

The Swiss National Park: the foundation for a diverse system of protected areas in Switzerland





An intertwined history with IUCN





**Is Bogdkhan Uul
the oldest?
Some are
5000 years old**

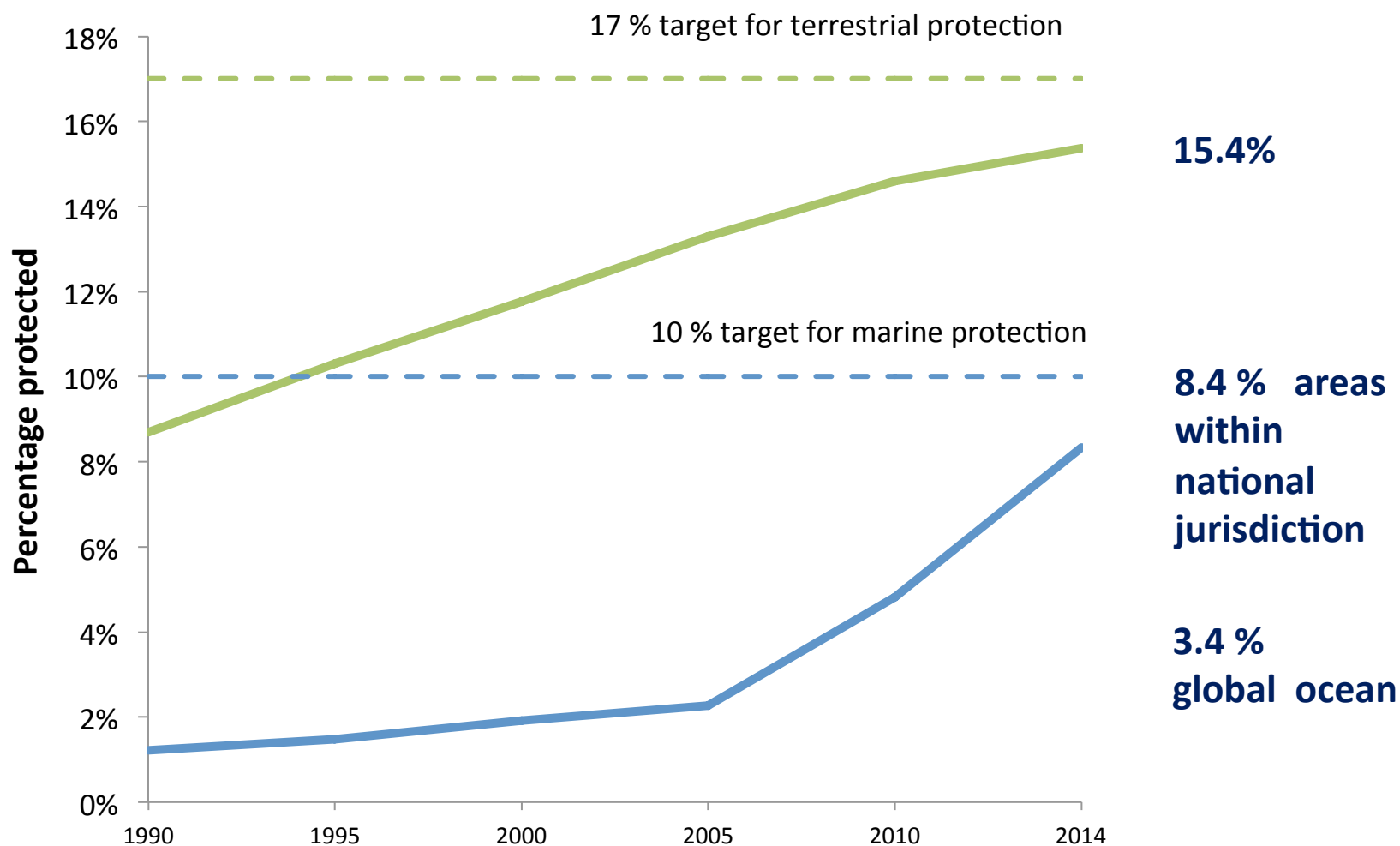
What IS a protected area? For IUCN, it is...

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



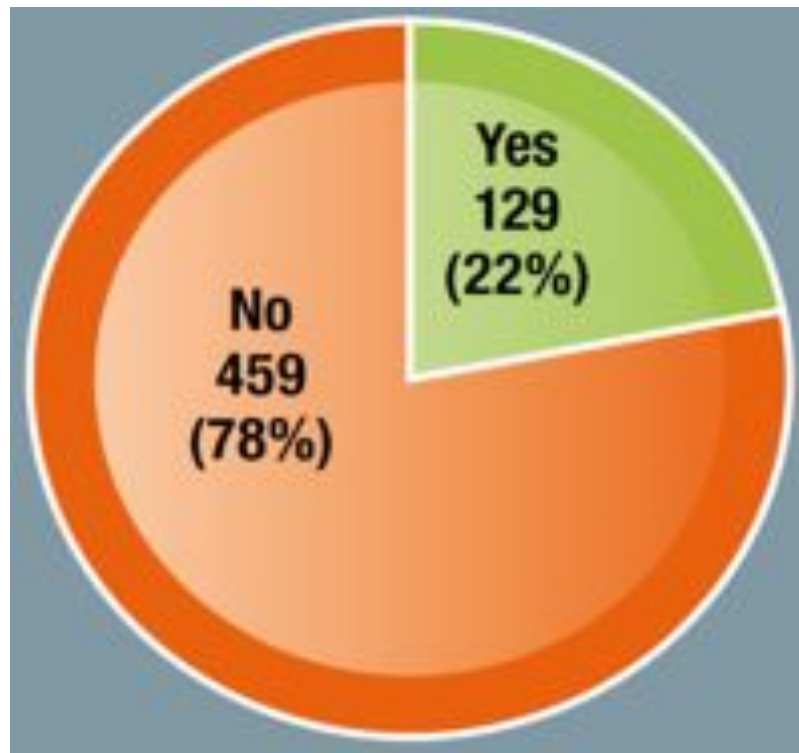


“at least 17% of terrestrial and 10% marine”

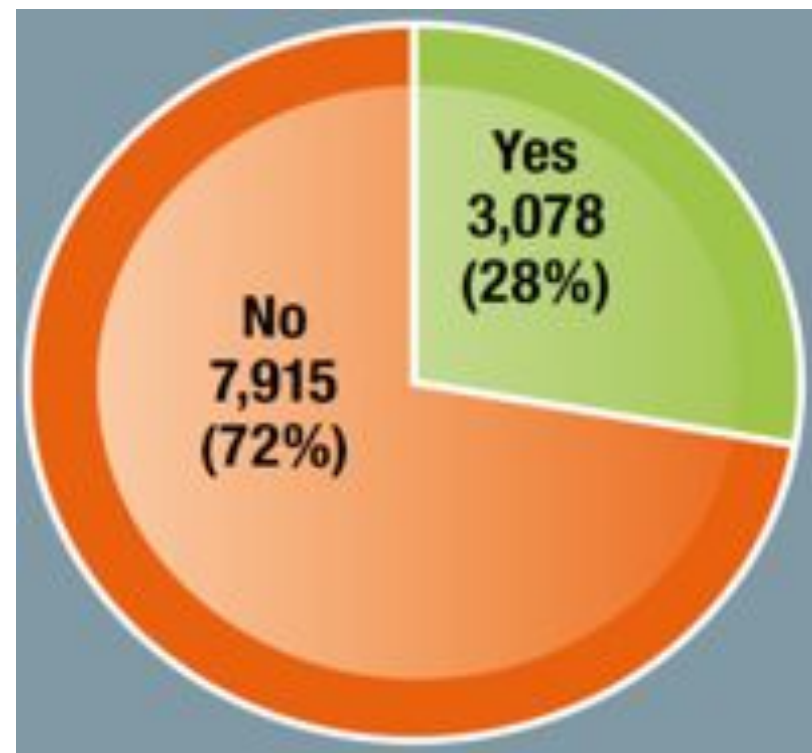


➔ **“areas of particular importance for conservation of biodiversity ”**

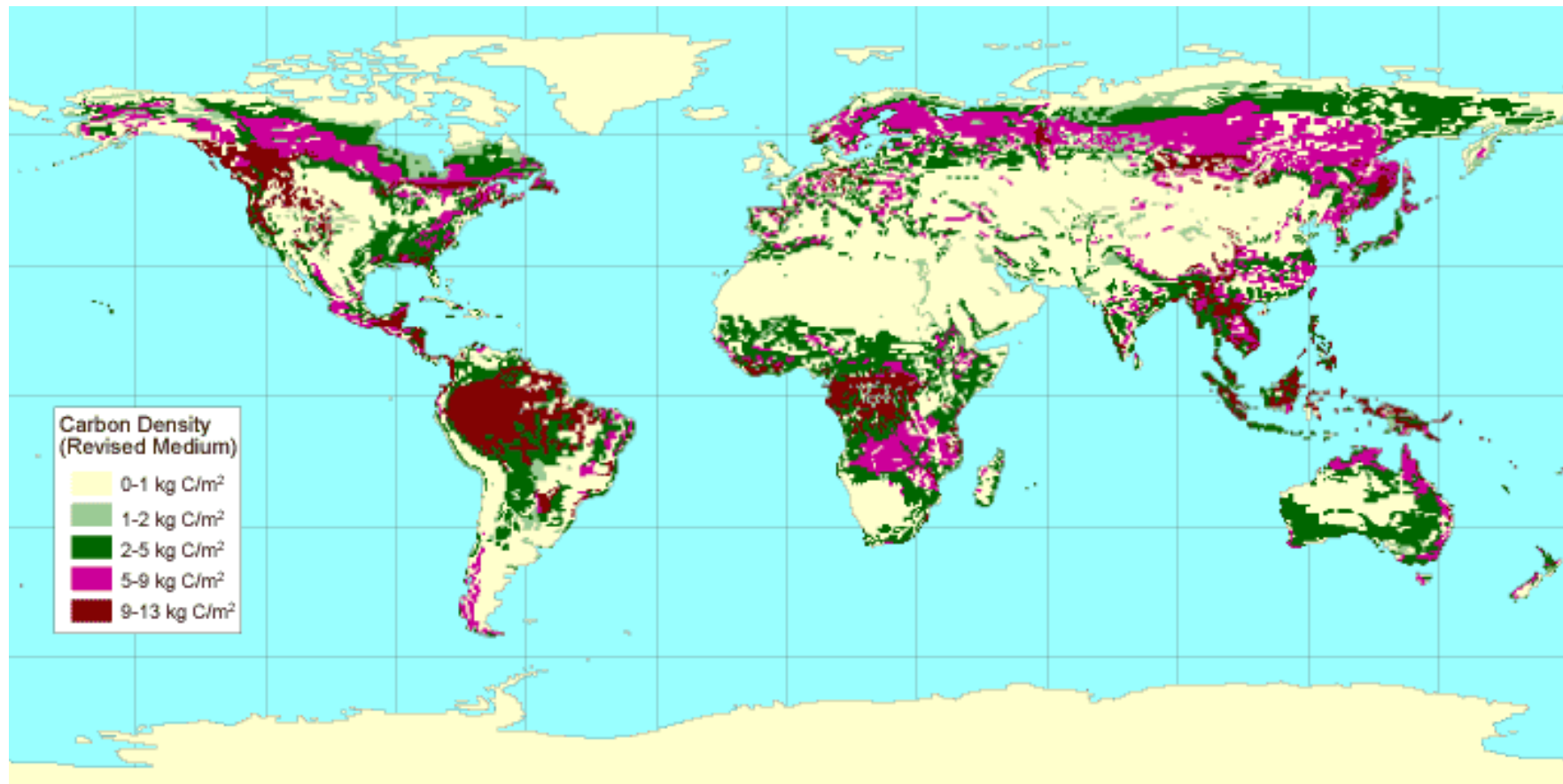
**Protection of Alliance for Zero
Extinction sites**



**Protection of
Important Bird Areas**

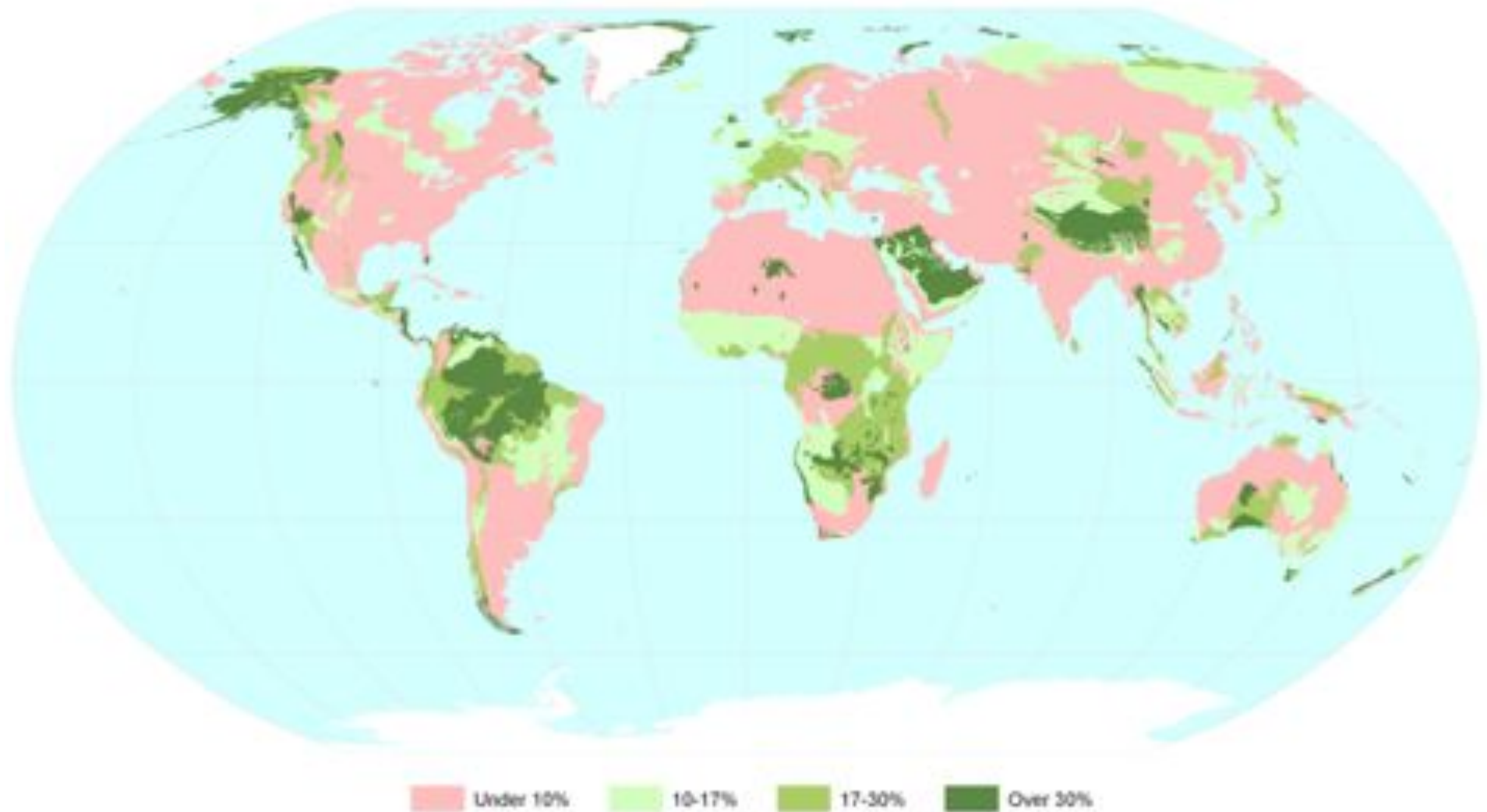


→ “and ecosystem services”

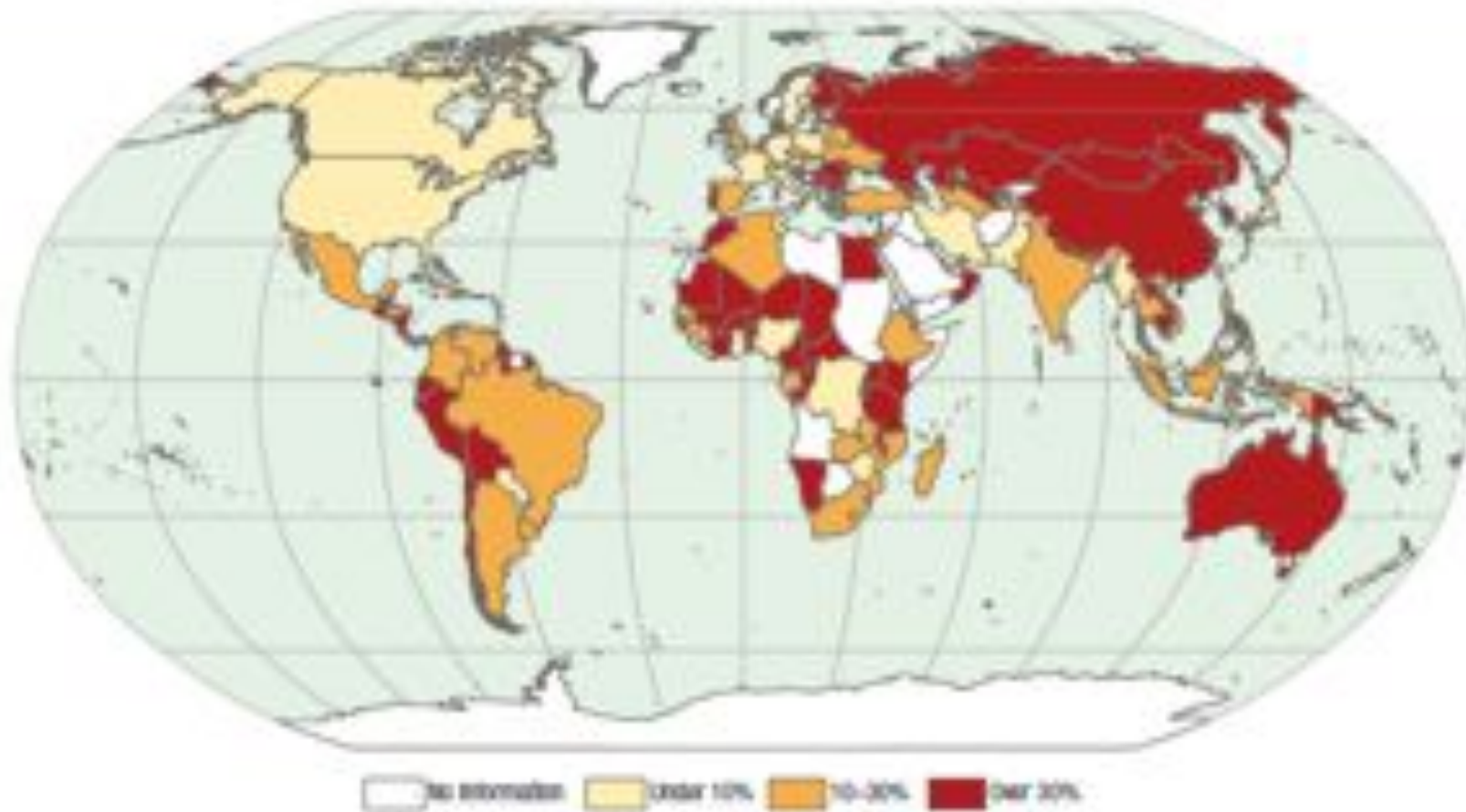


Global carbon storage

➔ “ecologically representative and well-connected”



→ “effectively...managed”



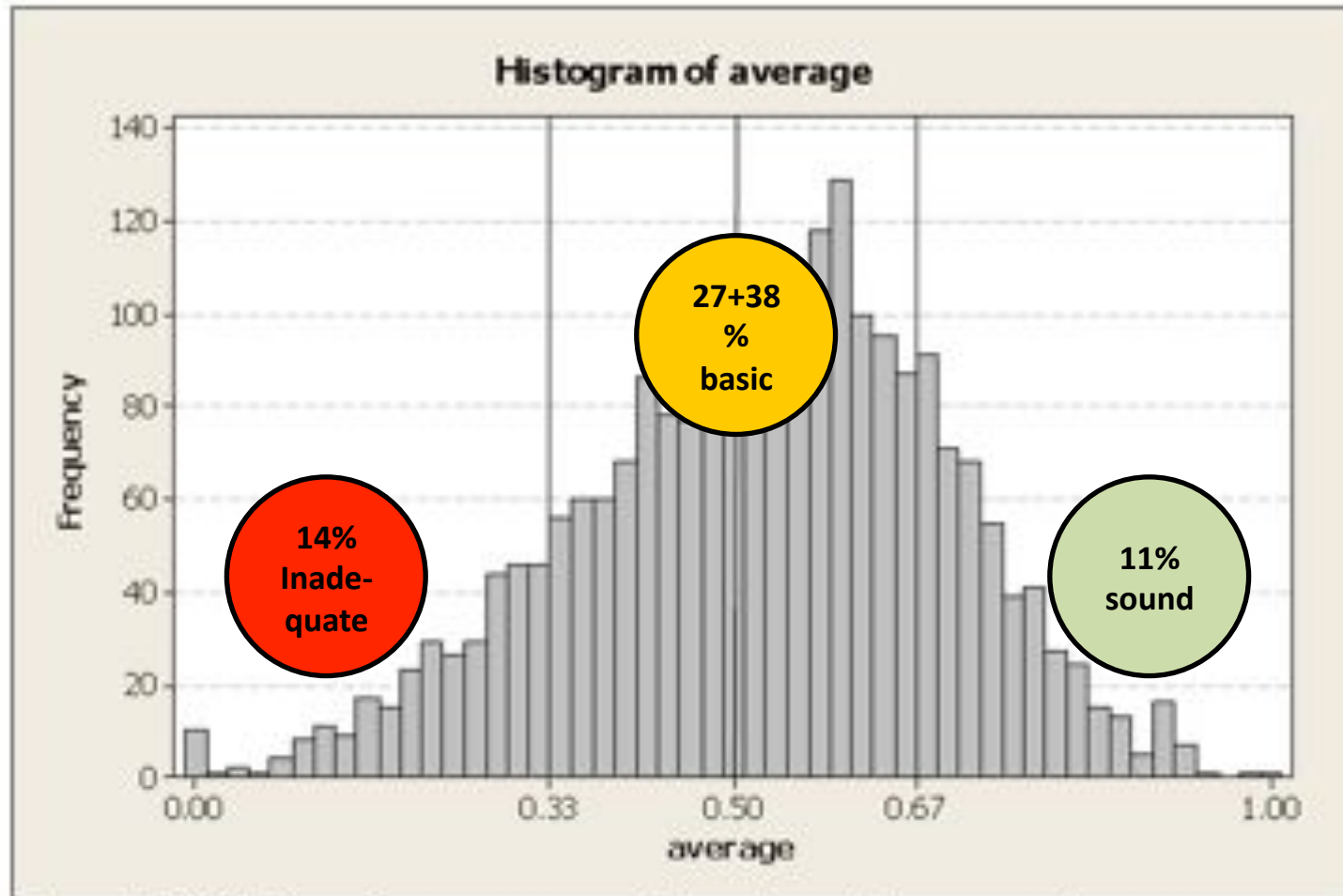


Figure 4: Distribution of average scores for 'most recent' assessments



Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories

Edited by Nigel Dudley

Including IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidance on Recognising Protected Areas and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types to Six Statutory Policy States and Nigel Dudley



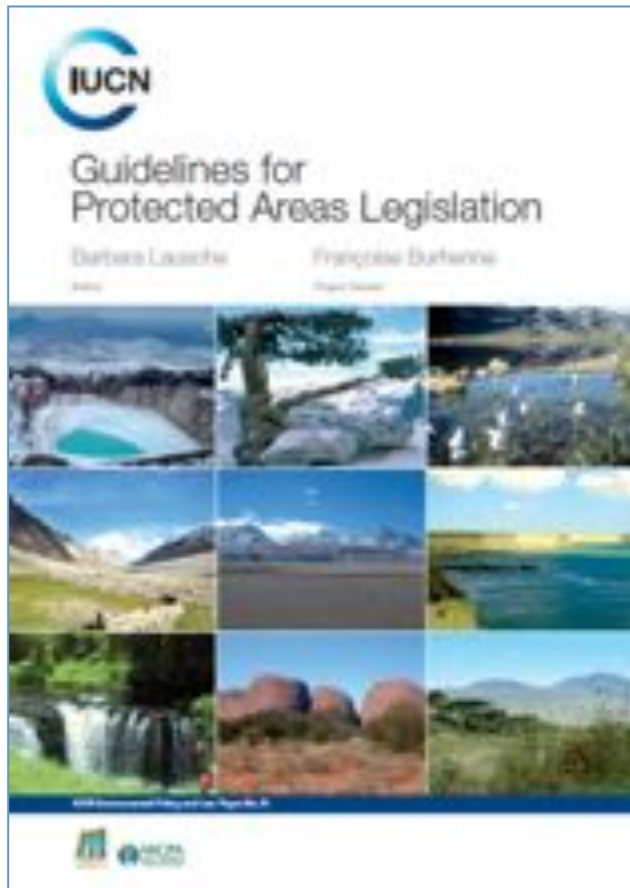
Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 27

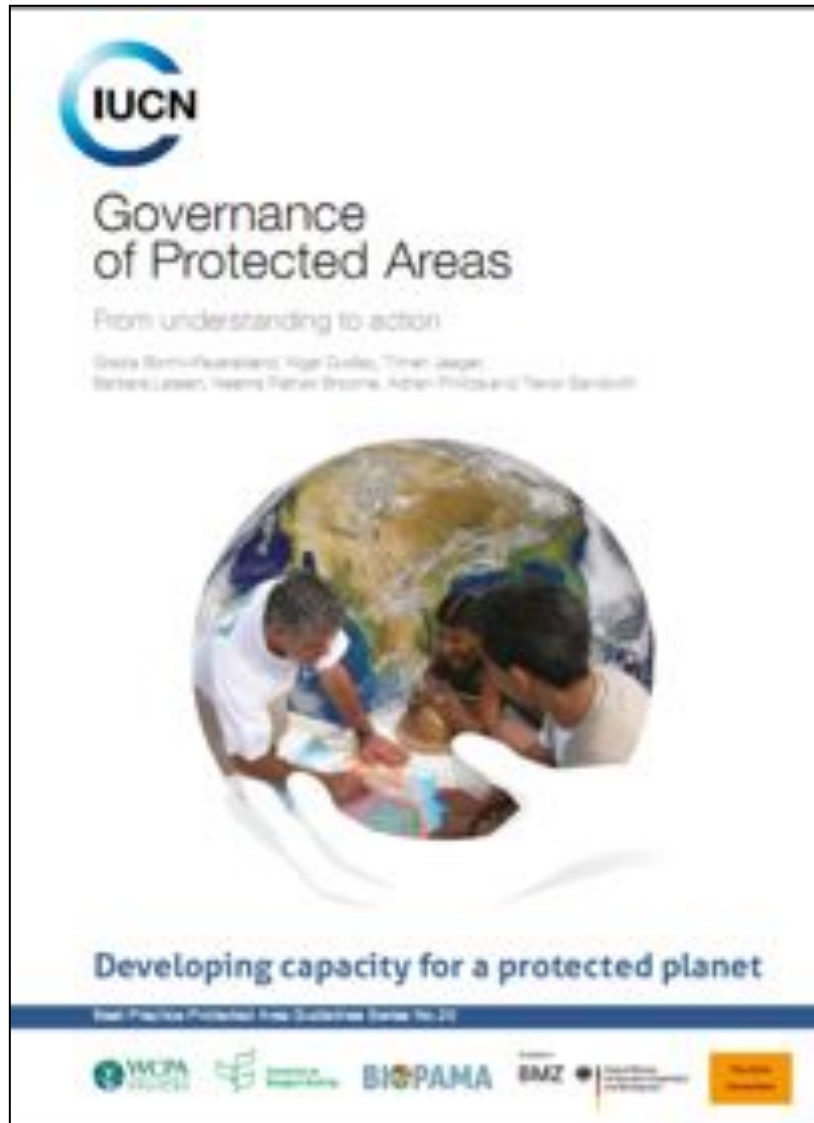


IUCN has republished the 2008 guidelines for the IUCN protected area categories, together with supplementary advice on the category assignment

➔ “equitably governed”



Governance type and quality



- **Understanding governance of protected areas**
- **Assessing, evaluating and taking action for systems of protected areas and/or individual sites**

The role of good governance

Conservation needs...

- the **capacities, concerns and engagement of society as a whole**, not only of expert professionals or government officials.
- to pay more attention to the crucial **ties between biological and cultural diversity** ...the conditions that allow indigenous peoples and local communities to be **empowered for conservation**.
- **equity**: a **fair sharing of the costs and benefits** of preserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in a sustainable way
- to **respect human rights**: “do no harm” and have a positive impact on livelihoods wherever possible.



Protected area governance: process



Governance

A process of developing and exercising authority and responsibility over time.



Effective governance:

Good working balance among multiple instruments and powers, positively exercised, while remaining flexible, **adaptable**, capable of responding to conservation needs.

What is the difference?

Governance

who decides what to do? And how?

- **power**, authority and **responsibility**
- formal & informal, open & hidden **conflicts**
- **relationships** among actors
- “how to go about” all this: **participation**, equity, accountability, ...
- “good governance”

≠

Management

what we do?

- traditional and “scientific” understanding
- specific **aims** to reach
- **actions** to carry out
- available **means** (human, financial...)
- **achieving** or not the desired results
- **management effectiveness**

Governance types

- 3.1 Type A:
Governance by government
- 3.2 Type B:
Shared governance
- 3.3 Type C:
Governance by private actors
- 3.4 Type D:
Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities

Type A: Governance by government	Type C: Governance by private actors
Type B: Shared Governance	Type D: Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities

4. The IUCN Protected Area Matrix

Governance Type \ 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				
Ib. Wilderness Area				
II. National Park				
III. Natural Monument				
IV. Habitat/ Species Management				
V. Protected Landscape/ Seascape				
VI. Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources				

Protected area governance at the system scale



Protected areas are crucial "institutions" established for conservation purposes. But we need to embrace the full spectrum of measures involving a variety of human institutions that contribute to conservation

Conclusion: Understanding governance

- Governance is a key determinant of **effectiveness and efficiency** of conservation
- Governance is a key determinant of **appropriateness and equity** of decisions
- Governance can ensure that PAs are not isolated from their **wider ecosystem and society**
- Governance **can be improved** and provide invaluable help in facing on-going challenges and global change



➔ “other effective area-based conservation measures”
[ICCAs, LMMAs, Satoumi, Satoyama]

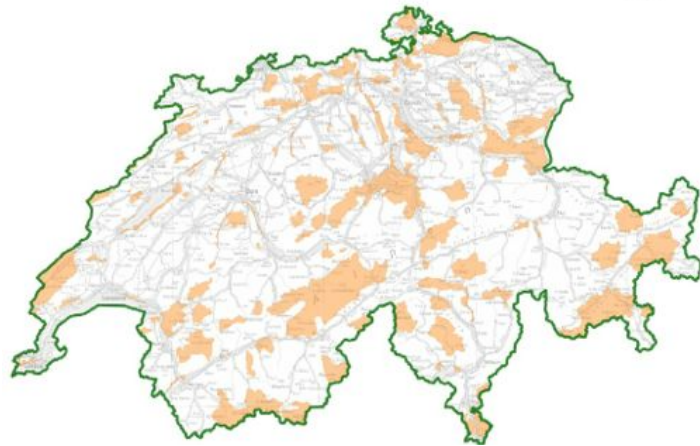
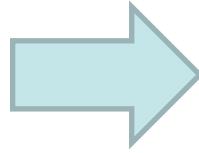




Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas in The Philippines overlaid with parks and protected areas (pink) and with the Ancestral Domains of indigenous peoples (Lim, 2012).

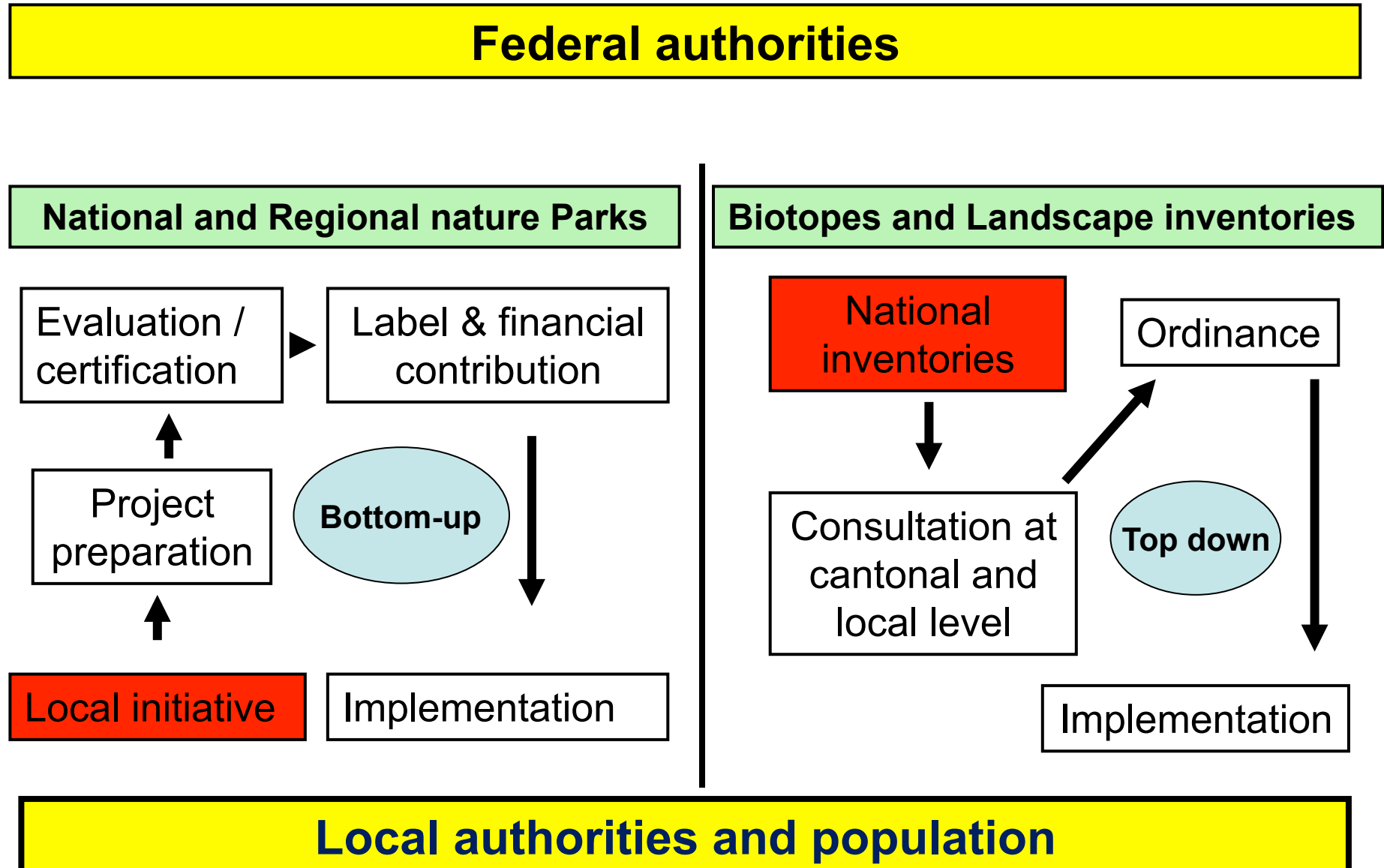
➔ “integrated into the wider landscape and seascape”





**Federal Inventory of Landscapes and Natural
Monuments of National Importance - 1977**

Creation of protected areas in Switzerland



Protected Planet Report 2014

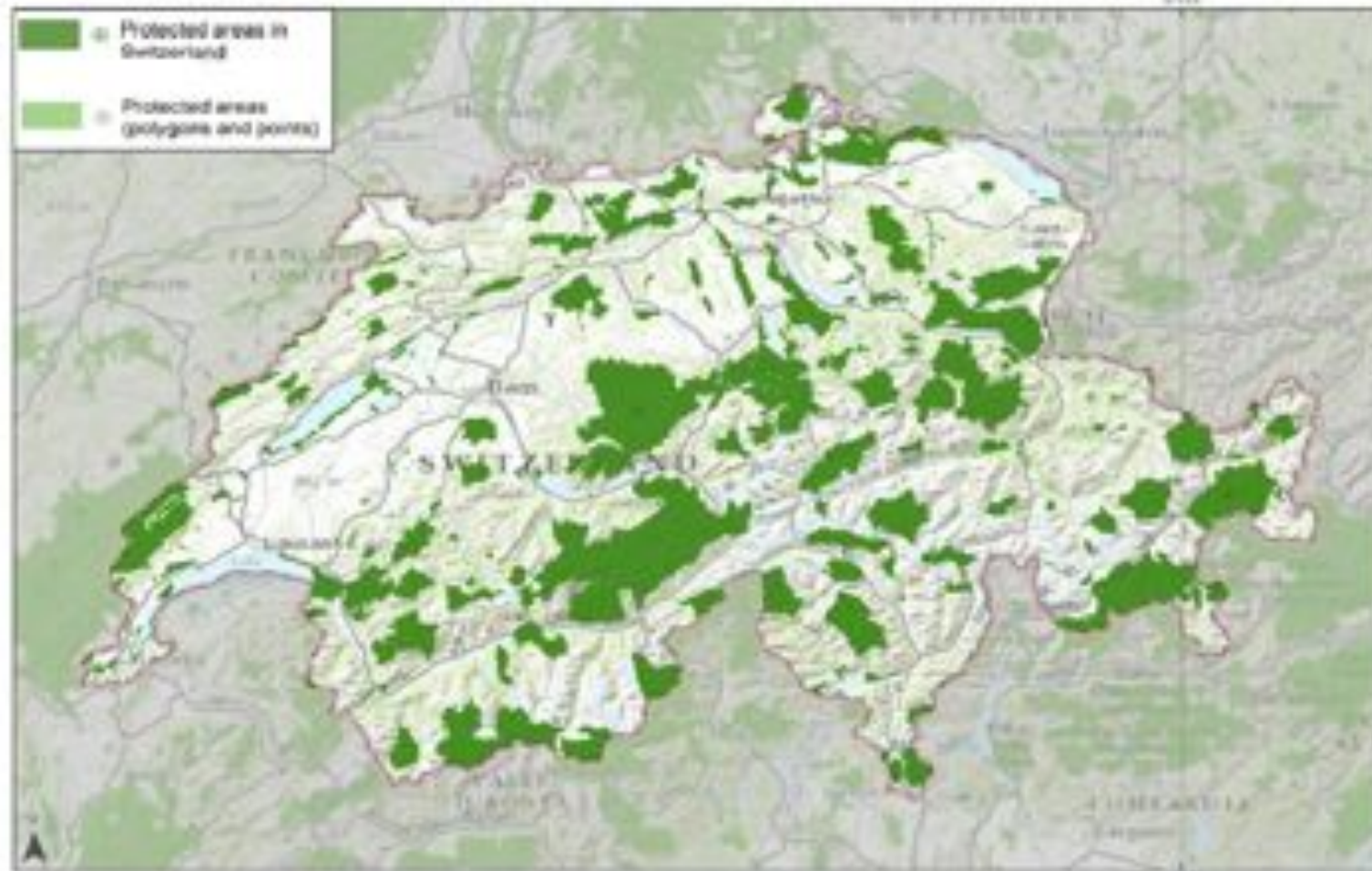


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

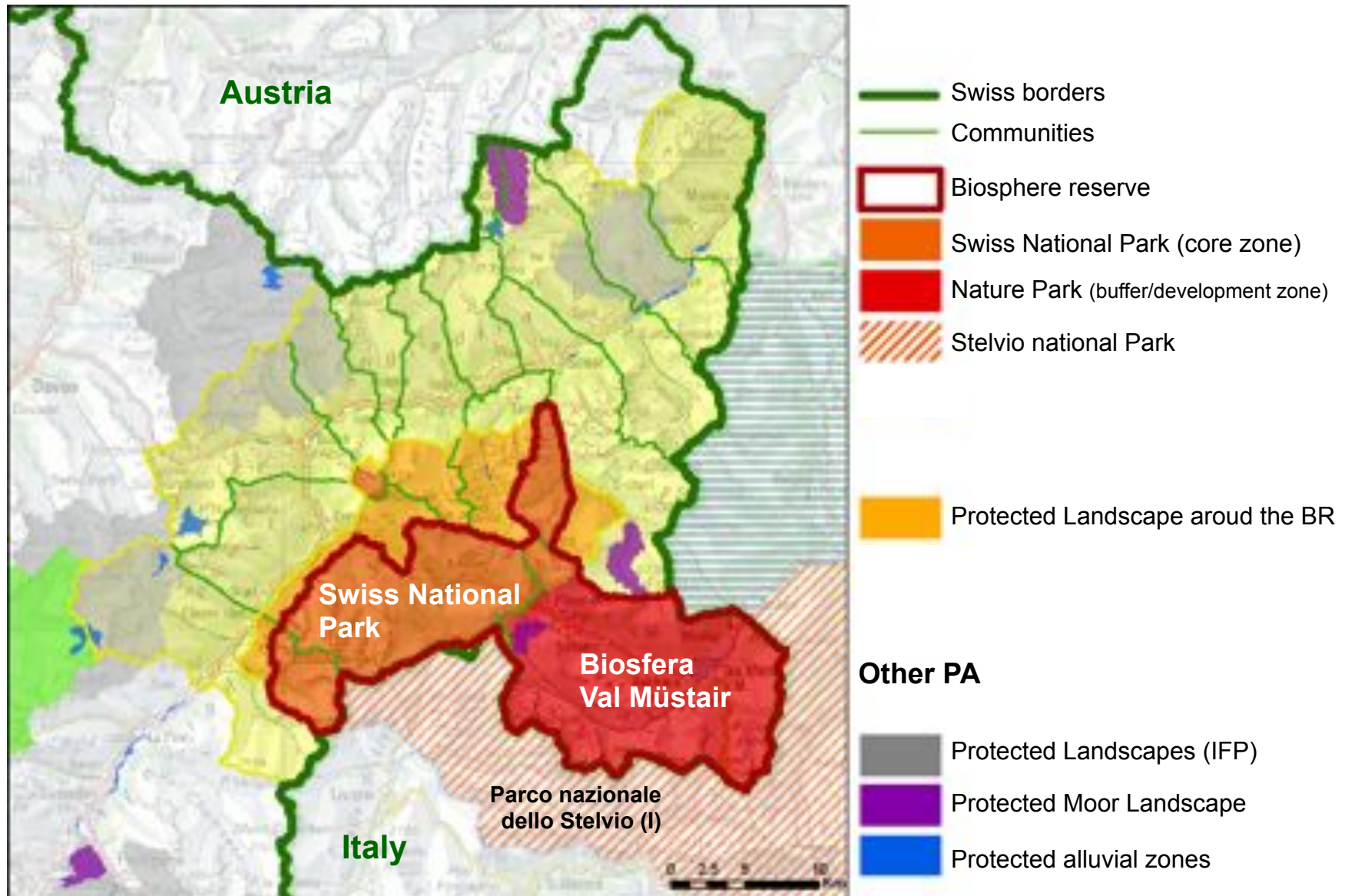
Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

- 5891 protected area records
- 9.93% of Switzerland



Biosphere Reserve Val Müstair – Swiss National Park



The IUCN Green List of Protected Areas



THE IUCN Green List OF PROTECTED AREAS

What is the IUCN Green List?

The IUCN Green List is a new and progressive initiative that encourages and celebrates the success of protected areas that reach excellent standards of management. Protected areas that are well-managed fulfil their promise of conserving biodiversity and essential ecosystem services that benefit everyone and sustain life on earth.

The IUCN Green List will:

- Celebrate quality and success and the accomplishments of protected area managers
- Incorporate a full suite of quality criteria, including conservation, community, and



IUCN Green List of Protected Areas: setting a new international standard for quality in PAs

Progress:

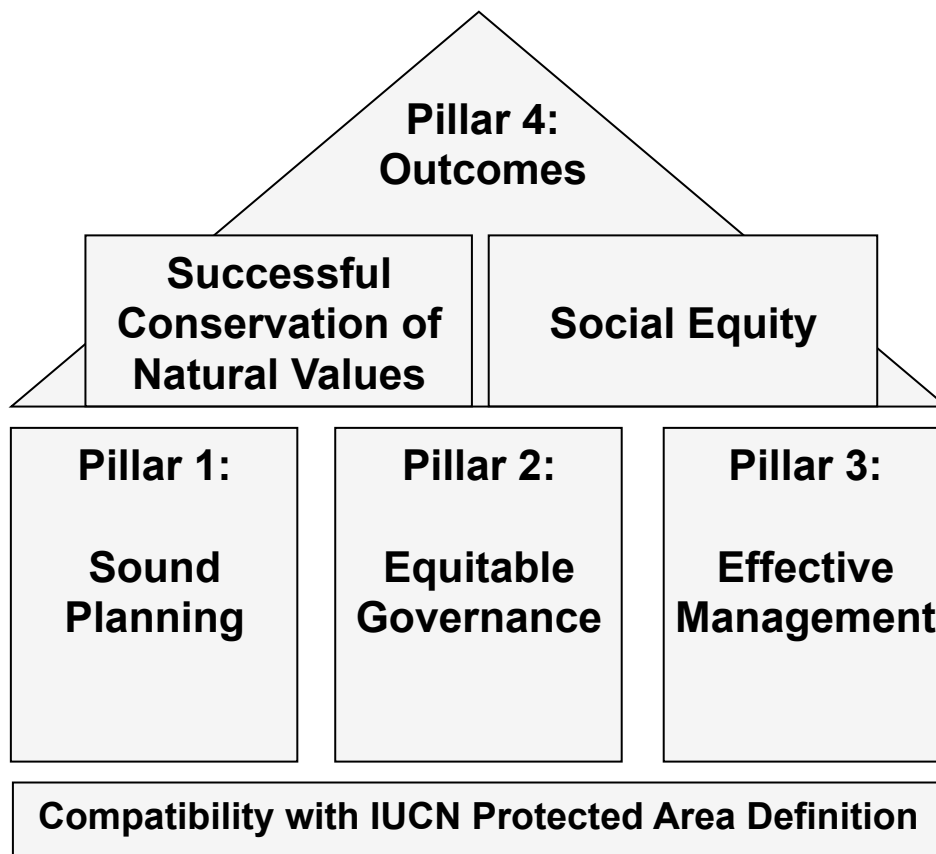
- Leading countries China, France, Colombia, Kenya, Korea, Australia NSW
- 10 partner countries
- 25 '2nd tier' countries
- 3 regions (Amazon, Mediterranean, Micronesia)
- New partnerships (CI, FSC, WWF, CBD Sec)

Next steps:

- Finalize Global GLPA Standard
- Propose nominations, strong expert role for WCPA
- Robust assurance model developed
- Marketing and PR
- Launch 1st round of Green List PAs in Sydney



Four pillars



What will be our Promise of Sydney?

- **Setting international quality standards?**
- **Achieving international quality standards?**
- **Embracing the full meaning of equitable governance and effective management?**
- **Embedding protected areas centrally in the concerns of sustainable development?**



sc|nat⁺
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Akademie der Naturwissenschaften
Accademia di scienze naturali
Académie des sciences naturelles



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