





An exploration and explanation of the use of the IUCN protected area definition, management categories and governance types

The common language of the IUCN World Parks Congress and marine and terrestrial protected area work worldwide



Welcome and introduction: Roger Crofts: WCPA Emeritus (Workshop Chair)
Launch of IUCN National Committee for the UK (NCUK) report "Putting Nature on the Map"

Introduction to the IUCN categories: guidance and experience: Sue Stolton: Equilibrium Research

Building capacity: Supporting implementation of the IUCN Categories

- The "Putting Nature on the Map" project: changing the understanding of protected areas in the UK: Chris Mahon: IUCN National Committee UK
- Achieving the Aichi Targets: The importance of exploring a range of governance types: Teppei Dohke, IUCN National Committee Japan
- Implementing the categories in Finland's national parks and nature reserves: Sanna-Kaisa Juvonen: Parks & Wildlife Finland (Metsähallitus)
- Using the categories in France: an ongoing project: Thierry Lefebvre: Comité Français de l'UICN
- Challenges of national implementation of categories in Australia: Martin Taylor: WWF, Australia
- Applying the categories MPA: lessons learned from the Blue Solutions project:
 James Hardcastle and Marie Fischborn: IUCN GPAP, Switzerland
- Using the categories in the Bahamas: Eric Carey: Director, Bahamas National Trust

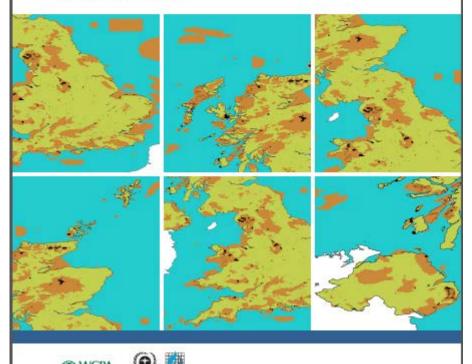
Discussion



Putting Nature on the Map

A Report and Recommendations on the Use of the IUCN System of Protected Area Categorisation in the UK

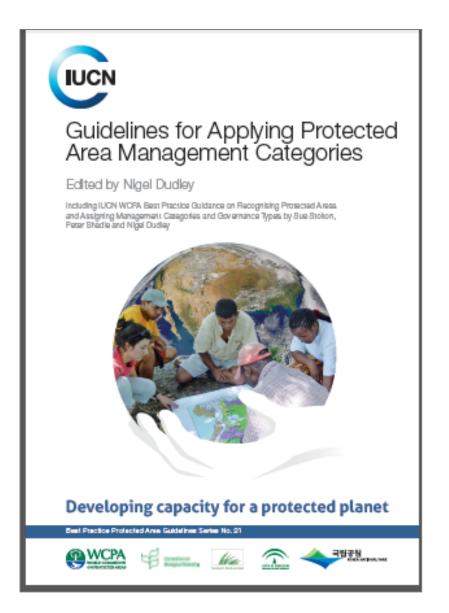
Roger Crofts, Nigel Dudley, Chris Mahon, Richard Partington, Adrian Phillips, Stewart Pritchard and Sue Stolton











IUCN published a new edition of guidelines to the IUCN protected area categories at the World Conservation Congress in October 2008 following a major global consultative process



Protected area definition

- A revised definition
- Defined phrase by phrase
- Associated principles

Management category

- No change to the system of category I to VI
- More clarity around descriptions (e.g. category IV)
- More clarity on differences between categories

Governance type

- First time included in the guidelines
- Four broad category types identified
- Matrix of category and governance type = diverse system

The process for applying the IUCN categories starts with the definition of a protected area. If a site meets the definition then a category and governance type can be assigned.





The definition of a protected area

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





This definition was one of the major revisions in the 2008 guidelines — it reflects a wider view of nature, including geological diversity — but increases emphasis on nature conservation

The guidelines explain the definition phrase by phrase and provide principles to guide its use



Management Category	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 governance	Collaborative governance (various forms of pluralist influence)	Joint governance (pluralist governing body)	Conserved areas established and run by individual landowners	by non-profit organisations (e.g. NGOs, universities)	by for-profit organisations (e.g., corporate landowners)	Indigenous peoples' conserved areas and territories – established and run by indigenous peoples	Community conserved areas and territories – established and run by local communities
I a. Strict Nature Reserve											
lb. Wilderness Area		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2				2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					
II. National Park		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2									
III. Natural Monument											
IV. Habitat/ Species Management											
V. Protected Landscape/ Seascape											
VI. Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources											





Fundamental standard: The IUCN definition of a protected area

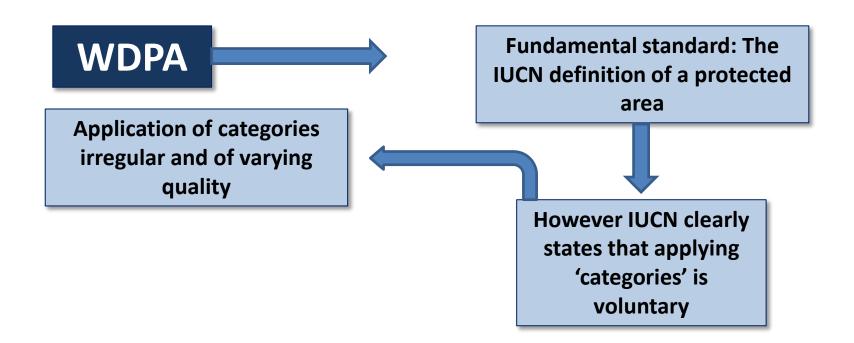




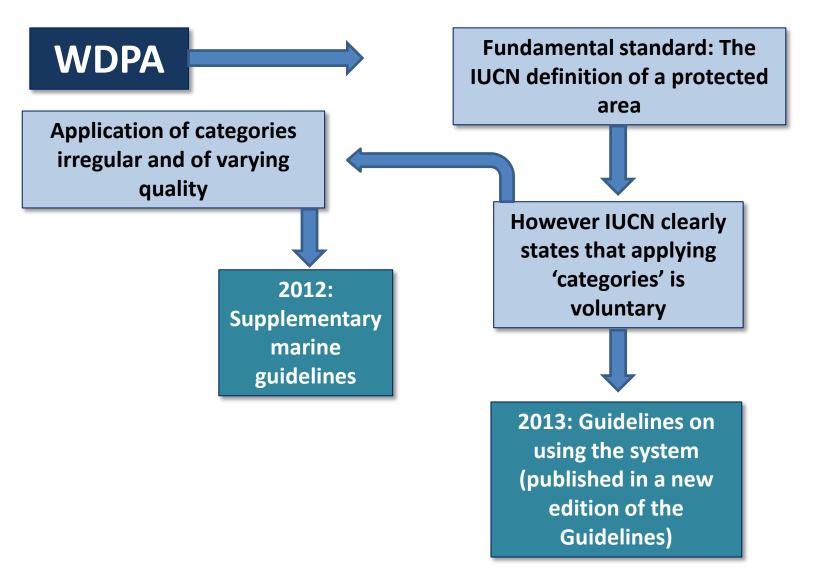
Fundamental standard: The IUCN definition of a protected area

However IUCN clearly states that applying 'categories' is voluntary

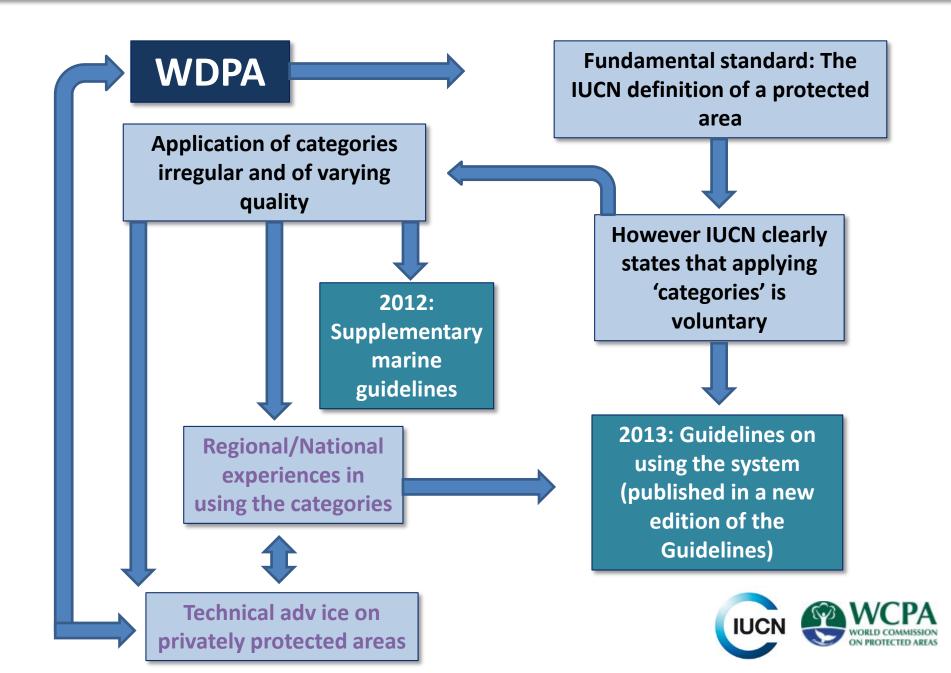












Thank you





Putting Nature on the Map

Chris Mahon IUCN National Committee for the United Kingdom





Putting Nature on the Map is a project to apply the IUCN protected area management categories and governance types to UK sites.

www.iucn-uk.org







It is a good example of IUCN's 'One Programme' approach – National Committee UK, WCPA experts, Members and Secretariat working together.





After 4.5 year's work, today marks the international launch of the project's report and recommendations. This brief presentation will focus on the process, results and lessons learned from the project.







Process

- 1. Identify all sites that might be protected areas
- 2. Develop UK-specific guidance
- 3. Determine what is and isn't a protected area under the IUCN definition
- 4. Assign management categories and governance types
- 5. Collect and report on data



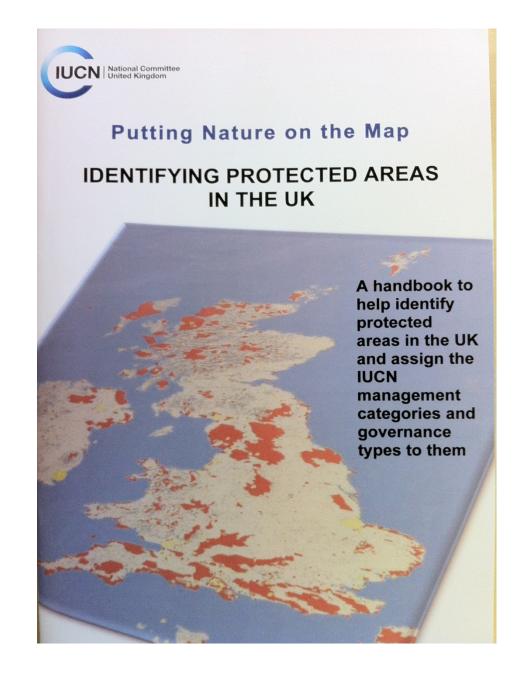


3 innovations

A handbook to explain how the IUCN guidance should be applied in the UK

An Assessment Panel of WCPA experts to provide peer review and rigorous debate

A Statements of Compliance for each type of site for critical review of the evidence for legislation and policy, governance and management objectives





Results

- 1. data on protected areas updated
- 2. designations added where previously missing
- 3. designations adjusted where non-compliant
- 4. privately protected areas added
- 5. wider range of management categories found
- 6. data on governance types added





In particular:

- 1. the significant role of NGO management was quantified (c500,000 ha)
- 2. management categories la, II & III adding to IV and V
- 3. non-compliant areas identified
- 4. created a system for private and community sites to be assessed
- 5. provides for more accurate reporting on international obligations, effective management, creating a dialogue and cooperation etc.





10 detailed recommendations

Lessons learned:







1. Engage stakeholders early and throughout the process







2. Be patient







3. Be enthusiastic







4. Be meticulous







5. Resources





6. Keep going







Putting Nature on the Map

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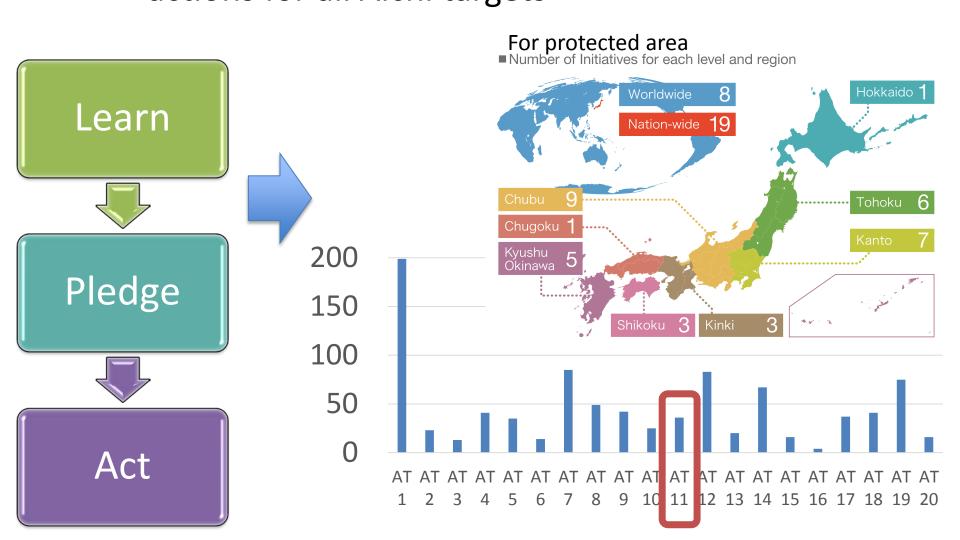




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Nijyu-maru Project (Double 20 campaign)
Action Commitment for Aichi Targets
38 Action pledges for Protected Area out of 272
actions for all Aichi targets

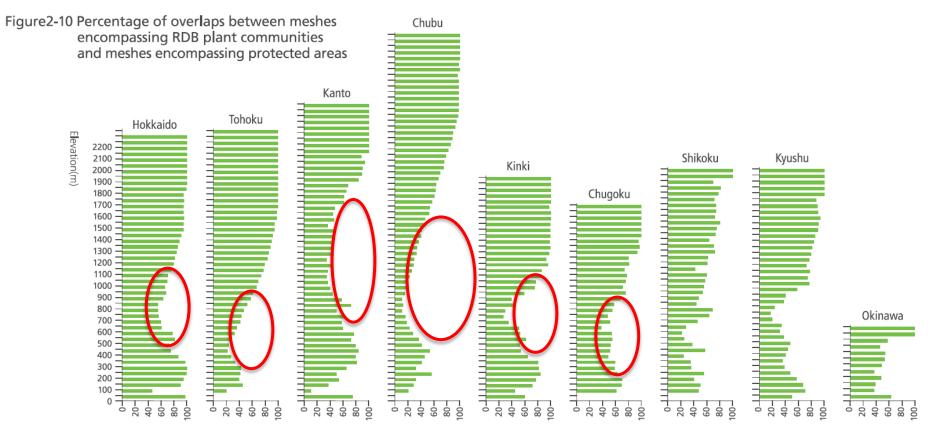






Key natural area in middle altitude (near human settlement area) are difficult to conserve usual PA legislation

"Protected Area Atlas of Japan"
Nature Conservation Society of Japan(2013)



GAP between important plant community and protected area coverage

Lesson learn

IUCN national committee can play unique role

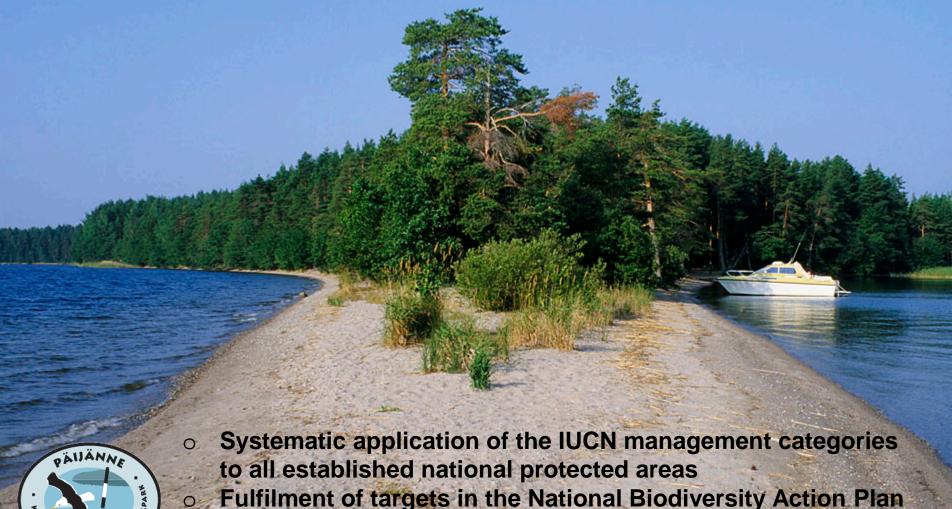
- To be joint work space with government,
 NGOs and Commission member(research)
- To translate global standard(IUCN PA system, Aichi Targets) into local conservation
- Better partner to UNEP-WCMC rather than single national NGO
- To complement and enhance national protected area policy and its implementation

Implementing the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories in Finland

Sanna-Kaisa Juvonen In collaboration with Mervi Heinonen Parks & Wildlife Finland (earlier called Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services)



Aims of the Application of IUCN Protected Area Management Categories in Finland



HATTOTAL BE

Kuva: Timo Nieminen/ Metsähallitus Fulfilment of targets in the National Biodiversity Action Plan of Finland and the National Action Plan for the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) of the CBD

About time!

Process of Application of IUCN Protected Area Management Categories in Finland

Stakeholder seminars

Initial seminar in 2012 organised by Parks & Wildlife Finland (Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services) together with the IUCN National Committee of Finland and the Ministry of the Environment

- Participation by a wide range of stakeholders
- Discussions on how to proceed in the application of the IUCN Categories
- WCPA support by Nigel Dudley and Charles Besançon

Seminar in 2012 with protected area experts, NGOs and researchers from Finland, Norway, Sweden and Northwest Russia

- Categorisation process in the four countries
- o Discussion especially on land use and pressures threatening protected areas in the region
- WCPA support by Nigel Dudley

Photo: Lentokuva Vallas Oy/ Metsähallitus

Process of Application of IUCN Protected Area Management Categories in Finland Open consultation The document proposal was on the website of the Ministry of the **Environment for open consultation for six weeks in 2013 使新有主义活态。但是这里我们的企业的主义。并且是** Photo: Lentokuva Vallas Ov/ Metsähallitus

Document on Principles of Application of IUCN Categories in Finland

National principles for defining protected areas and assignment of IUCN categories

- o compiled in 2012-2013
- by Parks & Wildlife Finland (Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services)
- Based on the IUCN guidelines, the seminars and the discussions with WCPA experts, the Ministry of the Environment of Finland and the IUCN National Committee of Finland
- After all the feedback was received, the document was finalised, and discussed within the IUCN National Committee in June and September 2013
- The document was approved by the Ministry of the Environment in October 2013



Document on Principles of Application of IUCN Categories in Finland

- O Document was prepared in Finnish, including translations of IUCN PA definition and IUCN PA Management Categories into Finnish English Janguage version was also prepared.
- English language version was also prepared:
 Applying IUCN Protected Area Management Categories In Finland http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/en/NaturalHeritage/ProtectedArea s/InternationalClassifications/Documents/iucn_pacat_FINLAND.pdf





Assignment of the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories in Finland

- A IUCN PA Management Category was assigned to all protected areas on state-owned lands (~ 93% of all PAs in Finland) based on the approved document
- The work was done by regional experts familiar with PAs in their region, they were also trained in IUCN PA Management Categories and their application in Finland, the work was carried out in 2013-14
- The assignment of IUCN Categories was approved first by the regional steering groups and senior management of the Parks & Wildlife Finland (Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services) and finally by the Ministry of the Environment
- The information on IUCN Categories was updated into the Common Database on Designated Areas in March 2014, from there the updated information goes to the World Database on Protected Areas
- Next step in 2015: assignment of categories to privately owned PAs (~ 7% of the total area of PAs)

Good solutions in the Process of Assignment of IUCN Protected Area Management Categories in Finland

- Official translation of the IUCN Categories into Finnish was produced in order to promote the IUCN Categories with stakeholders
- Open process with stakeholder participation
- National agreement on the principles of assignment of IUCN Categories was reached
- Handbook on application of IUCN Categories in Finland was produced
- Categorisation of protected areas on state-owned lands was finished and databases updated
- New categories (III, V) were applied for PA site types previously not registered
- Categorisation of PA on private land was promoted and will be carried out







Using the categories in France an ongoing project

Thierry Lefebvre – IUCN French Committee





Why

So many reasons!

- Enhance the readability of the diversity of tools
 - 6 administrative levels and 4 conservation approaches
 - More than 15 status in metropolitean area + overseas territories
- Diagnostic of the protected area system
- Powpa commitment
- Update the national database of protected areas
- An important and well-known system but sometimes misunderstood
 - No hierarchy between the six categories
 - An IUCN category is not an international award



How

A two years pilote phase

Representative sample

76 protected areas (marine/terrestrial) and 12 status



Participatory process

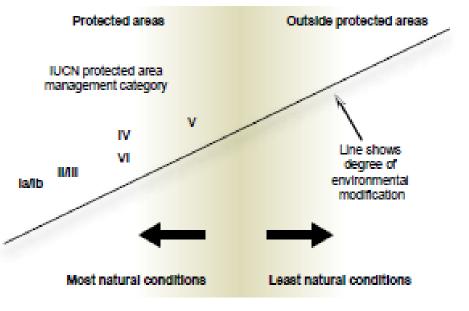


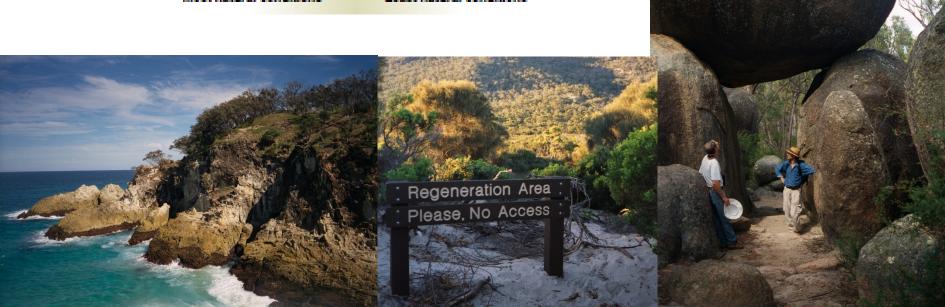
First feedbacks

- Imbalances : category IV in number (80%) and V/VI in area
- Insufficiently « cleaving »
- Remaining questions on the compatible activities
- A very long process



Australia





Future challenges

From 76 to more than 5000 PAs!

- Governance : towards a national assignment system
 - Incentive all protected areas networks
 - Implement an official validation process
- Technical challenges
 - Application to all the protected areas
 - Assignment scenarios (tree decision)
 - Training managers
 - On-line portal (forms, documentation)



