



Progress on IUCN Guidance on overlapping and multiple internationally designated areas: Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and Global Geoparks

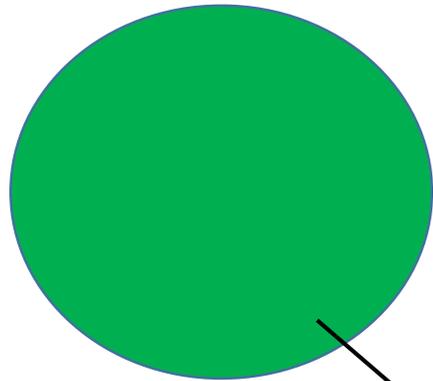


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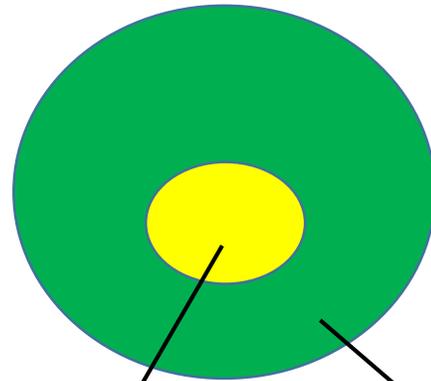


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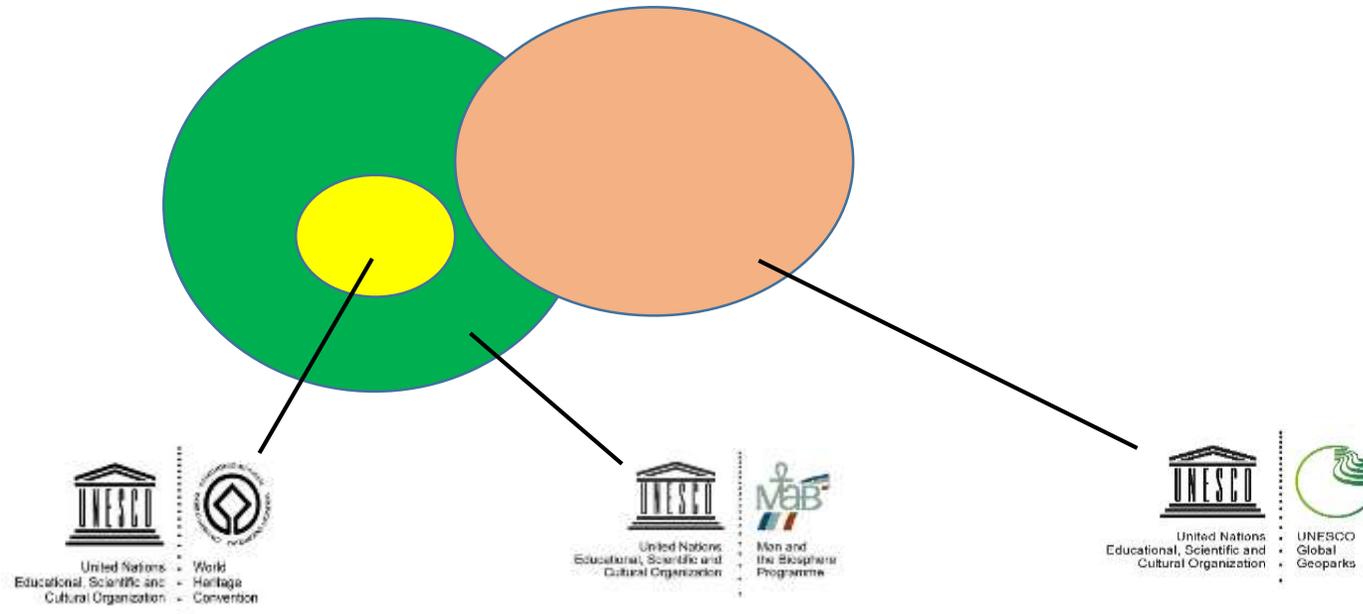


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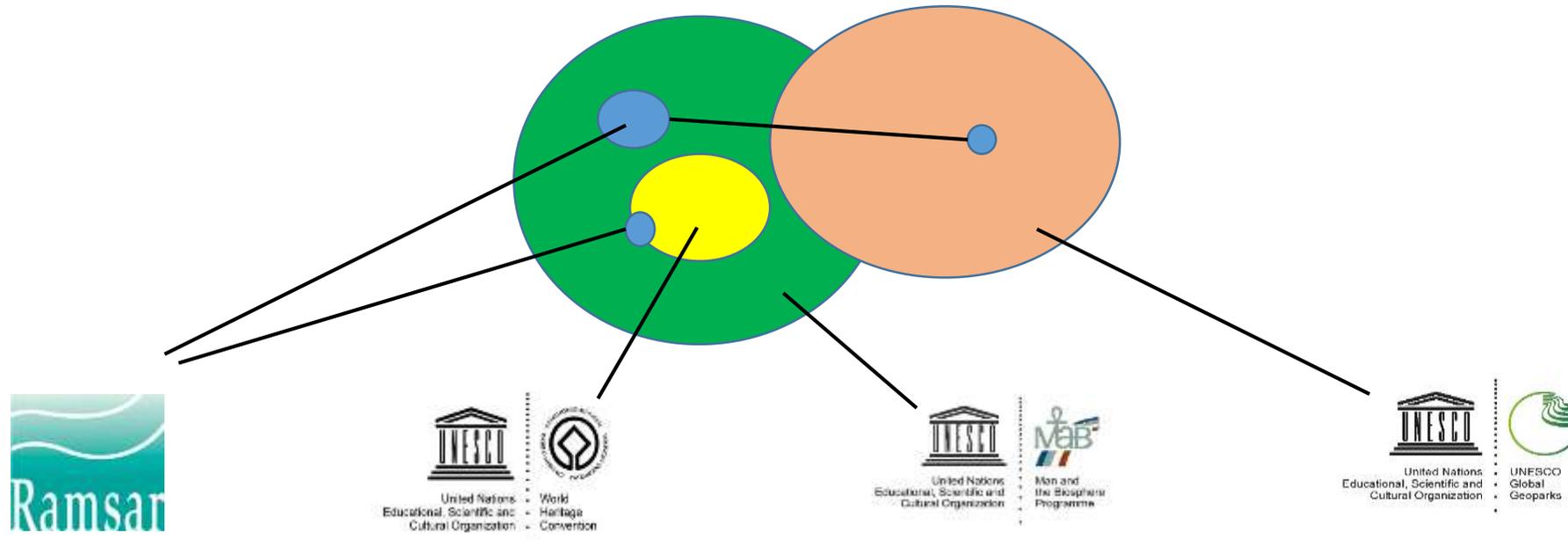
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2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress (Jeju Island, Republic of Korea)

Adoption of Resolution WCC-2012-Res-052:

- Resolution calls for the establishment of an integrated management system for UNESCO protected areas (Biosphere Reserves, natural World Heritage sites, Global Geoparks) [plus Ramsar sites]
- Requests to develop an integrated conservation management **manual** that includes **guidance** for the systematic conservation and harmonized management of these sites.

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- **There are 263 areas with double, triple or quadruple international designations.**

Table 1: Frequency of double designated sites

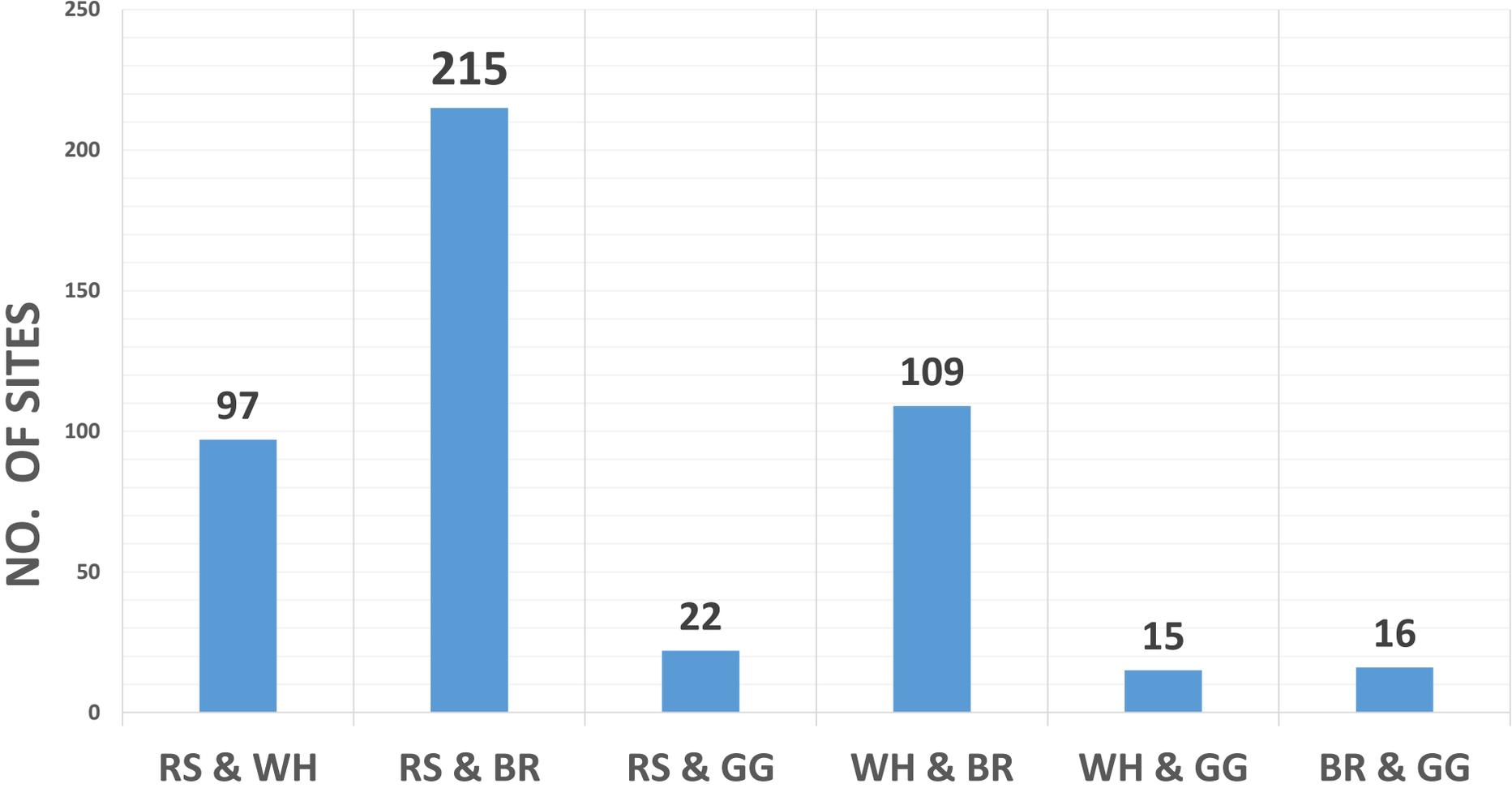
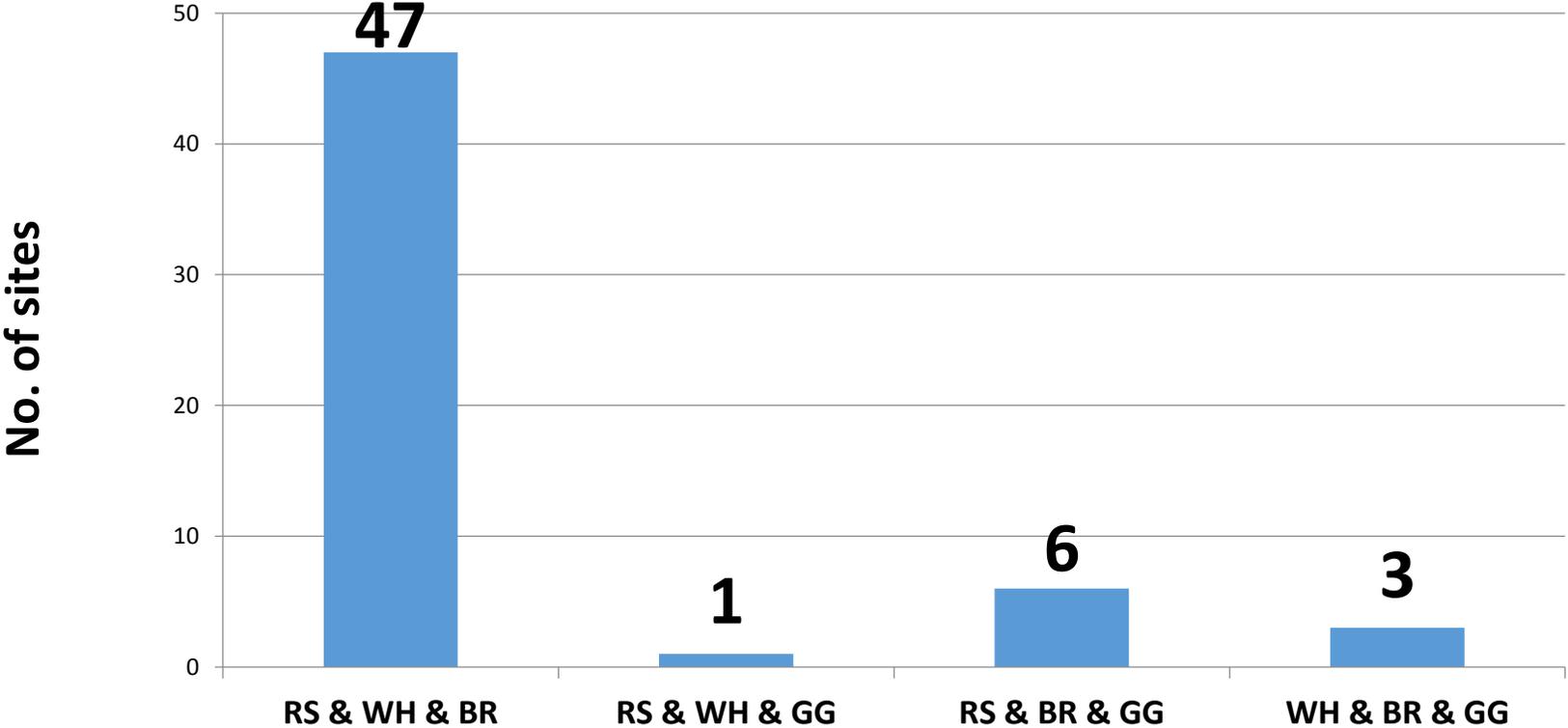
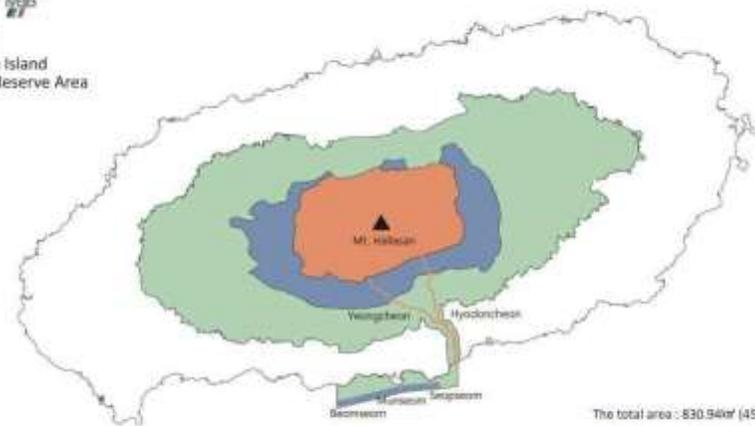


Table 2: Frequency of triple designated sites





Map of Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve Area



The total area : 830.94km² (45% of Jeju Island)

Core Area : 151.58km² (18%)

Buffer Zones : 146.01km² (17%)

Transition Area : 533.35km² (65%)



Global Geopark, Jeju Island

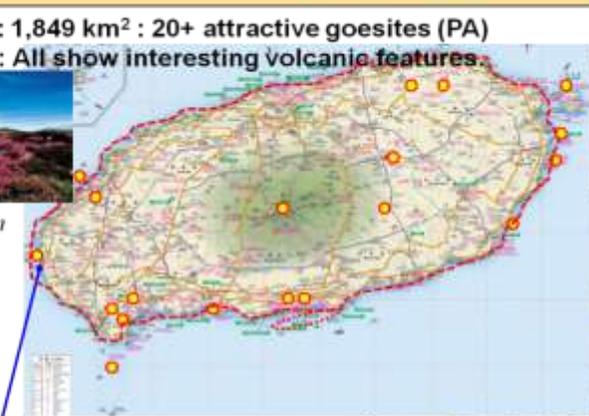
Geopark: 1,849 km² : 20+ attractive goesites (PA)
: All show interesting volcanic features.



Mt. Hallasan



Geopark limit
*including islets



Manjanggul Lava Tube



Sunrise Peak



Tuff rings



Tuff cones

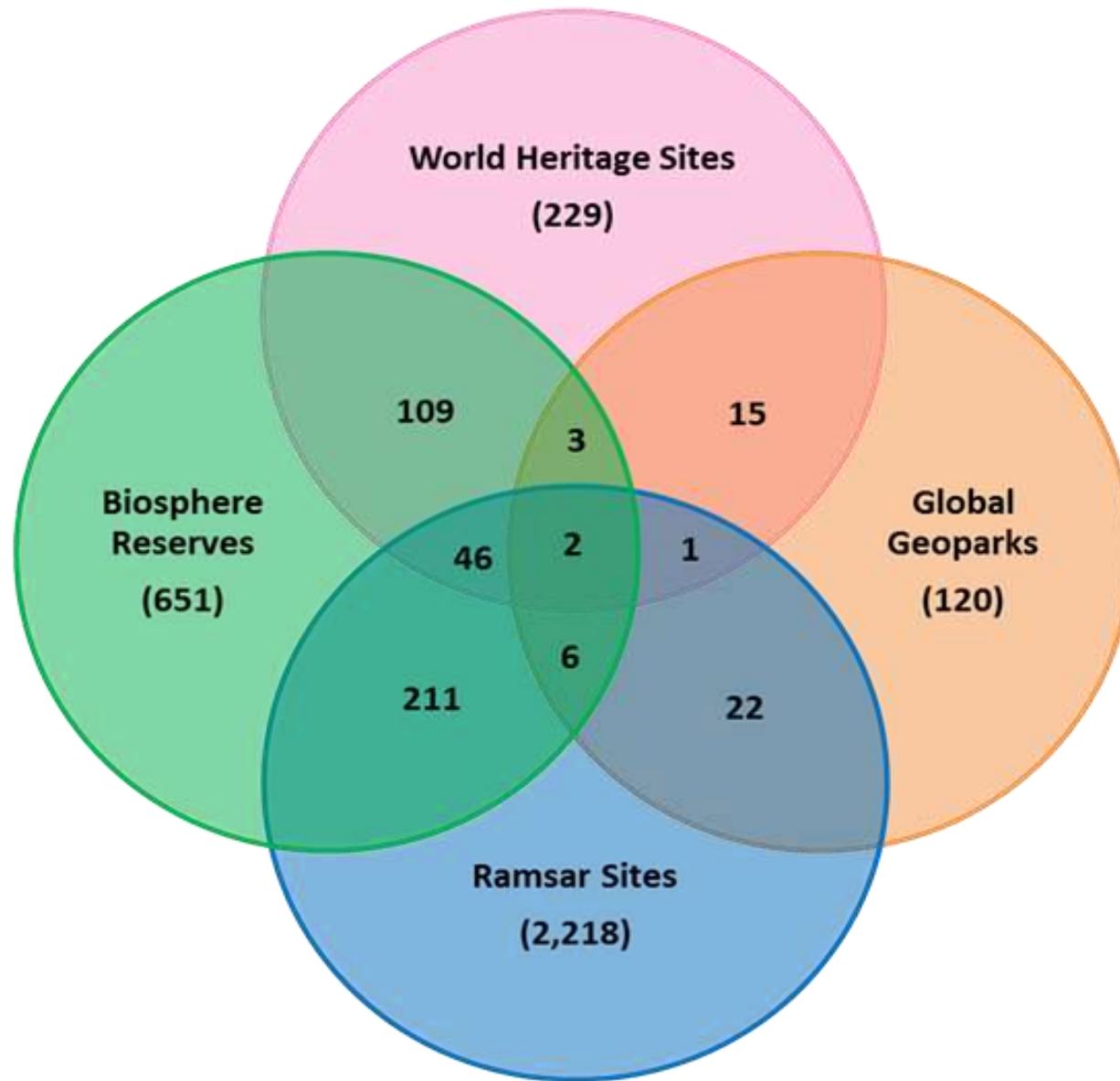


Columnar Joints



Cheongjiyeon Water Falls





Draft Table of Contents

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- 1.2 Target audiences of the Guidance (site managers, national authorities, designating bodies/global secretariats)

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- 4.3.7 Joint training activities on the operations of each designation
- 4.3.8 Joint projects at the site level and networking

Recommendations for site managers (examples)

4.1.1 Increasing staff capacity-building on multiple internationally designated areas

- Training of site managers and their staff on the similarities and differences of each international designation, their benefits and potential challenges is crucial for fully exploiting added values of multiple internationally designated areas. Ideally, such training should be institutionalized as part of a regular in-service training for protected areas' staff.

4.1.3 Revising and updating management plans

- If an area has obtained at least two international recognitions, a new coherent and single management plan should be worked out (or updated if it already exists) to accommodate the objectives of the relevant international designations.

Recommendations for national authorities (examples)

4.2.1 Choosing the most appropriate international designation

- Rather than investing much time and efforts in accumulating international titles, national authorities should focus their attention on the specific comparative advantage that each site offers according to the specific profiles of each international designation. This would improve management effectiveness, governance arrangements and sharpen the marketing profile of an area.

4.2.4 Improving coordination and information sharing among different authorities

- In particular for the areas which carry different international designations and which are serviced by different national institutions, national authorities should consider an improved coordination structure among the different servicing bodies for enhanced site management, information sharing and reporting. The concentration of the focal point functions for the Ramsar and UNESCO designated sites in a single national institution could prevent duplication of work.

Recommendations for governing bodies and secretariats (examples)

4.3.2 Effecting joint monitoring and harmonizing reporting

- Harmonized periodic reporting to the four international designating bodies and their secretariats can be more cost efficient in terms of staff time if reporting requirements for one international designation can directly feed into the requirements for the other international designations. This will also enhance the quality of reports and technical assessments.

4.3.4 Maintaining an updated list of areas with multiple international designations

- The joint creation and maintenance of a web-based list of sites with multiple international designations will comply with the clearing-house function of the four secretariats.

Annex: 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)

Current state of Guidance publication:

- ✓ **Work started in late 2014**
- ✓ **Text covers some 150+ pages with 12 case studies**
- ✓ **Annex: Table of overlapping sites (some 50+ pages)**
- ✓ **Draft text reviewed by 30 external reviewers**

- **Finalization of text**
- **Translation into 4 language versions (English, French, Spanish, Korean)**
- **Launch at the IUCN World Conservation Congress (Hawai'i, USA, Sept. 2016)**
- **Guidance to be available in hard-copy format and on the Internet**



Thank you

