

**Welcome to
side event**

***Internationally Designated Areas
and their Synergies***





IUCN Project:

Improving the Integrated Management of Multiple Internationally Designated Areas



Dr. Thomas Schaaf
IUCN Consultant

**World Heritage
designation: 1980
Area: 12,600 ha**

**Ramsar
designation: 1980
Area: 12,600 ha**



Ichkeul National Park (Tunisia)

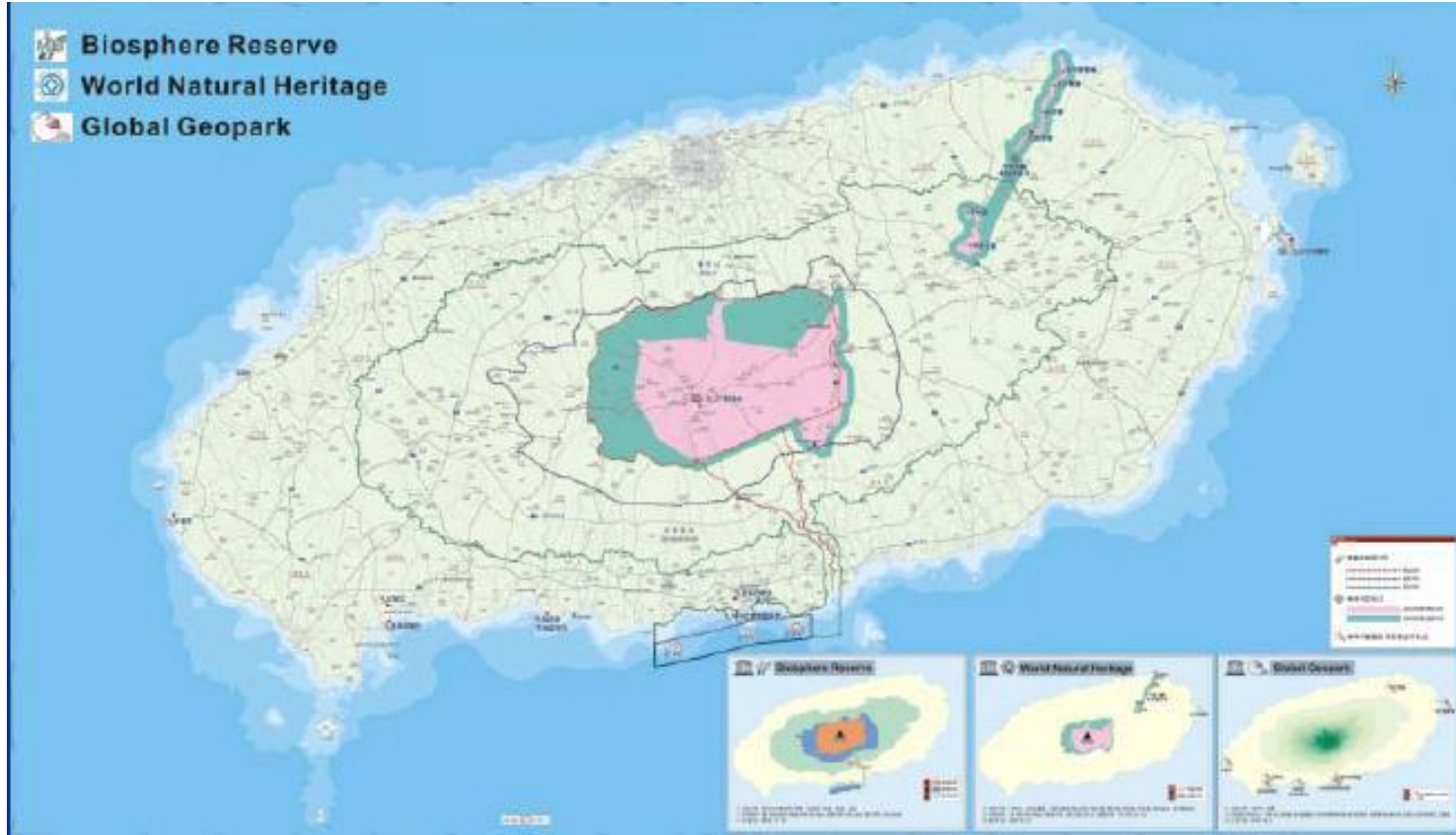


**Biosphere Reserve
designation: 1977
Area: 14,100 ha**



World Heritage site:

Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes
Designated in 2007 / Area: 9,475 ha



Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve

Designated in 2002 / Area: 81,914 ha





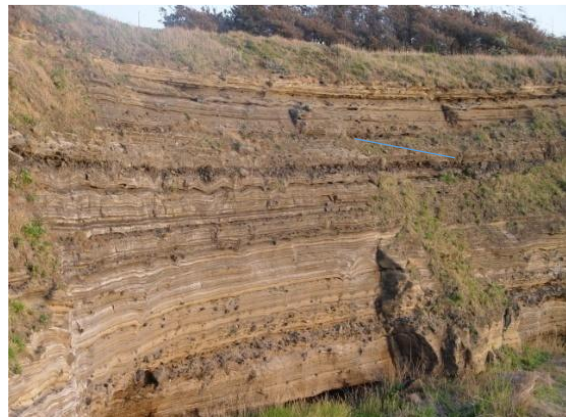
Mt. Hallasan crater

Jeju Island Global Geopark

Designated in 2010 / Area: 181,400 ha



Manjang cave



Tuff rings



Columnar Joints

4 Ramsar sites on Jeju Island (Republic of Korea)



Ramsar site **1100 Altitude Wetland**
Designated in 2009 / Area: 13 ha
(within WH/BR/GG)



Ramsar site **Dongbaekdongsan**
Designated in 2011 / Area:
59h (within GG)

Ramsar site **Mulyeongari-oreum**
Designated in 2006 / Area: 31 ha
(within GG)

Ramsar site **Muljangori-oreum Wetland**
Designated in 2008 / Area: 63 ha
(within WH/BR/GG)

Benefits of sites with multiple international designations:

- Increased visibility and prestige of individual site
- Marketing as a tourism destination
- Enhanced possibility for attracting national and international funding for conservation and site management
- Multiple international labels often renders a site more „resistant“ against other land-uses (mineral exploitation, agricultural expansion, urban sprawl ...)
- Instils pride to local communities that *their* site is internationally recognized

Challenges of sites with multiple international designations:

- **Different reporting requirements and reporting cycles:**
 - Biosphere Reserves: 10 years
 - World Heritage sites: 6-7 years
 - Ramsar sites: 6 years (also for triennial COP) and *ad hoc* updating of RSIS in data base
 - Global Geoparks: 4 years
 - > **Administrative burden for site managers (funding and staff)**
- **In some countries: different national authorities in charge of a specific designation**
- **Confusion among local population on *inflation* of different labels**

2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress (Jeju Island, Republic of Korea)

Resolution WCC-2012-Res-052:

calls for the establishment of an integrated management system for UNESCO protected areas, i.e. Biosphere Reserves, natural World Heritage sites and Global Geoparks. This resolution *inter alia* expresses its concern that different management guidelines, time cycles and periods provided and monitored by different authorities impedes the establishment of a comprehensive management regime for individual sites that carry multiple international designations.

Resolution “requests the [IUCN] Director General ... to develop an integrated conservation management **manual** that includes guidelines ... for the systematic conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, to develop and standardize a management system for protected areas including the integration of the different cycles for re-evaluation of designations, and to distribute it as a model for IUCN Members.”

Some statistics:

Protected areas worldwide: 209,429 (source: 2014 UN List of Protected Areas)

- **Ramsar sites: 2,208**
 - **Natural World Heritage sites: 197** (plus 31 mixed sites)
 - **Biosphere Reserves: 651**
 - **Global Geoparks: 111**
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- **Quadruple designations: 1**
 - **Triple designations: 51**

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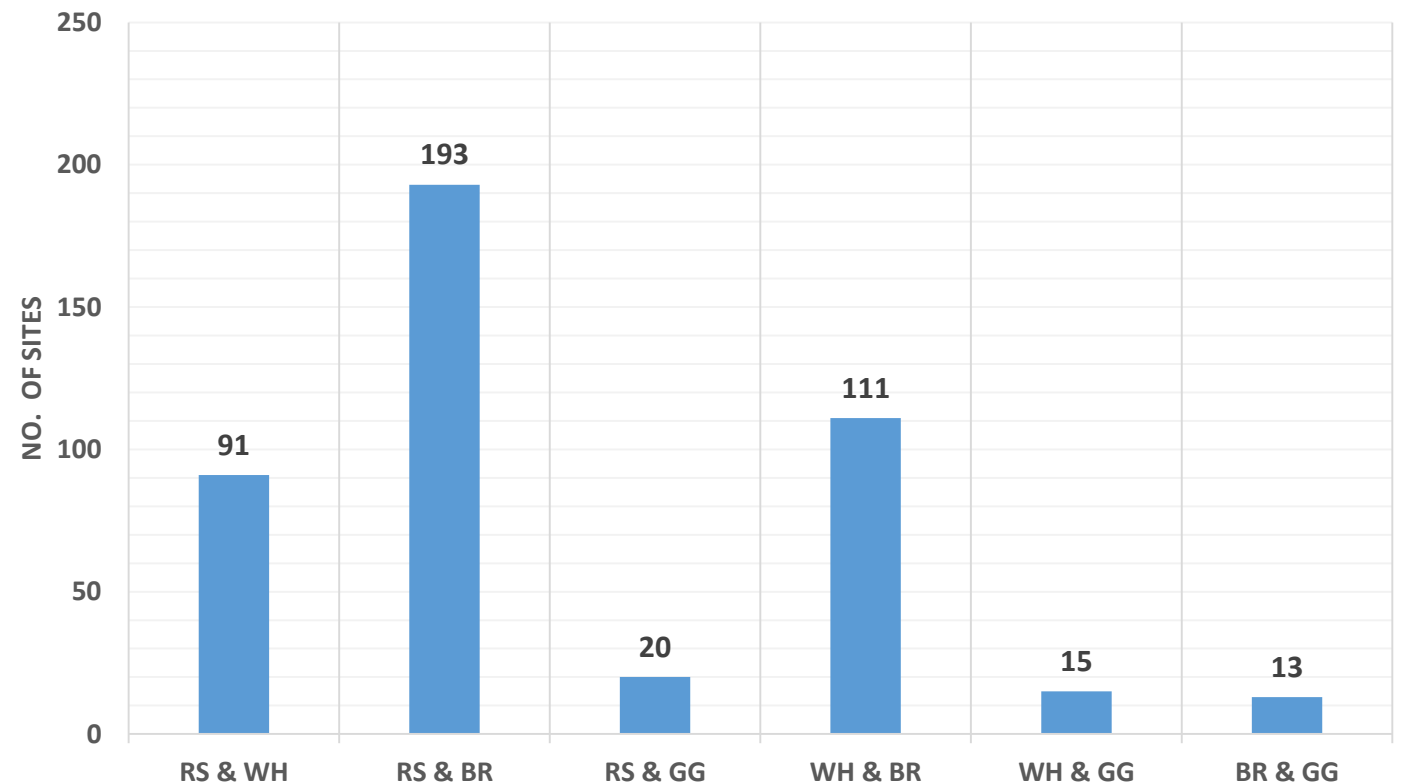


Table: List of sites with overlapping designations

Country	Ramsar site	World Heritage site	Biosphere Reserve	Global Geopark
France	Baie du Mont Saint-Michel (1994 / 62,000 ha / 48°40'N ; 01°40'W)	Mont Saint-Michel and its Bay (1976 / 6,560 ha / 48°38'8.016"N ; 01°30'38.016"W)		
France	Camargue (1986 / 85,000 ha / 43°30'N ; 04°30'E)		Camargue (1977 / 13,117 ha / 43°30'N ; 04°30'E)	
France			Luberon-Lure (1997 / 179,600 ha / 44°02'N to 43°39'N ; 4°58' to 5°55'E)	Parc Naturel Régional du Luberon (2005 / 195,300 ha / 43°81' N ; 5°44' E)

In preparation: Guidance Document

- ❑ To be launched at 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i (USA)
- ❑ Target audiences:
 - Site managers
 - Authorities at national levels
 - Global Secretariats (Ramsar, World Heritage, Biosphere Reserves, Global Geoparks)
 - Other relevant international programmes and bodies

Content:

- ✓ Synoptic and comparative overview of the four designating bodies/instruments
- ✓ Case studies from the world over (int. workshop in Jeju, Rep. of Korea, April 2015)
- ✓ Recommendations based on good practises
- ✓ Motion on how to harmonize management of sites with multiple designations

Where do you see:

- (1) Benefits of sites with multiple international designations?**
- (2) Challenges of sites with multiple international designations?**

According to your experience:

- (3) How can the management of sites with multiple international designations be improved?**

Thank you!

