## IUCN W

### Background

Protected areas are on and extent are growin government, they are The international syste governments. Reflecti warrant.

"The IUCN protected management authorit be owned and/or mar – alone or governar for and I

"There is approach defined organiza by group field star protecte governar importar defined a

#### **Purpos**

The purp understa effective level.

Its Terms

#### Manda

WCC 20C
The Wor
following
REQUEST
consultat
private p

experts interested in private protected areas and nature stewardship.

#### WCC 2016 Resolution 037 Supporting privately protected areas

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1 10 September 2016: URGES the Director General, Commissions and Members to promote and support the voluntary long term conservation of private and communal land, in particular privately protected areas, and the contributions it makes to conservation of biodiversity and all forms of natural diversity and heritage, and to the rehabilitation, connectivity and/or restoration of ecosystem functions indispensable to humanity

# Integration in GPAP/WCPA's Quadrennial Programme 2017 2020 (describe but also use checklist below to indicate which areas are covered)

The overall goals and objectives are in line with the quadrennial programme as noted below.

Objective 1: Provide a common forum for private and public sectors to focus on private protected areas and stewardship, identifying gaps / needs / specific measures / actions to undertake

Goals and activities: (List these paying attention to SMART objectives see below)

Advice and guidance to the IUCN Global Protected Areas Program on protected areas

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. X + 86pp. ISBN 978 2 8317 1086 0

ii Sue Stolton, Kent H. Redford and Nigel Dudley (2014). *The Futures of Privately Protected Areas*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.