

Protected Areas

A PRIMER

What is a protected area?

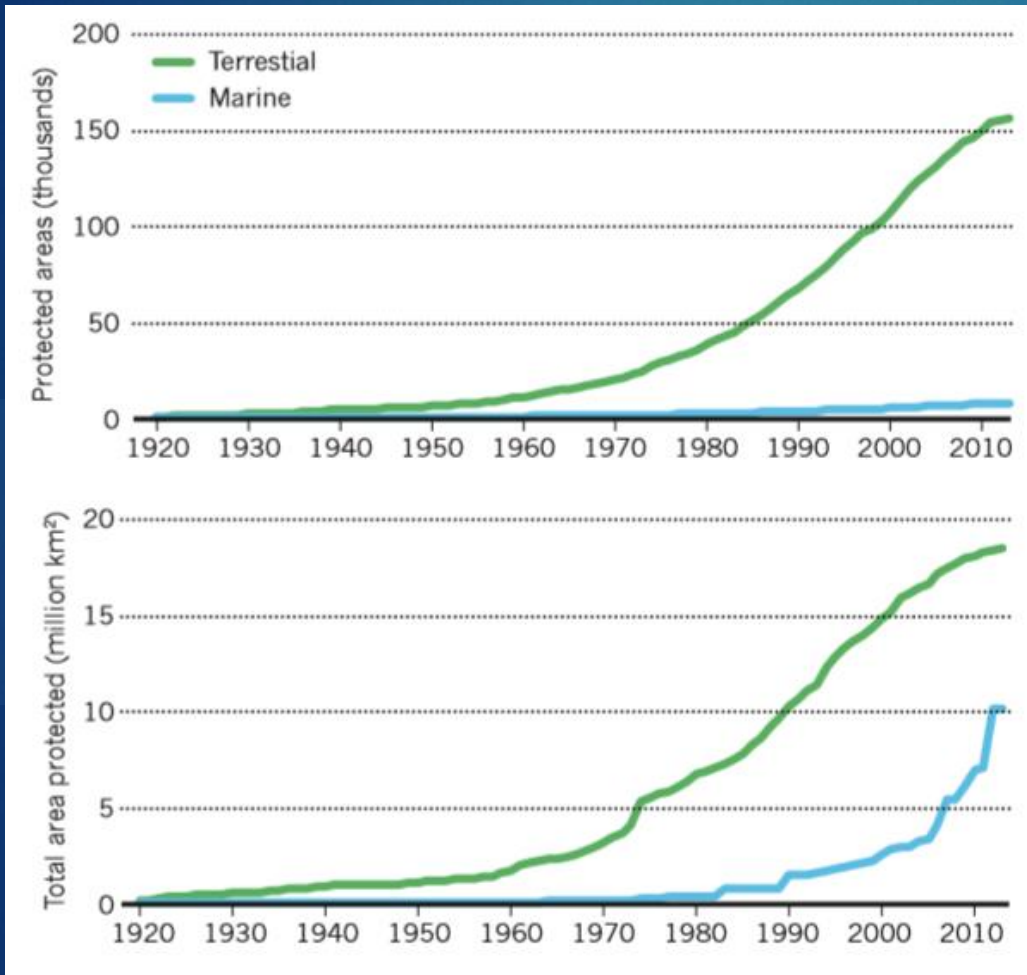
“A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values”

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)



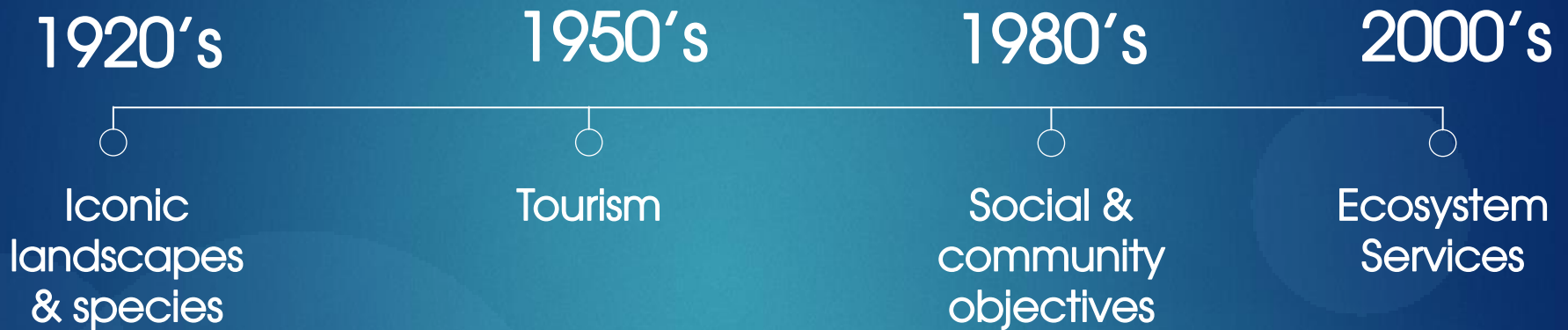


Protected areas worldwide



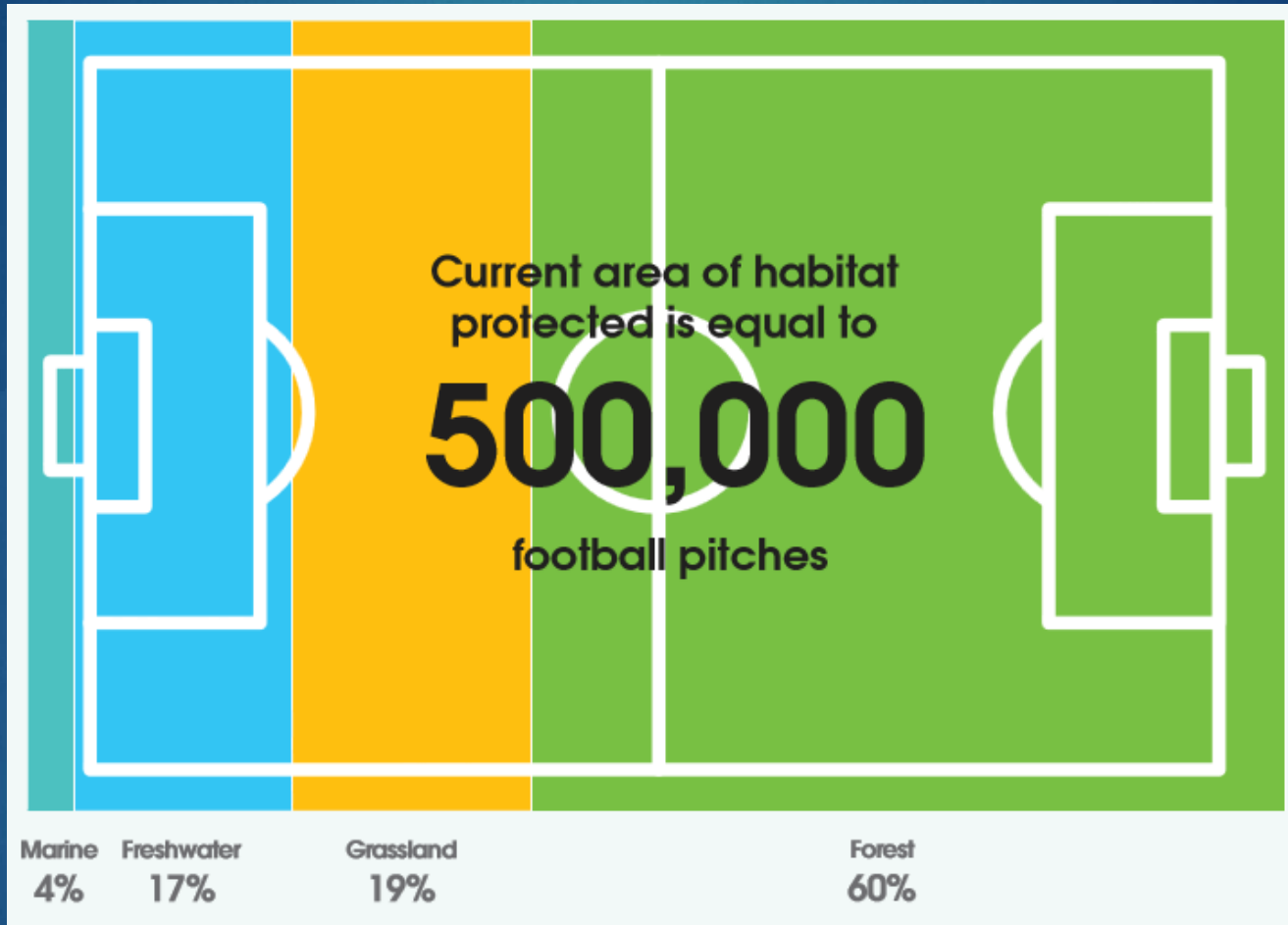
- Over 162,000 legally designated national protected areas
- 28.4 million square kilometres
- 5.6% of Earth's surface
- Equivalent to South and Central America

Role of Protected Areas



- Since first protected areas in US (Yosemite (1864) and Yellowstone (1872) – role of protected areas has become increasingly diverse
- Now many urban areas rely on the services that protected areas provide.

How much habitat has Durrell protected?

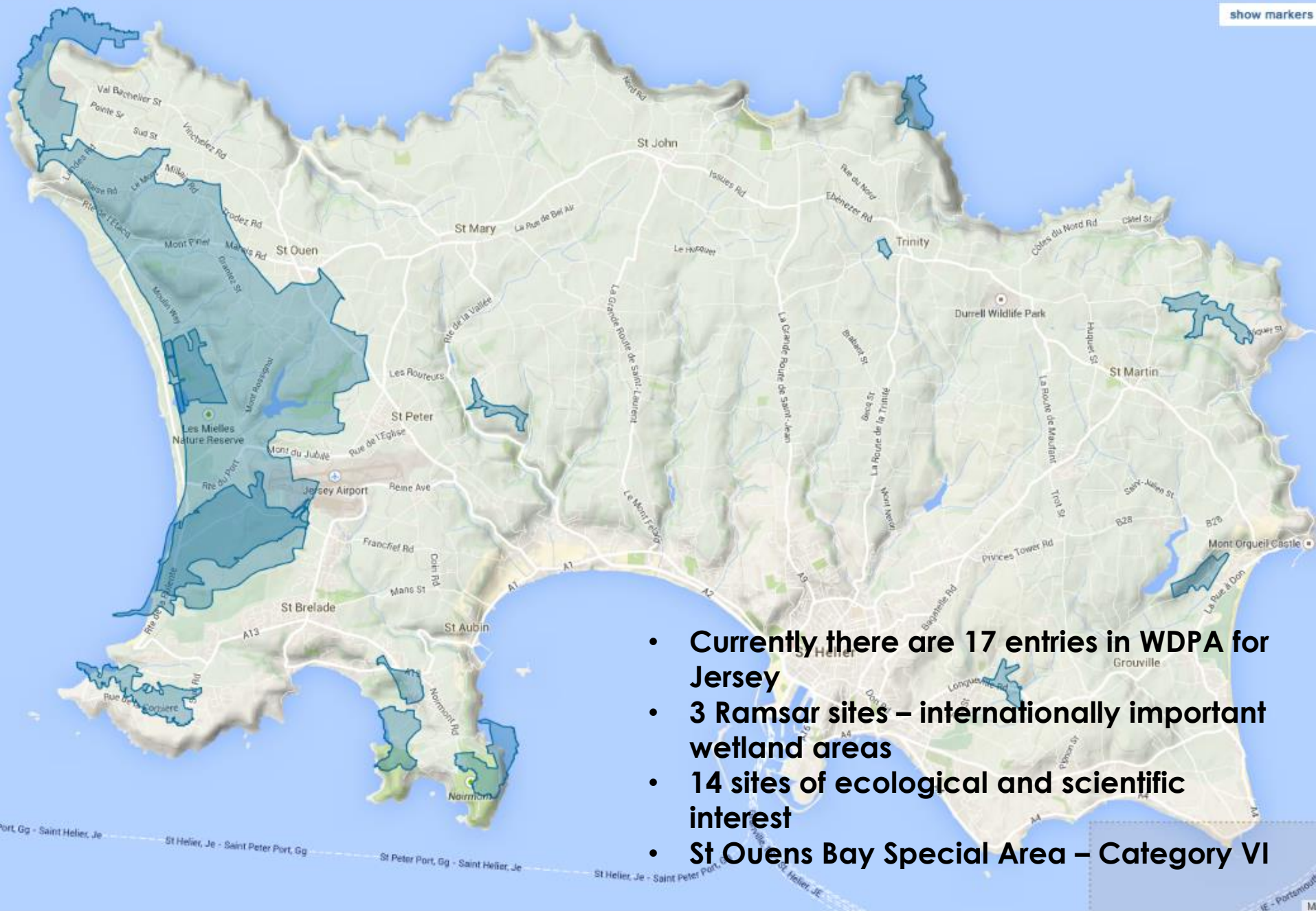


12,000ha

57,000ha

63,000ha

203,000ha



- **Currently there are 17 entries in WDPA for Jersey**
- **3 Ramsar sites – internationally important wetland areas**
- **14 sites of ecological and scientific interest**
- **St Ouen's Bay Special Area – Category VI**

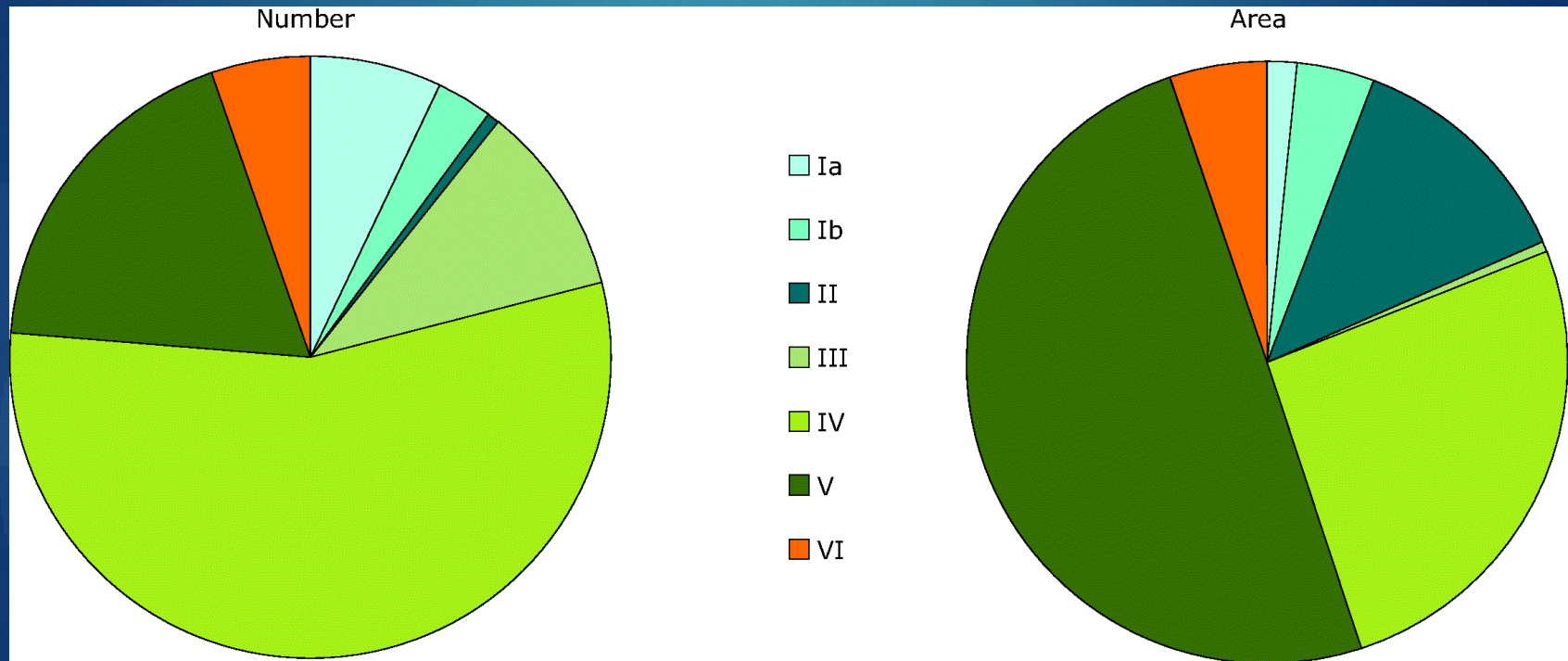
Management vs governance

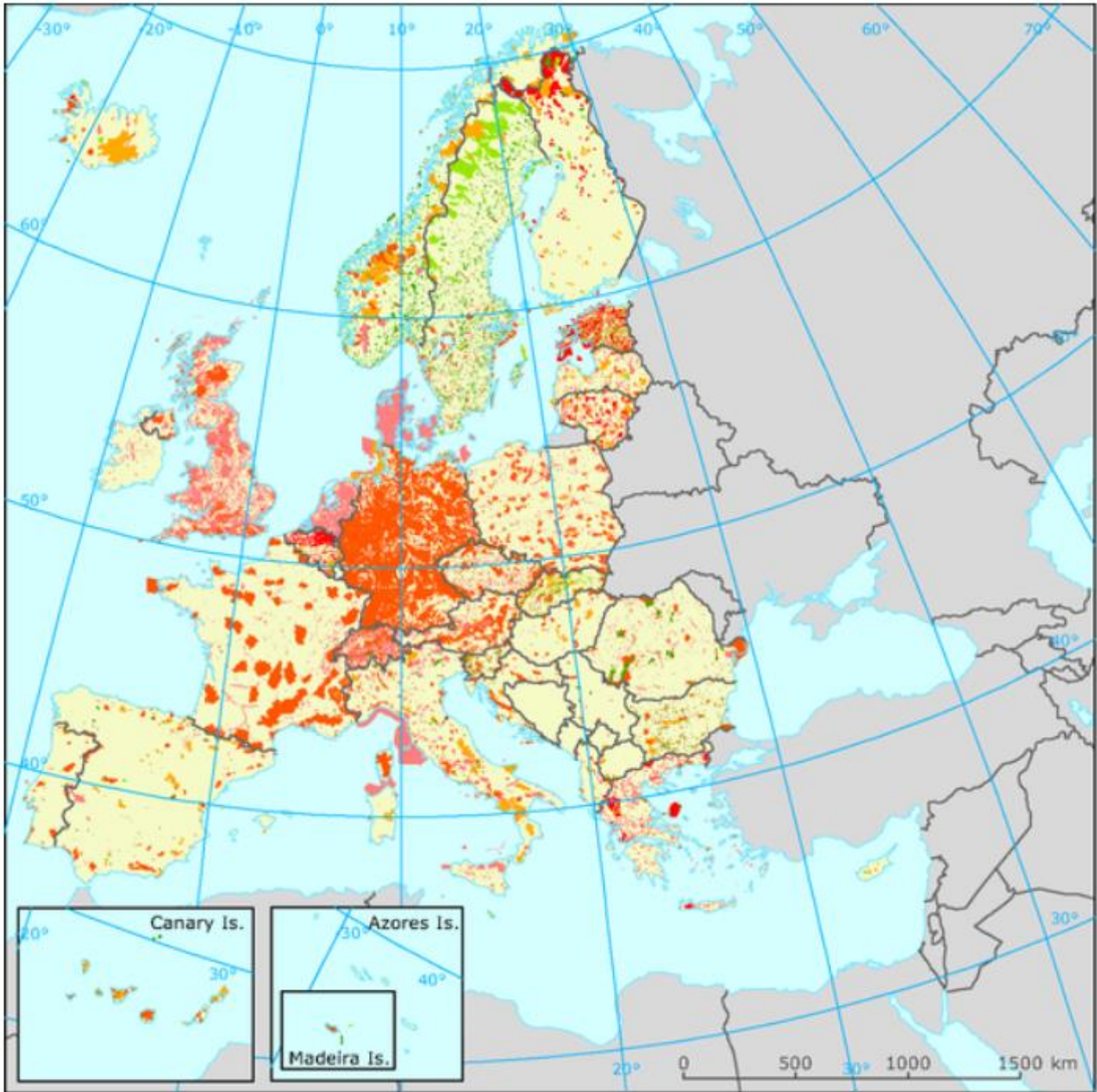
- ▶ Management = **what** is done in pursuit of given objectives
 - ▶ CNP management plan
- ▶ Governance = **who decides** about what is to be done, and **how** those decisions are taken.
 - ▶ Ensuring the conditions for their effective implementation.
 - ▶ Developing and exercising authority and responsibility over time.
 - ▶ Considering relation to cultural and societal context

IUCN Protected Areas Categories

- ▶ **IA – Strict Nature Reserve** – human access and use closely controlled
- ▶ **IB – Wilderness Area** – area largely unmodified without human habitation or use.
- ▶ **II – National Park** - Large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes
- ▶ **III - Natural Monument or Feature** - quite small and often have high visitor value
- ▶ **IV - Habitat/Species Management Area** - protect particular species or habitats, their management reflects this priority
- ▶ **V - Protected Landscape/Seascape** - interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant, ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value
- ▶ **VI - Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources** - conserve ecosystems and habitats together with associated cultural values and traditional use.

Protected areas categories in Europe





Distribution of nationally protected sites (CDDA) in Europe according to their IUCN category classification

Classification

- Ia
- Ib
- II
- III
- IV
- V
- VI

Source: European Environment Agency

Governance types

- ▶ **Type A.** governance by government (at various levels and possibly combining various agencies)
 - ▶ E.g. state owns the land and government agency has responsibility for management
- ▶ **Type B.** governance by various rightsholders and stakeholders together (shared governance)
 - ▶ UK Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- ▶ **Type C.** governance by private individuals and organizations (usually the landholders)
 - ▶ E.g. land managed by local wildlife trusts in the UK
- ▶ **Type D.** governance by indigenous peoples and/or local communities

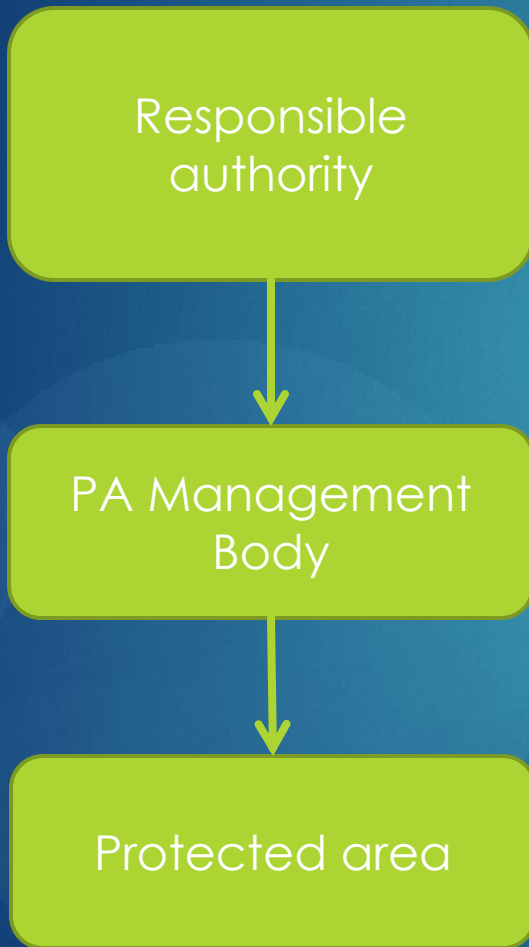
B1. Shared governance



- Management body is the executive agency
- A separate stakeholder group has informative and advisory role mainly at local level
- Decisions implemented by management body

- Relatively common in Western, Central and Eastern Europe
- Varying degrees of consultation and guidance.

B2. Shared governance



- Stakeholder body has main decision making role at local level
- Decisions may be taken as results of expert advice
- Executed by management body



- Fewer examples of true shared governance

Kvarken Archipelago World Heritage Site - Finland

- ▶ A marine PA and geological site on 194,400 ha
- ▶ 2,000 live in it and 100,000 around it
- ▶ 50% privately or community owned
- ▶ Management plan currently being developed with communities
- ▶ **Management:** Natural Heritage Service
- ▶ **Governance:** WHS Steering Group with Natural Heritage Service having mainly a facilitation and secretariat role.
- ▶ SG has 25 members representing local stakeholder groups
- ▶ Decision making by consensus; meet 4 times per year
- ▶ Smaller working groups focus on specific issues – land use, finance, marketing etc.
- ▶ Each SG member makes clear commitments to contribute

PA Governance and co-production

- ▶ Co-production is a relationship where **professionals** and **citizens share power to plan and deliver support together**, recognising that both partners have vital contributions to make in order to improve quality of life for people and communities. (Co-production network)
- ▶ Equates to PA Governance model B2 – proper shared decision-making.
- ▶ Few examples – trans-boundary protected areas (but slightly different)

Challenges with shared governance

- ▶ Inadequate or absent legislation and policies in many countries
- ▶ Application of rigid, universally applied governance models, without the flexibility needed to deal with site-specific situations
- ▶ Local and national inequities in power, resulting in inequitable decisions and benefit-sharing;
- ▶ Inadequate, short-lived, or unreliable government commitment
- ▶ Inadequate capacity amongst various partners
- ▶ Lack of tenure security for communities, resulting in poor commitment to decisions
- ▶ Continuing threats from external sources including “development” processes and projects

Good governance principles

- ▶ **Legitimacy and voice** - broad acceptance and appreciation in society, while ensuring processes are followed appropriately;
- ▶ **Direction** - following an inspiring and consistent strategic vision grounded on agreed values and ensuring clear answers to contentious questions;
- ▶ **Performance** - achieving conservation and other objectives as planned;
- ▶ **Accountability** - upholding integrity and commitment; ensuring appropriate access to information and transparency,
- ▶ **Fairness and right** - towards equitably shared costs and benefits; promoting local empowerment in conservation...

Summary

- ▶ CNP will become a member of the global movement to protect biodiversity and culturally important landscapes
- ▶ Most likely Management category V or VI
- ▶ Its governance should be fully shared decision making with implementation by the management body, private and state entities (B2).
- ▶ Few examples around – Kvarken shares many similarities to what we are trying to achieve. Opportunity?
- ▶ Good governance principles should guide how the CNP processes are established & implemented

Further reading

- ▶ State of Protected Areas worldwide
 - ▶ Stanciu & Ioniță 2014 Governance of Protected Areas in Eastern Europe. http://www.bfn.de/0502_skripten.html
- ▶ European protected areas
 - ▶ European Environment Agency. 2012. Protected areas in Europe - an overview
- ▶ IUCN protected areas management categories
 - ▶ <http://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/categories>
- ▶ Governance
 - ▶ Borrini-Feyerabend et al 2014. Governance of protected areas - From understanding to action.
- ▶ Kvarken archipelago
 - ▶ <http://www.kvarkenworldheritage.fi/visit-kvarken/>
- ▶ World Database on Protected Areas
 - ▶ <http://www.protectedplanet.net/>