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***Parks* is published to strengthen international collaboration among protected area professionals and to enhance their role, status and activities by:**

- maintaining and improving an effective network of protected area managers throughout the world, building on the established network of WCPA;
- serving as a leading global forum for the exchange of information on issues relating to protected area establishment

Editorial

THIS ISSUE OF PARKS deals with the Durban+5 Meeting, held in Cape Town in April 2008. This meeting brought together the world's foremost leaders in protected areas to discuss progress in implementing the key recommendations from the landmark Vth IUCN World Parks Congress, held in Durban, South Africa in 2003.

World Parks Congresses have been held every 10 years since 1962 and provide the opportunity for the global community to reflect on achievements in relation to protected areas and to look to the future and identify priorities. The 2003 Congress looked beyond traditional approaches and boundaries, as reflected in the Congress Theme: "Protected Areas: Benefits beyond Boundaries". Congress Patrons – Former President Mr Nelson Mandela and Her Majesty Queen Noor of Jordan – urged delegates to celebrate one of the most significant conservation achievements of the last century – the inclusion of more than 11% of the earth's land surface in protected areas. However they also noted that many threats face these precious areas and urged all involved with protected areas to reach out – beyond their boundaries and constituencies – to engage the wider community. The Congress illustrated the message of through an extraordinarily rich range of plenary sessions, workshop sessions, side events and exhibitions. A wide range of stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, youth and the private sector, were actively involved in all Congress sessions. The Congress also resulted in a number of key outputs, including the Durban Accord and Action Plan, a set of 32 Congress Recommendations, a series of initiatives for African protected areas and a Message to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was instrumental in the adoption of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in 2004.

The 2008 review meeting in Cape Town provided an opportunity to take stock of what has been achieved since the Durban World Parks Congress. The meeting was opened by the South Africa Minister for the Environment and Tourism, Minister van Schalkwyk who highlighted the many challenges facing protected areas which will require a radical shift to new and innovative

integration of the full range of governance types of protected areas in ways that are respectful of the knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities. Finally participants established the broad framework and process for the next IUCN World Parks Congress which it is anticipated will be held in 2014.

This issue of PARKS reviews some of the main findings from the Durban+5 Meeting. **Nik Lopoukhine** introduces the World Parks Congresses and outlines some future challenges and directions for protected areas. **Roger Crofts** outlines the results from a recent survey of members that assessed achievements and key issues in the last five years, and suggest key implications for the future. **Dan Laffoley et al.** review achievements in relation to the establishment and management of marine protected areas. They note that the 2003 World Parks Congress provided a major stimulus for action in relation to marine protected areas but also noted that many of the ambitious targets set by the international community in relation to marine PAs are lagging significantly behind the dates identified for their achievement.

Ashish Kothari notes the significant increase in attention to Community Conserved Areas and Indigenous Protected Areas, and the benefits of the World Parks Congress in providing a platform for indigenous communities and local communities to influence the protected areas agenda. **Lauren Coad et al.** outline details of the establishment of protected areas since the 2003 World Parks Congress as assessed through the World Database on Protected Areas. The article notes that many nations will have achieved protection of 10% of their terrestrial area by 2010, but far fewer will have achieved the 10% target for the marine environment by 2012. **Sudeep Jana** identifies the need for greater involvement of youth in protected areas and traces some of the achievements and challenges relating to better involving young people in protected areas and the work of WCPA. **Trevor Sandwith** emphasises the importance of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas as the key tool for mobilising action and support for the world's protected areas. He also outlines options for the future noting that a mix of both 'business as usual' and 'business unusual' will be required.

This issue of PARKS reflects the richness of the debate at the Durban+5 meeting and reinforced the vital role of these areas in protecting biodiversity and in supporting the livelihoods of people. This meeting has enabled the protected area community to recalibrate direction and to set a clear path forward to the next World Parks Congress in 2014 and, in the shorter term, towards the review of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in 2010.

David Sheppard currently directs IUCN's Global Programme on Protected Areas, providing leadership and direction for IUCN's work in this area and, in particular, for the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas. He also leads IUCN's role with the influential UNESCO World Heritage Convention. Since 2000, David is the Secretary General of the IUCN World Parks Congress held in South Africa in 2003. In this capacity he directed the planning and implementation of the largest and most diverse gathering of protected area experts in history, involving 3,000 participants from 157 countries. The Congress produced a number of innovative, ground breaking outcomes which have significantly influenced the world's protected areas, including: (a) the Durban Accord and Action

Introduction

NIK LOPOUKHINE



OVER THE PAST HALF-CENTURY a pattern has developed. 'Parkies' – people interested in parks and protected areas – like to get together every 10 years. This pattern debuted in 1962 with the first IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) World Parks Conference, held in Seattle. A World Congress has been held every decade since, with the fifth and last held in Durban, South Africa in 2003. Regional congresses have followed the same pattern. Latin America held its second Congress in Argentina last year, 10 years after the first such Congress in Columbia. Canada began a similar pattern with its first national meeting, the 1968 Banff National Park Conference, and the second such meeting 10 years later. Other examples exist I am sure.

Each of these 'once every decade' events have been invaluable for energising 'parks people'. Park employees and the variety of protected area stakeholders come together and bond over their common interest: seeing parks and protected areas succeed in their mandates. Getting together every 10 years permits people to catch up with each other, share successes, learn from failures and invariably set ambitious agendas for the future.

Being well documented, these once-a-decade meetings provide us with not only a retrospective but also, to some extent, reality checks of how far we have come in our understanding of parks and protected areas. The initial Protected Area Congress focused primarily on national parks. Subsequent Congresses included other forms of protection, beyond national parks through equivalent reserves and/or forms of protected areas. More recent Congresses focused on questions of sustainability, community interests and rights, and of course biodiversity conservation, management effectiveness, planning and sustainable financing. Durban's legacy included an understanding of various models of governance of protected areas. Accordingly, community conserved areas were given legitimacy as protected areas.

Circumstances and global realities change over a decade. Priorities for the next decade that appeared easy to set at the time of a Congress are often overcome with new realities. Since Durban, for example, the world has become focused on climate change and even more recently economic matters. These were not the drivers for setting priorities at Durban. Consequently, the question becomes one of whether global focus changes have affected the Durban priorities. Were they indeed still valid and if not what is now more important for protected areas?

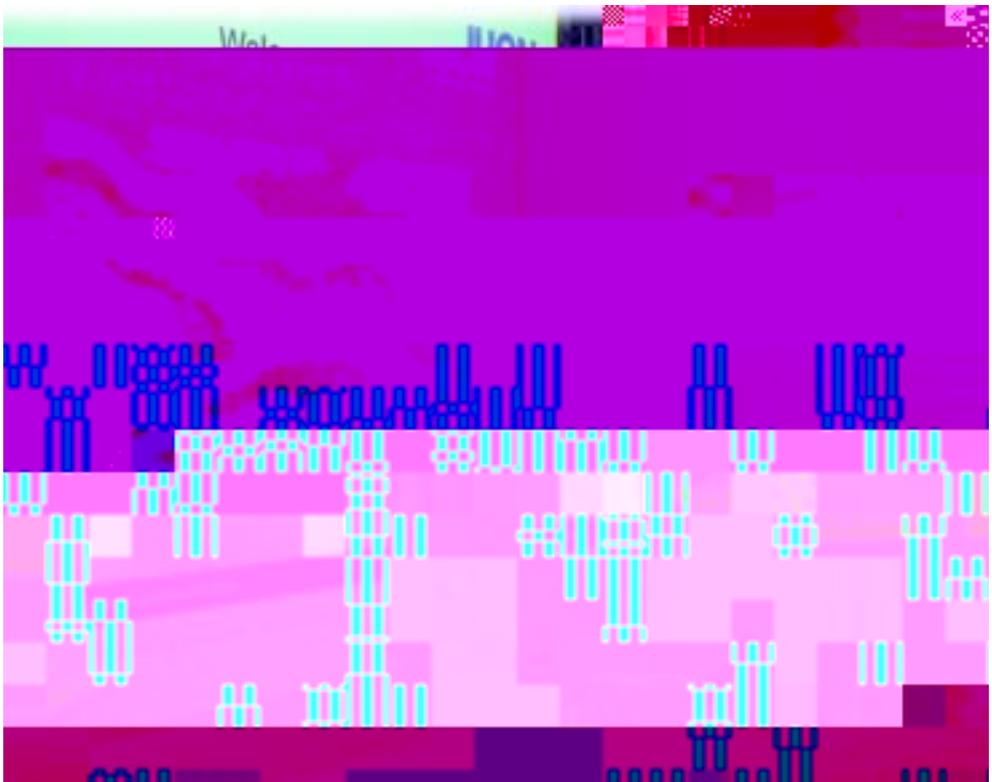
To pursue these questions, IUCN WCPA organised a meeting of invited delegates to review the Durban outcomes. In early April 2008, a meeting was convened in Cape Town, South Africa, through the generous support of the South African Government.

This edition of 'PARKS' provides a summary of the discussions held at the meeting. The meeting quickly confirmed that climate change is more of a concern now than then. However, there was also consensus that the global agenda addressing climate change is overlooking protected areas and their potential contribution to mitigating the impacts of climate change. There was resolve among the assembled in Cape Town to reinsert protected areas into the debate of climate change mitigation. Equally, there was agreement that there was a particular need to provide guidance on adapting protected areas to expected changes. Addressing how best to achieve connectivity over landscapes and seascapes with protected areas as anchors was one of the higher priorities arising from the meeting.

Furthermore, the consensus was that the burgeoning carbon market provided an excellent opportunity for protected areas to be recognised for their contribution in sequestering carbon and to be rewarded accordingly.

The meeting in Cape Town reinforced the value of the message out of Durban to the Convention on Biological Diversity that resulted in the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). This framework was acknowledged to continue to have relevance as a template for establishing and managing protected areas around the world. The implementation of the PoWPA was identified as a high priority.

The is whcotected Areas



The themes of the successive congresses reflect the evolving agendas for protected areas. At Seattle and Yellowstone there was a strong emphasis on National Parks and on areas set aside for protection. At the Bali Congress connections were made to the development agenda and a growing interest was shown in different models of protected areas. The Caracas theme of *Parks for Life* recognised the link with human well being and the perpetual protection required to maintain and restore the qualities and values of these areas from both natural and cultural perspectives. The theme of the Durban Congress *Benefits Beyond Boundaries* recognised the link between protected areas and the wider natural environment and with human communities. The current thinking on the theme for the next congress is *Parks for Life's Sake*. This theme seeks to recognise the values and benefits of protected areas for the whole of life on planet earth, both

engaged in parks work, there are an ever-increasing range and number of stakeholders that parks people interact with, and there are an ever-widening range of issues to which protected areas make a contribution.

Outputs from the Durban Congress

As with previous congresses, there were specific outcomes from the Durban Congress (see IUCN 2003, IUCN 2004a and b, IUCN 2005, Crofts 2004, Lockwood *et al.* 2006). Four were the most significant.

The Durban Accord: Its overall message was the need to increase the effectiveness of protection of the core values of protected areas, and at the same time relates protected areas to the wider ecological and environmental challenges, and to local and other human communities. It was a call for action by the global community to mainstream protected areas and to adopt a new paradigm (one fashioned over the preceding years particularly by Adrian Phillips as the WCPA Chair (Phillips 2003).

The Durban Action Plan: comprised nine specific outcomes, actions and targets of what needed to be done, by whom and when.

Thirty-two recommendations resulted from discussions at the Congress, for application by countries, members of IUCN, Commissions and other organisations, and a list of emerging issues.

A Message to the Convention on Biological Diversity identified what actions were particularly relevant in developing of a programme of work on protected areas for adoption under the Convention.

The overall rationale was 'benefits beyond boundaries' to increase the support for protected

Durban+5 objectives

Eighty or so participants from all continents gathered in Somerset West, Western Cape, South

There was widespread concern about the lack of leadership and lack of resources within the IUCN community for implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and especially those elements of the programme ascribed to WCPA. It was noted with disappointment that no dedicated additional support had been allocated within the IUCN Secretariat to achieving its specified inputs to this programme. As a result, those attending agreed that the following three measures were necessary:

- development of the business case for delivery of the IUCN and, specifically, the WCPA input over the next two years until the 2010 target dates;
- development of partnerships with those big international NGOs, such as WWF and TNC, investing heavily on implementation; and
- the identification of National Focal Points within the WCPA membership to link with CBD National Focal Points for multi-stakeholder co-ordination in each country.

In addition, it was agreed that WCPA should consider whether it could have a role in facilitating reporting on implementation by signatory countries to the CBD Secretariat.

The next WPC

Participants at the Durban+5 meeting agreed that the planning for the next WPC needed to begin immediately and those attending addressed a number of key issues. These are summarised below and take into account the opinions from the members survey referred to above.

There was unanimous support for the continuation of a free-standing WPC held every decade. There was no consensus on the number of participants. Arguments were led for a congress of a few thousand and equally for a smaller summit of representative delegates. There was strong support for the target audience to include other constituencies. It was considered that

Participants at the Durban+5 meeting in the Western cape of South Africa visiting the meeting of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans at Cape Agulhas. Photo by r Cro ts



the theme should move on from *Benefits Beyond Boundaries* but without forgetting its importance as a guiding light. Preference was expressed for the theme *Parks for Life's Sake* particularly in view of the urgency of the situation in relation to unfavourable global trends and the role that protected areas can contribute to their resolution. It was essential to celebrate achievements at the congress and these should include increased coverage of protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environments, and improving the effectiveness of management. There was strong support for regional meetings to be scheduled in the run up to the congress and for regional implementation plans to be developed afterwards. All agreed that the congress should be separate from the IUCN quadrennial congress and generally considered that a date of 2014 mid-way between IUCN Congresses would be best. The location for the congress will be in a region where the Congress has not previously been held. It must take into account the need to reduce costs to all involved, to achieve as low a carbon footprint as possible, and to allow participation by all relevant stakeholders.

Progress with Marine Protected Areas since Durban, and future directions

AN AFFOLEY, KRISTIN GIER, EN LOUIS WOO

On 28 October 2010, the 10th IUCN World Parks Congress, 2010, was a landmark event in the history of marine protected areas. This article reviews progress since the Congress and outlines

Deep sea area. Photo: Pacific Studies Scientific Team-IFE-URI-NIOZ



The Durban Congress MPA recommendations

Two recommendations specifically focused on marine protection – recommendation 5.22

of designation (i.e. by 2011), will substantially add to the total global no-take area in place prior to the Durban Congress Recommendation deadline.

There are many other examples of 'works in progress', which will lead to greater progress by 2012. IUCN/WCPA has assisted this process substantially with the recent publication of guidelines on 'Establishing MPA Networks'. For example, various commitments have been made at the regional level to further consolidate the Durban global target. These include the Micronesian Challenge (to protect 20% of near-shore resources by 2020), the Caribbean Challenge Marine Initiative (to effectively conserve 10% of marine resources by 2012 and protect 20% by 2020), and the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) on coral reefs, fisheries, and food security (to protect 15% of the marine environment by 2017). These efforts have not yet resulted in substantial increases in marine protection in these areas, but do indicate growing momentum towards further growth of the global MPA network.

A primary success of the WPC recommendation was to lend greater a) visibility and b) clarity and specificity to the need for bigger and more representative MPA networks. This probably contributed to the adoption of a formal MPA commitment by countries that are party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This is particularly noteworthy because although the CBD MPA target itself is not legally binding, the Convention IS legally binding (the targets are an approved suggestion as to how obligations under the Convention may be met). This MPA target thus represents a major commitment at the level of national governments, with almost completely global extent. This involved the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity and identifying an objective to establish and strengthen national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas. At COP8 in 2006 the decision was taken to protect a 10% target of ecological regions in marine areas under national jurisdiction by 2010.

In the years since the Congress, interest in understanding, assessing, and improving the effectiveness of MPA management, at all stages of the MPA and MPA network planning and implementation process, has continued to grow. Some examples include management effectiveness assessments of selected MPAs, the development of new MPA and MPA network planning tools, and the rise of interest in wider marine management to support MPAs and other area-based measures (for example through the UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission's initiative on marine spatial planning). IUCN WCPA-Marine is currently developing some best practice guidance for MPA management effectiveness, which aims to further facilitate MPA planning and management efforts.

Although some progress has been achieved, the establishment of marine protected areas continues to lag well behind that needed to meet the agreed targets, and more therefore needs to be done by governments, non-government organisations and indigenous and local communities to establish and effectively manage marine protected areas.

Progress with implementation of recommendation 5.23: *Protecting Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Processes through Marine Protected Areas beyond National Jurisdiction*

With regard to recommendation 5.23 focusing on *Protecting Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Processes through Marine Protected Areas beyond National Jurisdiction* major progress has been achieved at the political, scientific and practical levels. However this has not translated into achievement of the 2008 target of five or more comprehensively managed MPAs in the high seas.

Policy development

At the political level, there is now agreement at the highest levels on the need for progress on high seas MPAs at the United Nations General Assembly (UN GA), the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Conferences of the Parties

to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP). This was presaged in 2007 by the adoption by the Group of Eight (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union) of the Potsdam Initiative on Biological Diversity 2010 during the German Presidency, which included a commitment to “intensify our research and enhance our co-operating regarding the high seas in order to identify those habitats that merit protection and to ensure their protection.”

The United Nations General Assembly has established an Ad Hoc Open-Ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine

the CBD at the VIIIth COP in 2006, based on the Convention's provisions for co-operation and State control over harmful processes and activities that may affect biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction. (CBD COP Decision VIII/24). It was thus agreed to develop, among other things, scientific criteria for the identification of ecologically and biologically significant areas and biogeographic classification systems and criteria for representative MPA networks in the open ocean and deep seas.

At the scientific level, the most important advance has been the adoption by the IXth CBD COP in 2008 of scientific criteria for identifying ecologically and biologically significant areas in need of protection and guidelines for the development of representative networks of MPAs (CBD COP Decision IX/20). The criteria and guidance were developed at a CBD expert workshop hosted by Portugal and are based on a rigorous consolidation of over 20 existing sets of criteria applied nationally, regionally and globally, including those developed by IUCN. This provides a scientific basis for States and relevant organisations to identify areas meeting the criteria and to implement conservation and management measures, including representative networks of MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Another important scientific foundation is the global open ocean and deep seabed biogeographic classification system produced by scientists with the support of the Australian, Canadian, German and Mexican governments, UNESCO/IOC and IUCN (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/44). However, more focused scientific work is required to assist States and relevant organisations to identify specific areas for protection.

An expert workshop – to be hosted by the government of Canada in 2008 with additional financial support from Germany – will review and consolidate progress on the identification of areas beyond national jurisdiction that meet the scientific criteria and to provide guidance on the use and further development of biogeographic classification systems. The results will contribute directly to progress at the sectoral and regional levels as well as at the United Nations General Assembly, where governments are discussing next steps for the management and governance

e p r e 9 e r t

Table 1. A wealth of research and synthesis is now available in the scientific, legal, socio-economic and policy fields to promote protection and sustainable use of ABNJ and to support representative networks of MPAs in ABNJ.

Year	Policy information
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006	Gr p āc publish s <i>Roadmap to Recovery</i> , lāyi out ā proposē r pr s tātiv twork o māri r s r v s o Ā ānā cov ri 40% o hi h s ās
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007	Sumāāā et al. publish ārticl o <i>Potential costs and benefits of marine reserves in the high seas</i> i Māri Ecolo y Pro r ss S r i s
007	IUCN or ā s is workshop o hi h s ās ov r ā c R port āvāāā ā http www iuc or whāē cosyst ms māri māri r sour s c m
00	IUCN E viro m tā Lāw C tr r l ās s i r st our r ports o ā s r i so hi h s ās ov r ā c ā vāāāā ā http www iuc or ā out work pro r āmm s viro m tā lāw lp r sour s lp r s publicāāio siē ā x c m - R ulatory āē Gov r ā c Gāps i th I t r ātio ā R im orth Co s r vāāio āē Sustā āā Us o Māri āē iv r sity i Ā r ās ā yōē Nāāio ā ā juriē ctio - Optio s āē āē r ssi R ulatory āē Gov r ā c Gāps i th I t r ātio ā R im orth Co s r vāāio āē Sustā āā Us o Māri āē iv r sity i Ā r ās ā yōē Nāāio ā ā juriē ctio - Th Mā ā t ā tic āē Ā Cā s Stē y o th Co s r vāāio āē Sustā āā Us o Māri āē iv r sity i Ā r ās ā yōē Nāāio ā ā juriē ctio - El m tso ā Possiā Impl m tāāio Ā r m tto UNCLOS orth Co s r vāāio āē Sustā āā Us o Māri āē iv r sity i Ā r ās ā yōē Nāāio ā ā juriē ctio

five RFMOs responsible for regulating tuna fishing. Only the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), with its broader mandate and ecosystem-based focus, has addressed the impact of fishing on seabirds and other threatened species based on small-scale management units. But the good news is that since the WPC, several RFMOs have amended their mandates to include ecosystem and precautionary approaches to enable them to better address bycatch and other biodiversity conservation issues. Moreover, a great deal of scientific work is now underway to better understand how to identify, monitor and track pelagic hotspots and species that use them.

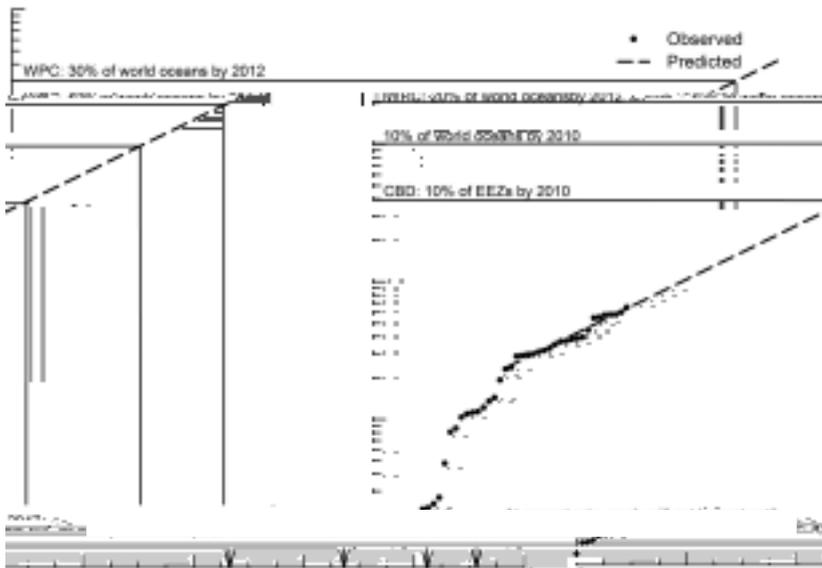
The political impetus generated by the WPC recommendation has been an important catalyst for progress. This has been supported by the development and provision of scientific, legal, socio-economic, and policy research relevant to the development of a global representative system of high seas MPA networks, much of it generated by the IUCN/WCPA and the Global Marine Programme. Some of the publications are highlighted in Table 1.

MPA global network

A final goal of this recommendation is to stimulate work on the development of a global framework or approach to facilitate the creation of a global representative system of high seas MPA networks. Such a framework could build on existing legal agreements, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the CBD, the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, and the Convention on Migratory Species. In furtherance of the WCC

recommendation, the IIIrd IUCN WCC in 2004 adopted Rec. 3.098, calling upon States to consider the development within the framework of UNCLOS of new international instruments/mechanisms to foster effective governance in ABNJ. In 2007 IUCN organised a Workshop on

than within the coming decade. An immediate global concern is the need for a rapid increase in effective marine protected area coverage alongside scaling up of ocean management. The increase required to meet the targets is equivalent to another 35 countries creating an MPA the size of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (at 410,500 km²)

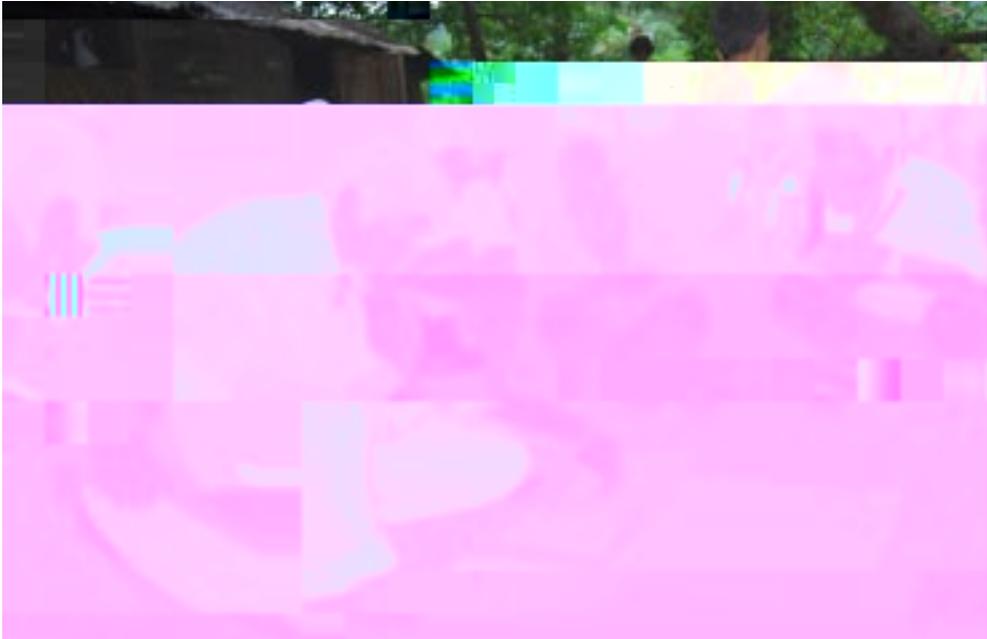


- **Catalysing action** – creating opportunities and taking greater advantage of all leadership opportunities to drive the agenda forward. This includes making far greater use of global and regional conferences and meetings, and ensuring that there is a tangible thread running through them that levers more progress.
- **Synergies with partners** – we will achieve much more if we find ways of joining up our various activities in ways that protect the unique selling points and activities of partners, but also that leverages greater impact and synergy out of everything we do.
- **Sharing tools and best practices** – WCPA–Marine has a history of providing guidance and tools. This must be built upon to fill critical gaps in knowledge and will need to use new IT solutions to best effect to get the information over in a

Protected areas and people: the future of the past¹

SHISH KOTARI

Since the 1970s, there has been a growing concern about the impact of development on the environment. This is reflected in the increasing number of protected areas (PAs) established around the world. However, the effectiveness of these PAs in conserving biodiversity and natural resources is often questioned. This paper examines the challenges faced by PAs in the 21st century and offers some suggestions for their future development. It discusses the need for a more holistic approach to conservation, one that takes into account the social and economic needs of local communities. It also highlights the importance of community-based conservation and the role of local people in the management of PAs. Finally, it suggests that the future of PAs lies in their ability to adapt to changing circumstances and to provide a range of benefits to both people and nature.



Tagbanwa elders on Coron Island, the Philippines, showing their Ancestral Domain claim documents. Photo: Shish Kothari

- A significant reduction in the conflicts between people and protected areas that have plagued many parts of the world, and an increase in public (including local community) support for not only protected areas but for conservation across the landscape;
- A dramatic increase in coverage of protected areas, with increasing recognition of indigenous and community conserved areas;
- The slow but sure demise of the notion that nature and people or culture are separate, and that conservation can take place through only guns and guards; and
- Increasing security for beleaguered ecosystems and species, even while some will be inevitably lost, as societies in general and local communities in particular become more active in conservation.

These will however, not happen on their own. A few key steps to make them happen, are outlined at the end of the article.

Protected area governance: the new paradigms

For over a century, protected areas in the form of government notified sites for wildlife conservation, have been managed through centralised bureaucracies in ways that totally or largely excluded local communities. Given that most PAs have traditionally had people living inside or adjacent to them, dependent on their resources and often with associated age-old beliefs and practices, such management has alienated communities. There is also increasing evidence that PAs have often caused further impoverishment of already economically marginal communities, through loss of access to livelihood resources, physical displacement, and other impacts (see, for instance, West *et al.*, 2006; Colchester, 2004; Lockwood *et al.*, 2006; Chatty and Colchester, 2002; *Policy Matters* 15). A recent article (Redford, *et al.* 2008) argues that PAs in some of the most important biodiversity areas of the world contain a very small percentage of impoverished people, therefore it may not be justified to substantially recast conservation organisations into poverty alleviation ones. This may be valid in the context the authors are talking about, but it is also true that thousands of protected areas are in areas containing large numbers of poor people, many of whom have been dispossessed by related policies and practices (for a review of India, pertaining to three to four million people, see Wani and Kothari, 2007).

Redford *et al.* justifiably conclude with a call for a more “socially responsible, long-term approach to conservation”.

It has also been increasingly realised that conventional PA practices have not only violated human rights, but often backfired on conservation itself. Retaliatory action by disempowered communities, conflicts with PA managers, inability to use the knowledge and practices of local people, and many other factors have contributed to this. Reversing these trends requires a significant shift in PA management paradigms.

While the most significant international event to showcase and encourage the new paradigms was the World Parks Congress at Durban in 2003, this itself was a result of many developments at local and national levels over the last couple of decades.

In an increasing number of countries, two changes have been revolutionising PA policy and management. First, there is much greater participation of local communities and other citizens in what were once solely government managed PAs, transforming them into collaboratively managed PAs (CMPAs). Second, there is increasing recognition of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), which exist in diverse forms across the world, but have so far remained outside the scope of formal conservation policies and programmes.

There is no comprehensive assessment of how many countries have moved into these directions. However, a survey of protected area agencies just prior to the World Parks Congress, gave a good indication. In the period 1992–2002, of the 48 PA agencies that responded to the survey, over one-third reported that they had moved towards some form of decentralisation in their structure, and engaged a larger range of stakeholders than before. Over half reported that they now required, by law, participatory management of PAs. In 1992, 42% of the agencies had said they were the only decision-making authority; by 2002, only 12% said the same. Overall, the survey showed that “PA managers recognise that community support is a requirement of 'good

Africa could be a precursor to many more around the world: under the Restitution of Land Rights Act 1994, 20,000 ha. of the world-famous Kruger National Park was transferred back to the Makuleke people in 1999, but continued as a reserve under the joint management of the tribe and South African National Parks (Fabricius, 2006).

Indigenous and community conserved areas (CCAs)

Even more revolutionary than co-management, is the recognition finally given to the world's oldest PAs: indigenous territories and community conserved areas (ICCAs). These have been defined as "natural and modified ecosystems, containing significant biodiversity values, ecological services, and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous and local communities, through customary laws or other effective means" (Pathak *et al.*, 2004).

As in the case of CMPAs, ICCAs cover all kinds of countries and ecological situations (see regional surveys at www.iccaforum.org; Kothari, 2006b; PARKS 16(1); Borrini-Feyerabend, 2008). Amongst the oldest are sacred groves, lakes, rivers and landscapes that abound in many countries. Equally old are likely to be highland forests managed for their value in securing downstream water security, or rich pastures in arid regions that were kept intact to use only as a last resort in cases of extreme drought.

In Italy, the Regole d'Ampezzo of the Ampezzo Valley, has a recorded history of community management for approximately 1,000 years; another example is the Magnifica Comunità di Fiemme, collectively owned and managed by people of 11 townships. (Merlo *et al.*, 1989, Jeanrenaud, 2001, and Lorenzi, pers. comm. 2004). In the USA, many community forests are traditionally or newly managed by town-dwellers, e.g. in New Hampshire, Conway (650 ha), Gorham (2,000 ha), Randolph (4,100), and Errol (2,100) (Lyman, 2006). In Nigeria, the Ekuri people are protecting 33,600 ha of dense tropical forest on their communal land, and have

Lake on Coron Island, an ICCA protected as part of the Ancestral Domain claim of the Tagbanwa people, the Philippines. Photo by Shish Kothari



Additionally, these and other events also highlighted the importance of 'good governance' in the management of PAs. This includes principles such as equity in decision-making and benefit-sharing, adaptability to diverse situations, long-term visioning, optimal use of resources, accountability of those who take decisions to those who are affected by them, transparency in all operations, and others (adapted from Borrini-Feyerabend *et al.*, 2006):

Yet another innovation in international conservation forums has been the introduction of governance types into the globally-used system of PA categories devised by IUCN (IUCN/WCMC 1994; a fully revised version of this with the addition of the governance dimension, is at http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_pa_categories_guidelines_final_draft.doc). This

Implementation of the CBD POW on PAs

Are changes in international conservation policy being adequately reflected on the ground?

The examples given above sug

Winds of change in international NGOs

even while allowing for some caution where local socio-political situations are very conflict-ridden and a rush towards decentralisation may be counter-productive in the short term.

- Another key ingredient – the provision of tenurial security through territorial, land, water, and resource rights (and corresponding responsibilities) – appears to be in very short supply in most countries. With little or no long-term security, communities are unable or unwilling to be enthusiastic partners or players in conservation. This clearly needs to change, again allowing for some caution in specific situations where conservation may be threatened by hasty moves.
- A lot of initiatives pay only lip-service to traditional knowledge; given the overwhelming evidence of how productive its use can be, there is an urgent need for conservation policy and practice to move towards positive integration of traditional and modern conservation knowledge.
- Many stereotypes continue to plague conservation, one of the most persistent of these being the romantic view of indigenous peoples as living in age-old lifestyles in total harmony with nature, and the opposite, that all people living within natural ecosystems are necessarily degrading the environment. Conservationists need to understand the nuances of each situation, the fact that all cultures are in flux, that traditions are changing, and that various mixes of the traditional and the modern may be needed to make conservation and equity work together.
- Most international attention on the inequities of conventional conservation policy has focused on indigenous peoples, who also happen to be the best organised and most vocal at international forums. Other traditional communities, including mobile peoples (both indigenous and others), peasants and fishers now need equal attention.
- Discussions amongst conservation and human rights advocates at international levels often remain polarised, full of rhetoric, with 'both' sides unwilling to find common ground (what

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hitherto inaccessible or nationally protected sites and communities to exploitation... all in the name of 'development' and 'growth'. Climate change is perhaps the most devastating result, the various manifestations of which will have to be confronted by conservationists (within and outside local communities) around the world. More localised impacts are felt when governments decide to locate projects and processes like mining, large hydro-projects, tourism resorts, industries, ports, and the like, into ecologically and culturally sensitive areas.

In a number of places conservationists, social activists and local communities have joined hands to resist destructive development processes, but these instances of co-operation appear to still be few and far between. More equitable and participatory forms of conservation would provide a solid platform to bring together sections of society that could jointly fight the 'development' juggernaut... and evolve alternative visions and processes of human welfare and development.

Conclusion

Much of what has changed in international conservation approaches has not yet translated into national level policy and practice; simultaneously the lessons from successful community-based conservation are not spreading fast enough. There are signs that the predictions made in the Introduction, can come true... but they will require considerable effort along the lines suggested in the section above.

Moving further along the road of equitable conservation will require governments, civil society organisations including international conservation NGOs, scientific institutions, and others, to engage much more with indigenous peoples and local communities on platforms that assure equality and mutual respect. It will need much greater attention to complex issues of land/water and resource tenure, the integration of traditional and modern knowledge, inter-disciplinary

We have analysed the extent of protection of the terrestrial and marine environment within the framework of the world's nations. The 10% target was originally established for the terrestrial and marine ecological regions of the world, but it has been widely adopted by nations to decide their own protected area coverage targets, for example within National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

Here we present i) the rate of terrestrial and marine protected area designations over time, by number and area; ii) the percentage coverage of terrestrial and marine environments of the world, when all protected areas are considered (including those where the IUCN Protected Area Management Category is unknown) at a global, regional and national scale; and iii) protected area coverage of terrestrial and marine environments by IUCN management category.

Methods

In order to analyse protected area coverage separately for marine and terrestrial environments, we sub-divided the territory of each nation on earth into terrestrial and marine components. The terrestrial environment was defined as land up to the high water mark, marine as the territorial sea up to 12 nautical miles offshore, following the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA, 2005). In total, 236 nations and dependant territories were assessed, using the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 3166-1 A3 list¹ to define nations.

We calculated the percentage protection of the terrestrial and marine environments of each nation, by overlaying the terrestrial and marine environments of every country with the protected area data held within the January 2008 version of the World Database on Protected

- b) with IUCN Categories I–VI (including V and VI which may allow some level of resource extraction); and
- c) all protected areas (including those whose IUCN management category is unknown).

Results

Rate of protected area designations and coverage over time

The number and area of terrestrial and marine protected areas has increased dramatically over the past 100 years, and continues to increase rapidly (Figure 1). The rate of terrestrial designation is almost unchanged over the past 30 years. Marine protection is also increasing, although at a much slower rate.

How much of each environment and region is protected?

Globally 11.3% of national territories (terrestrial and marine environment combined) are covered by nationally designated protected areas.

Terrestrial

At the global scale, terrestrial protected area coverage reaches 12.2%, exceeding the 10% target.

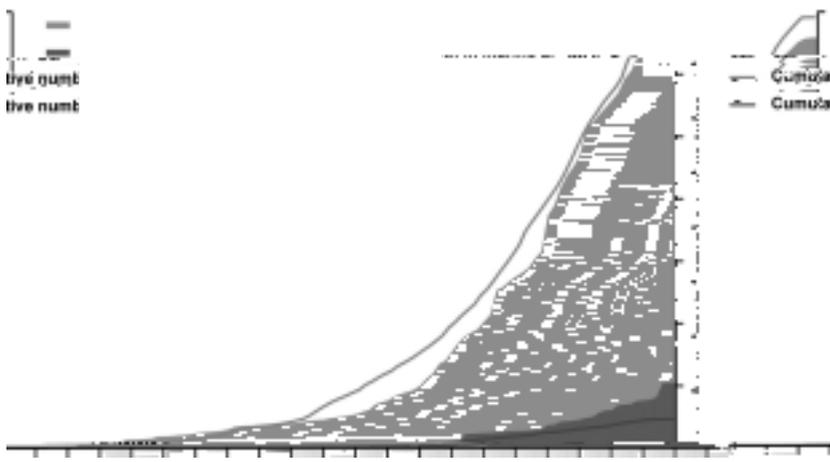
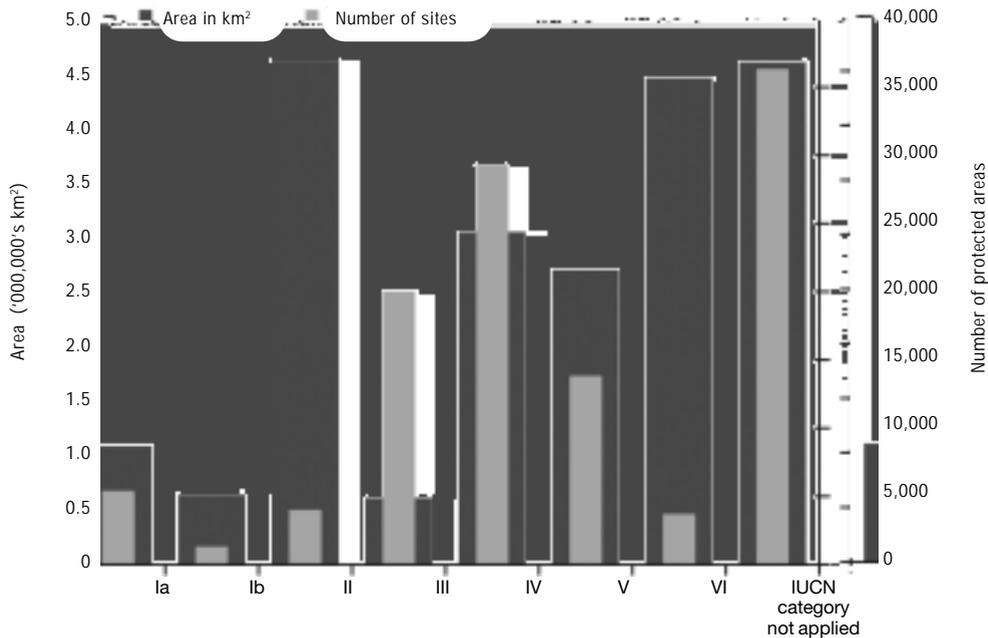




Figure 3. Number and area of nationally designated sites by IUCN Management Category.



As we only included nationally-designated protected areas in our analyses, some areas were excluded that do receive important protective measures through international means. For example, although national protected areas cover only about 1% of the Antarctic, the entire area is protected by the international Antarctic Treaty System.

Protected area coverage of the terrestrial and near-shore marine environments for some regions was below 10% and this was also true for a large proportion of nations. A combination of history, politics, governance, stability, interest in conservation, and economic fortunes all influence the degree that protected area networks have been developed in different countries. The uneven coverage of terrestrial and marine protected areas is an important issue that is recognised on an international scale. Regional and national analyses are important for highlighting these priority areas for protected area development, and tracking of progress remains essential in the lead-up to the 2010 CBD Xth Conference of the Parties and beyond.

In many of the nations with lower coverage of protected area networks, active programmes are underway to develop protected area systems, with government and NGO support. Progress is clear from the trend in creation of new protected areas (Figure 1), with new protected areas being added each year to the global protected area estate. A key partner working with governments in developing protected area networks is the Global Environment Facility, within its capacity as the financial mechanism of the CBD.

Based on the past rates of growth of the protected area networks, it is more likely that the terrestrial 10% coverage target will be achieved by 2010, than the marine target by 2012. The continuing progress in declaring new terrestrial reserves gives hope that the 10% terrestrial target will be achieved in many of the world's nations. However, a recent paper focused on the marine realm (Wood *et al.*, 2008) showed that given the current mean annual growth rate of

protected area coverage of 4.6% per annum, the 2012 10% target for marine coverage would not be met until 2047. This is more than 30 years later than the target agreed within the framework of the CBD.

Protected area coverage does not necessarily infer adequate biodiversity protection. Protected areas can have different management strategies (often captured by the IUCN protected area management categories), and will differ in their objectives. Not all protected areas are created for strict biodiversity protection, and this must be taken into account when using protected area coverage as an indicator of biodiversity protection. As shown in these analyses, protected area coverage is much lower when only protected areas with management categories that allow little extraction of biological resources were considered (IUCN I–IV), although this was partly due to the number of protected areas where management categories are unknown to the WDPA.

Similarly, the effectiveness of protected area management is known to be highly variable among protected areas, and the term ‘paper parks’ has been coined to describe parks that are officially designated, but whose capacity to protect biodiversity on the ground is limited by a lack of political will, inadequate funds and infrastructure. Measuring and monitoring protected area management effectiveness is of high importance to fully assess the biodiversity protection function of the world’s existing protected areas.

Finally, although this paper shows that continuous improvement is being made in the coverage of terrestrial and marine environments of the world by protected areas, further work is still needed. This is likely to remain the case well beyond 2010, and political encouragement, technical assistance and international funding will remain important in the lead-up to the CBD Xth Conference of the Parties in Japan, and thereafter, if the targets set out in the CBD programme of work on protected areas are to be achieved.

Voice of a local actor: Donovan van de Heyden, South African fisherman, World Parks Congress Durban+5 Review Meeting, April 2008, Cape Town, South Africa. Photo: Shish Kothari





The October 2008 IUCN World Conservation Congress in Barcelona drew on the young people within the WCPA to continue this momentum. . In the lead up to the Congress organisations and individuals conferred to ensure the presence of young people at the Congress and to organise a programme of key events including two which demonstrated the efforts of the WCPA in engaging youth. At a minimum, the events as a whole had immense value in seeding an informal network across the l

Indeed, these challenges have been part of the experience within the WCPA over the past four years, most recently in the period leading up to and culminating at events during the 2008 WCC in Barcelona. Youth participant funding was very difficult to obtain and while some notable and welcome support was achieved at the last moment, most participants funding was linked to other initiatives in which they are involved. The management and co-ordination of the event, network communication and event promotion were also a formidable challenge. However, great success was realised, with youth events and participation overflowing with both inspiration and a continued drive to overcome these barriers.

Youth as a critical constituency

Youth as a critical constituency in nature conservation and protected area needs is inextricably linked to the sustainability of conservation practice and our ability to respond to changes and priorities in both society and our environment beyond the foreseeable future. While the notion of homogeneity in youth is a fallacy, their diversity, reach and representation presents a huge opportunity for enhanced work in this field. The diversity exists in a range of life situations, socio-economic, cultural and political contexts. It extends to youth as strong custodians of conservation as resource owners and users, youth as indigenous and local guardians; youth as stakeholders facing the onslaught of exclusionary and undemocratic conservation practices; youth as professionals and emerging experts as researchers, scientists, practitioners; youth as policy makers and managers as rangers, government officials and youth as activists and campaigners for justice in conservation. Hence in discussing the role of youth it is crucial to acknowledge and recognise differing interests, needs, potentials, capacities of youth and their relationships with nature.

Signing of the MOU during WCC, 2008. From left to right: IUCN, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, Leadership for Environment and Development, and WWF International. Photo by J. Pourki



Amidst unprecedented global changes and environmental challenges faced by protected areas today, it is imperative that the next generation of leaders are equipped with new skills, expertise, knowledge and capacities to cope with unprecedented situations and complexities. The potentials and resilience of youth are not only important to address new threats and challenges of protected areas, but also to build upon the foundations, contributions and wisdom of the leaders of the past and present generations. Young people as 'future leaders' are also important actors to execute and realise the targets of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas. Thus engaging the contributions of youth is a vital component to achieving the goals and commitments envisioned at Durban, WPC.

Snapshot of global survey on youth and protected areas

In August and September 2008, the young professional group of WCPA initiated a global electronic survey to capture the voices and concerns of youth engaged in protected areas in the lead up to the Vth WCC in Barcelona. Despite a limited period of two months for the survey, an overwhelming number of 278 young people from 54 countries responded, representing all the continents of the world and a range of interests and professions, in protected areas. Involvement of respondents depicted a diversity of governance types of protected areas that ranges from government managed to indigenous/community conserved areas, and shed

light on the role of youth in protected areas. The survey also identified key concerns of youth in protected areas, such as the need for more youth participation in decision-making, and the need for more youth-friendly policies and programmes.

The survey results are available in the report 'Youth and Protected Areas: A Global Survey' (WCPA, 2009). The report is available at <http://www.wcpa.net/publications>.

Youth vision of protected areas

“Areas where Indigenous Peoples can carry on their lifestyle and worldview unfettered, where indigenous plants and animals flourish, the water from the rivers and rain is fine to drink, and the air fine to breath” Donna Takitimu, New Zealand.

The diversity of visions outlined by youth participating in the survey can be grouped into four major themes. The majority were directly concerned with the values and benefits of PAs (56.85%, n=141). A significant number concentrated on management and governance of PAs. Then they were followed by challenges and threats, as well as requirement of expansion of PAs and avoiding interference to PAs.

“PAs should be wilderness areas of unique and outstanding beauty set aside as a legacy for future generations. These areas should be large enough to protect natural diversity (of habitats, species, and gene flow) and maintain ecosystem services (e.g. clean air and water). These areas should respect the cultural history of the area, incorporate sustainable human use, and empower local communities” Alice McCulley, Canada.

Youth messages to global PA leaders

“The time to act is now. We should break down all our preconceptions and misconceptions as resource managers and begin to seriously take on board all relevant stakeholders (response 1)... to find commonly agreed, sustainable, solutions for the management and resource use of PAs and their surroundings (response 2)”

Through the survey youth delivered their concerns and cautions in the form of key messages to the present leaders in protected areas and conservation.

Their messages can be grouped into several themes. They urged collective effort and co-operation among diverse actors with shared responsibilities. Many highlighted the urgency of taking action. They defied the culture of *'business as usual'* and supported change. They drew attention towards conservation and management issues that included integrated approaches, ecosystem approaches, PA networks and landscape-level conservation. They also showed a strong commitment to conservation linked to broader policy objectives such as linking PAs with development policy. Other changes which were supported were a respect for differing world views, for the rights and participation of local people and a consequent need for awareness and sensitisation in developing policies and strategies.

Respondents want to see the values and significance of PAs much better understood by the broader community including younger people. They believe intergenerational equity and concern for future generation are an important part of conservation communication. They certainly urge greater efforts to ensure youth participation, through providing opportunities and spaces for their voices and ideas, to be heard.

“The ultimate goal is conservation and it cannot be obtained without the help of scientists, managers, communities etc. so try and look at a situation from everyone’s perspective and try and create a PA that meets the needs of many different groups”

Climate change, species loss... what next?

The alienation of youth from nature is increasing at an alarming rate. As the forces of modernity drive newer generations away from the natural world, the apathy of youth to nature is also escalating. The problematic situation is reflected more amidst indigenous and local rural youth as their links with nature and natural resources are increasingly jeopardised and the passing of ecological knowledge base and cultural traditions associated with nature from older generations are obstructed. Shifts from traditional ways of living and engaging with the environment and the increasing trend of adopting modern lifestyles and values is leading to the erosion of local cultures, outdoor recreation, the breakdown of natural resource base of rural economies, and the increasing trend of out-migration in search of different opportunities.

These situations are evident in some cases of highly marginalised indigenous nationalities of developing countries like Nepal. For example the increasing trend of migration among youth of the Sonaha indigenous fisher folks, in mid-western Nepal, was triggered by restrictions imposed on fishing and gold panning by authorities of Baridya National Park (Jana, 2008). Likewise, the influence of Christianity has diminished the traditional cultural identities among youth of Chepang indigenous people in mid-hills of Nepal. They are increasingly de-linked with nature, forest and the traditional pattern of conserving valuable *Chiuri* – Indian butter trees (*Diploknema butyracea* Roxburgh) (Borrini-Feyerabend *et al.*, 2008). While Chepang youth at a remote village Hapani in Kauley, in the hill tract of Chitwan, south central Nepal, have exclusively conserved threatened forest patches at a landscape level but are struggling to institutionalise due to inadequate support. On the other hand, protected areas, their funding and the experiences that they provide are also increasingly in competition with virtual and other forms of recreation and knowledge generation. In one recent study, visitation to and recreation in US National Parks have seen a steady decline since 1987, the exact opposite of the preceding 50 years (Pergams and Zaradic, 2007).

One of the most pressing issues for young professionals engaged in protected areas is lack of support from senior and immediate professionals. The recent global youth survey showed that young professionals who receive little or no support from seniors in their regions are marginally

Youth reading appeal before the delegates at the opening plenary of CBD COP 9, Bonn. Photo: [Sudhakar](#)



higher i.e. 45.3% (n=117), than those who receive adequate support¹, 44.9% (n=116). With almost half of these young people receiving almost no support or direction in their work, the role of mentorship, and a supportive and enabling environment in which to fulfil their potential, are crucial matters of concern. Likewise, young rangers in protected areas of Russia are deeply concerned about a lack of economic incentives for engaging in nature conservation (Gorshkov,

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Kristy Facer holds a BSc in Geography and Environmental Science and an interdisciplinary Masters degree in International Forest Conservation. Since 1998, she has been working in various capacities and countries for governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations on sustainable development landscapes and biodiversity. While Kristy's career began in land use planning and protected areas, her most recent work has been leading IUCN's regional programmes in sustainable use, trade, certification and biodiversity business in Southern Africa. This year, Kristy moved on to become a freelance consultant facilitating

Achieving a virtuous cycle for protected areas in 2010 and beyond

TREVOR S. N. WITH

The Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWA) adopted in 2004, was comprehensive and high-level in its scope. The article in *PARKS* 19(1) IUCN, 2008. Since the publication of that article, a series of international meetings have thrown spotlight on subsequent progress, and has spurred Parties to the Convention to establish special technical working groups to provide support, to complement how to strengthen implementation of the programme priorities and other portfolio elements. In 2010, the PoWA is a ambitious and realistic, requiring a new focus, to lay out a vision of the basics of prioritised conservation plans and actions to be taken. It is also to ensure that the benefits of protected areas and protected areas systems are realised in the real world. The article also reviews the progress of the 10th IUCN World Parks Congress, which was held in the PoWA. The article is a workshop or protected areas approach that seeks to involve broad participation by civil society but promote the mainstreaming of protected areas into social and economic development. The article summarises implementation progress and highlights the role of the Convention on Biological Diversity in this regard. This article also summarises points to the article or review of the PoWA at the Xth Conference of the Parties in 2010.

REVIEWING PROGRESS – based on a global series of regional implementation workshops, and both formal and informal reporting by national governments on implementation progress, Ervin *et al.*, (2008) and Spensley (2008) summarised factors that appeared to be crucial for implementing the PoWA. They also anticipated responses that would reinforce effective progress and address lagging elements. It was proposed that strengthening implementation would require (i) developing *institutional and professional* – both institutional and professional, supported by the extension of the highly regarded programme of regionally-led PoWA implementation workshops and follow-on learning activities; (ii) investing *financial incentives* – where financial incentives, such as the UNDP-GEF early action grant funding, have enabled countries to take the first steps and build understanding and support for scaling up implementation; (iii) providing *focused support* – through national PoWA implementation coalitions involving government and non-governmental organisations where focused support has been provided to mobilise action; and (iv) engendering *leadership* – where governments and NGOs have brokered leadership among groups of countries to both challenge and support one another to meet the PoWA targets and goals, and to provide a platform for this leadership at national and international venues.

The PoWA is formally linked to the global development agenda and its targets and goals contribute to the Millennium Development Goals' 2010 Biodiversity Target. With the 2010 date looming ever closer, progress in implementing the PoWA will become a focus of attention of preparations for the Xth Conference of the Parties to the CBD to be held in Nagoya, Japan in late 2010, where the results and underlying reasons for progress or the lack of progress will be in the spotlight. Thus the loose coalition of partners known as 'the Friends of PoWA', who made a joint commitment at COP7 to facilitate implementation, has turned its attention to the programme of events and fora during the period 2008–2010 that will lead to COP10. A suite of highly significant events has taken place during 2008, including:

- the CBD's Inid Open-Ended Working Group on Protected Areas (WGPA2): Rome, Italy (February 2008);
- the IUCN-WCPA's Durban+5 review meeting: Cape Town, South Africa (April 2008);
- the CBD's IXth Conference of the Parties: Bonn, Germany (May 2008);
- the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC): Barcelona, Spain (October 2008).

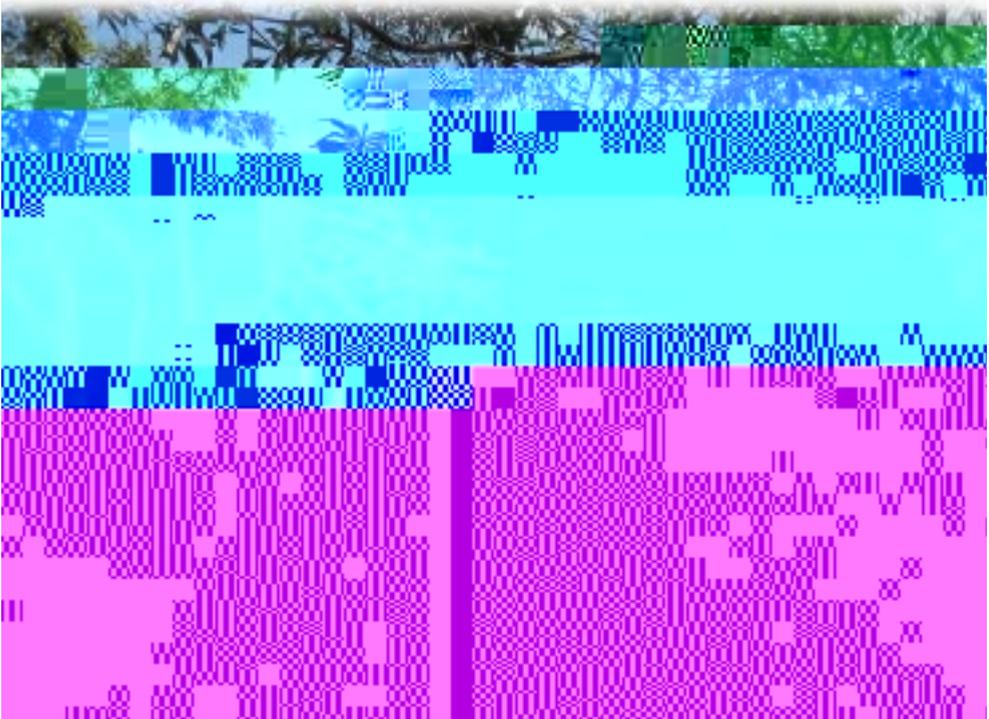
At each of these events, there has been a focus on implementation progress, and a progressively layered and detailed 'snapshot' of performance and insight has developed. Concomitantly, national governments have been 'put on the spot' to showcase their achievements, to justify lagging elements and to agree on remedial actions during the formal sessions of the intergovernmental meetings. Implementation progress, based on 10 regional workshops covering 113 countries, national reporting to the CBD Secretariat and NGO reports is summarised in CBD (2007). Highlights include excellent progress in accomplishing ecological gap analyses, establishment of new and expanded protected areas and assessing management effectiveness, whereas progress in recognising the full range of protected area governance types and integrating priority needs into national plans for sustainable development are less well developed. The official records of the WCPA2 and COP Decision IX/18 (CBD, 2008) reflect some important milestones that respond favourably to the findings and imperatives that have arisen since mid-mile). . Simportant

implementing elements of the PoWPA could mask net failure to achieve the targets. Of particular interest to the 'protected areas community' is that even though there has been a steady growth in the numbers of protected areas (marine environments remain woefully under-represented), there remain perceptions among key stakeholders, governments and other constituencies that protected areas are not part of the solution to the crisis of biodiversity loss, and are simply costly luxuries for governments and communities. There remain difficulties in ensuring any standardised form of reporting that could be applied universally and also provide accurate and comparable results globally.

C . There is an increasing understanding of the evolutionary and fundamental role of human culture(s) in managing natural resources sustainably for both tangible and intangible values. Despite an emphasis in recent history on government-administered conservation programmes, the insights embedded in the PoWPA regarding the full range of governance types is enriching understanding of the full suite of options for protected area governance. The PoWPA has enabled resurgence of an appreciation for indigenous and community conserved areas, private protected areas and multi-agency governance approaches for managing PAs across a spectrum of protected area categories (Dudley, 2008). In revealing the opportunities, it has also highlighted the risks to these approaches of their wide-scale adoption and codification in national laws, that might inadvertently overlook the highly variable sets of local situations and conservation mechanisms in favour of national standardisation (Borrini-Feyerabend and Kothari, 2008).

L . The ambitious task of PoWPA implementation has engendered collaboration and co-operation among a range of partners, including governments, international and national NGOs and other groupings of civil society. An emergent property of these partnerships is that they result in adaptive management. As the various constituencies strive for performance, their progress is being checked and reflected upon in the group, resulting in

Fraser Island, Queensland, Australia. Photo IUCN Photo Library Ev ly Clark



revision and improvement of approaches. In particular learning networks have been developed

Developing a more systematic approach to professional development. The series of regional workshops convened by the CBD Secretariat was extremely well received reflecting both a need and appetite for increased technical know-how. Whereas this approach has been successful, it cannot be scaled up or sustained to meet the global need using only ad hoc funding and the willingness of partners. With more committed financial support, the experience of translating know-how into guidance, self-study and on-line resources in a variety of languages is recommended. Engaging universities in the development of accredited professional courses of study, piloted for Protected Area Business Planning, provides a model that could be applied across the full suite of PoWPA skills areas. It is therefore recommended that a renewed focus be placed on developing the full suite of learning resources, accredited both by IUCN-WCPA and learning institutions and made widely available in appropriate media.

Translating the needs identified by management effectiveness assessments into financing strategies. Two of the most effective areas of PoWPA implementation have been the application of management effectiveness assessments and a more comprehensive approach to assessing financial sustainability and developing sustainable finance strategies (Leverington, *et al.*, 2007). There is a need however, to link these mechanisms and ensure that financial needs assessments are targeted appropriately and efficiently to the most urgent priorities identified in assessments.

Making the economic case for protected areas and motivating inspired leadership. A common theme in discussions was the need to communicate more effectively the value of protected areas, whether to national leaders and funders, or to the general public. Initial studies on protected area valuation provide a language for this communication, expressing not only the intangible values of protected areas but also those that matter for social welfare and economic development. It is recommended that every national strategy include an analysis of the costs and benefits of maintaining this communicattage fn.17952il(i7-g9uv4a.vinaaw-howely we the valu the)Tj 31-1.

The biggest policy and implementation challenge and opportunity is in making the case that expanded and well-governed protected area systems are essential for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and communicating this at all levels (Sandwith, 2008). A priority is to ensure that this perspective, adequately supported by sound science and analysis effectively contributes to policy and practice interventions at national scales and influences the global climate and biodiversity policy during the crucial years ahead. The potential now exists for the elements of the PoWPA to be adjusted to meet the challenge of climate change and to be linked in a virtuous cycle of intervention that will increasingly prove the case for protected areas to be a profoundly important investment in global security.

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Résumés

Aires protégées : état des lieux depuis Durban

ROGER CROFTS

Cet article résume les principales conclusions des Parcs Modèles urbains de la World Parks Conference de Durban sur les aires protégées. Les conclusions de la conférence de Durban+5 ont été prises en compte dans le rapport de la Commission mondiale sur les aires protégées pour la prochaine conférence mondiale sur les aires protégées, qui se tiendra à Durban en 2010.

La conférence de Durban a été l'occasion de réfléchir sur les aires protégées dans les zones urbaines et périurbaines. Les conclusions de la conférence de Durban+5 ont été prises en compte dans le rapport de la Commission mondiale sur les aires protégées pour la prochaine conférence mondiale sur les aires protégées, qui se tiendra à Durban en 2010.

Les aires protégées et les personnes : le futur du passé

SHISH KOTIA RI

Les aires protégées sont devenues un élément essentiel de la planification urbaine et régionale. Les aires protégées offrent de nombreux avantages, notamment en matière de conservation de la biodiversité, de récréation et de services écosystémiques. Cependant, les aires protégées sont souvent confrontées à de nombreux défis, notamment en matière de financement, de gestion et de participation communautaire.

Avancement vers la Convention sur les cibles de diversité biologique terrestre 2010 et marine 2012 pour la couverture des aires protégées

UREN CO, NEIL BURGESS, LUCY FISH, CORINNA VILLIOUS, COLLEEN CORRIAN, HELEN VESE, ANITA GANNON ET CHARLES DENON

Les aires protégées sont devenues un élément essentiel de la planification urbaine et régionale. Les aires protégées offrent de nombreux avantages, notamment en matière de conservation de la biodiversité, de récréation et de services écosystémiques. Cependant, les aires protégées sont souvent confrontées à de nombreux défis, notamment en matière de financement, de gestion et de participation communautaire.

Durban+5 et au-delà : repérer et intégrer la perspective de la jeunesse

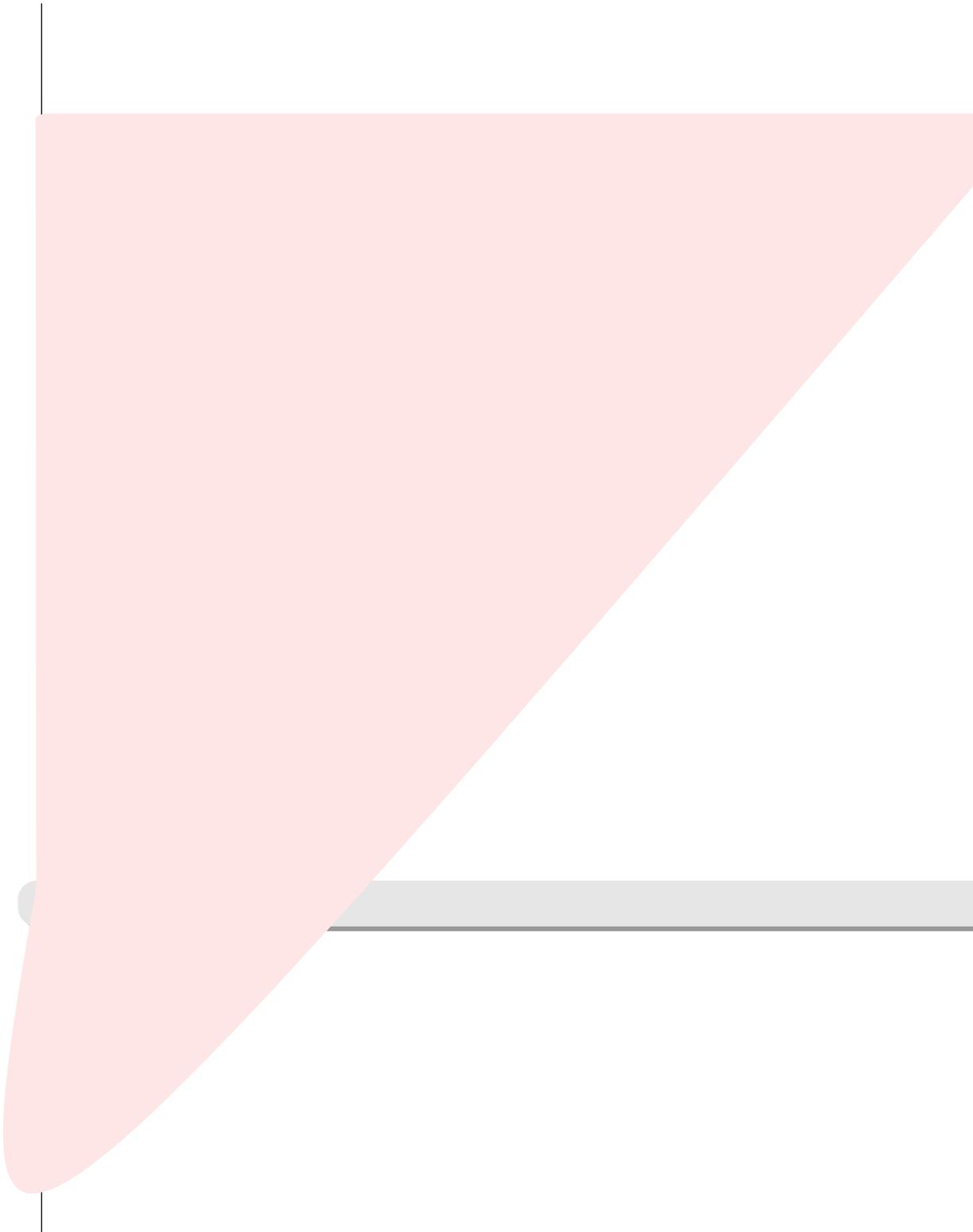
SU EEP À N , RESECÀ KOSS ET KRISTY À C CER

Le rapport de la Commission mondiale sur les forêts tropicales et subtropicales, intitulé "Forêts tropicales et subtropicales : un patrimoine mondial", est un document important qui a été publié en 2001. Il est le résultat de la Commission mondiale sur les forêts tropicales et subtropicales (CMF) de l'UNESCO. Le rapport est un document important qui a été publié en 2001. Il est le résultat de la Commission mondiale sur les forêts tropicales et subtropicales (CMF) de l'UNESCO. Le rapport est un document important qui a été publié en 2001. Il est le résultat de la Commission mondiale sur les forêts tropicales et subtropicales (CMF) de l'UNESCO.

Accomplir un cycle vertueux pour les aires protégées en 2010 et au-delà

TREVOR À N WITH

Le Programme mondial de travail sur les forêts tropicales et subtropicales (PMT) de l'UNESCO a été lancé en 2004. Il a pour but de promouvoir la conservation et l'utilisation durable des forêts tropicales et subtropicales. Le PMT est un programme mondial de travail sur les forêts tropicales et subtropicales (PMT) de l'UNESCO. Il a pour but de promouvoir la conservation et l'utilisation durable des forêts tropicales et subtropicales. Le PMT est un programme mondial de travail sur les forêts tropicales et subtropicales (PMT) de l'UNESCO.



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Durban+5 y m  s all  : localizaci  n e integraci  n de la perspectiva de la juventud

SU EEP   N , RESEC    KOSS Y KRISTY    CCER

La importancia del compromiso de las personas j  venes para el desarrollo sostenible es la naturaleza de la agenda de la discusi  n de Durban+5 y m  s all  , como el desarrollo sostenible y el desarrollo humano, por lo que el objetivo de Durban+5 es la importancia de la agenda de la juventud en el desarrollo sostenible. Por lo tanto, el compromiso de la juventud en los pr  ximos a  os es un compromiso de la juventud en el desarrollo sostenible. La Comisi  n Mundial para el Desarrollo de la OCU de la ONU y el desarrollo de la naturaleza de la agenda de la juventud como un desarrollo sostenible y el desarrollo humano. Los cr  ticos para la agenda de la juventud en el desarrollo sostenible tambi  n muestran el estado de la agenda de la juventud en el desarrollo sostenible.

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature

Founded in 1948, IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) brings together States, government agencies and a diverse range of non-governmental organizations in a unique world partnership: over 1,000 members in all, spread across some 160 countries. As a Union, IUCN seeks to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

IUCN builds on the strengths of its members, networks and partners to enhance their capacity and to support global alliances to safeguard natural resources at local, regional and global levels.

IUCN, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland

Tel: ++ 41 22 999 0000, fax: ++ 41 22 999 0002,

e-mail: <mail@iucn.org>

World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

WCPA is the largest worldwide network of protected area managers and specialists. It comprises over 1,500 members in 140 countries. WCPA is one of the six voluntary Commissions of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and is serviced by the Protected Areas Programme at the IUCN Headquarters in Gland, Switzerland. WCPA can be contacted at the IUCN address above.

The WCPA mission is to promote the establishment and effective management of a worldwide network of terrestrial and marine protected areas.

UICN – Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature

Fondée en 1948, l'UICN (Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature) rassemble des Etats, des organismes publics et un large éventail d'organisations non gouvernementales au sein d'une alliance mondiale unique: plus de 1,000 membres dans quelque 160 pays.

L'UICN, en tant qu'Union, a pour mission d'influer sur les sociétés du monde entier, de les encourager et de les aider pour qu'elles conservent l'intégrité et la diversité de la nature et veillent à ce que toute utilisation des ressources naturelles soit équitable et écologiquement durable.

Afin de sauvegarder les ressources naturelles aux plans local, régional et mondial, l'UICN s'appuie sur ses membres, réseaux et partenaires, en renforçant leurs capacités et en soutenant les alliances mondiales.

UICN – Union Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza

La UICN (Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza), fundada en 1948, agrupa a Estados soberanos, agencias gubernamentales y una diversa gama de organizaciones no gubernamentales, en una alianza única: más de 1,000 miembros diseminados en cerca de 160 países.

Como Unión, la UICN busca influenciar, alentar y ayudar a los pueblos de todo el mundo a conservar la integridad y la diversidad de la naturaleza, y a asegurar que todo uso de los recursos naturales sea equitativo y ecológicamente sustentable.

La UICN fortalece el trabajo de sus miembros, redes y asociados, con el propósito de realzar sus capacidades y apoyar el establecimiento de alianzas globales para salvaguardar los recursos naturales a nivel local, regional y global.



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