservation



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Issue 18.1: September 2012



PARKS

The International Journal of Protected Areas and Conservation



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Issue 21.1: March 2015



- PARKS aims to build global knowledge and best practice related to protected area management
- It is published electronically at least twice a year
- To find out more, download PARKS or get guidelines on submitting a paper

Now Available



<http://www.iucn.org/parks>



**Riding the
wave for
marine**

**Brighten
the
outlook
for World
Heritage**



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Parks, **people**, planet: inspiring solutions

**More supportive
legal and policy
frameworks** and
integration of
customary law.

Apply “No Go”
policies to
prevent damage
from extractive
activities

**Enhance
governance
diversity,
quality and
vitality**

Fully recognize
and support
**voluntary
conservation of
protected and
conserved areas**

Respect
**procedural and
substantive
human rights**

**Move from growth-
based** towards
sustainable,
equitable and
satisfying
economies and
societies



A primer on governance for protected and conserved areas



Gobernanza de Áreas Protegidas

De la comprensión a la acción

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



Gouvernance des Aires Protégées

De la compréhension à l'action

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



Développement des capacités pour une planète protégée

Lignes Directrices des meilleures pratiques pour les aires protégées N°20

meta

Compendio TICCA

Launch a **global campaign** to connect young people to nature through PAs

Inspire a new generation

Facilitate engagement of youth, urban dwellers, and other new audiences to engage with nature

Evaluate youth and public engagement in PAs and its impact on health, education, and conservation

Ensure all children **have the right to experiences** in protected areas at an early age

Scale up networking platforms and **social media** for connecting people with nature

Thinking differently about
Inspiring
a New Generation.



Proposal for joint IUCN CEC & WCPA Task Force

A solid blue circle is centered on a dark gray background. Inside the circle, the text "Respect Indigenous & traditional knowledge and culture" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, arranged in five lines.

**Respect
Indigenous
&
traditional
knowledge
and culture**



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WORLD PARKS
CONGRESS
SYDNEY 2014

Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions

Promote the **full recognition of ecosystems/PAs** to respond to climate change

Address climate change

Ensure **equitable participation** from society, including youth, women and Indigenous Peoples

Build capacity to apply innovative, appropriate, and context-specific measures

Support coalitions for collective action in the polar regions

Build on traditional knowledge in finding solutions to climate change



**CONSULTATION DRAFT
DO NOT CITE OR QUOTE**

Responding to Climate Change

Guidance for protected area managers and planners

Edited by John Gross, James Watson, Stephen Woodley, Leigh Welling and David Harmon



Climate change slogan for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. XX



@WPCClimate

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE STREAM



Karina Mullen Branson

© ConverSketch

Demonstrate the value of protected area ecosystem services to all audiences

Apply a **rights-based approach** to conservation in protected area systems

Strengthen spatial planning to enhance the role and impact of protected areas

Support human life: food, water, risk reduction

Identify legal, institutional and social factors to **optimize synergy** for supporting human life

Promote conservation of freshwater ecosystems and **enable civil society in water governance.**

Build strong **evidence, policy and practical advice** for applying ecosystem-based disaster-risk reduction



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thank the government of Japan
for its commitment

**PROTECTED
AREAS AS
TOOLS FOR**

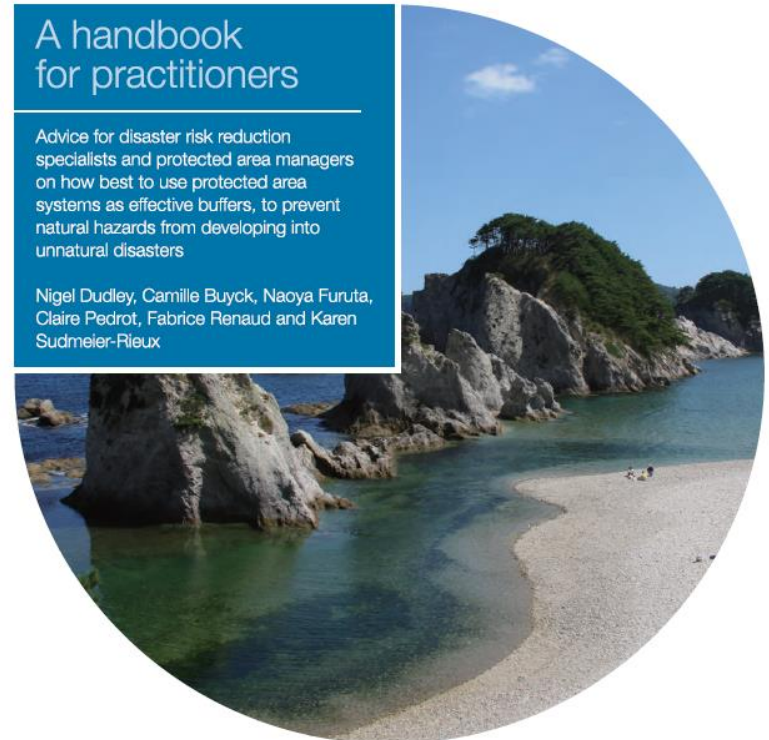


DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

A handbook
for practitioners

Advice for disaster risk reduction specialists and protected area managers on how best to use protected area systems as effective buffers, to prevent natural hazards from developing into unnatural disasters

Nigel Dudley, Camille Buyck, Naoya Furuta, Claire Pedrot, Fabrice Renaud and Karen Sudmeier-Rieux



Build the evidence for connecting health and nature incl. traditional knowledge

Promote the **preventative health contribution** made by PAs, including urban parks

Improve health and well-being

Strengthen **policies and planning** to promote nature's role in health and well-being

Improve biodiversity and **maximize human health and well-being outcomes.**

Build **alliances and capacity** across the health and protected area sectors



Estimated avoided healthcare costs

\$ 198.8 million per annum benefit

\$ 323.9 million total budget for parks



Anchor PAs in environment, governance and land-use planning frameworks

Work with such intensive land and sea-use industries to deploy **sustainability standards.**

Integrate PA values into economic accounting, and measure, account, and report

Reconcile development challenges

Better understand PA financing needs and move towards long-term sustainable financing.

Apply **spatial planning regulation** to sustain ecological processes

Establish and employ **social and environmental safeguards**

Incorporate **facilitated dialogues** at the core of deliberations on complex challenges facing conservation

Embrace a **new ethic** that is just, equitable, reciprocal and respectful, linking biological and social-cultural issues

Adopt a clear set of **human rights standards** and capacity building techniques

Fostering a new social compact

Develop a “**rapid response**” **redress mechanism** for people impacted by protected areas

Take a **firm and vocal stance against** development activities that are destroying nature and communities

Sound the alarm and provide **active leadership** regarding the global biodiversity crisis

Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions





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