

European Protected Areas: Visions for the Future, Lessons from the Past

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National Parks: Diffusion of an Idea

USA	1872
Australia	1879
Canada	1885
Sweden	1909
Switzerland	1914
UK	1949
France	1963
Spain	1969
Austria	1992

Yellowstone



1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference)

Principle 2 called for the protection of “representative samples of natural ecosystems”

Principle 4 spelled out the “special responsibility” we have to “safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat”.

International Developments

- 1933 Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in their Natural State (London)
- Man and Biosphere Project. Led by UNESCO (1970), set up networks of international reserves and conventions like (World Network of Biosphere Preserves)
- Ramsar Convention on Protection of Wetlands of International Importance 1971



Convention on International Trade in
Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

European Developments

- Berne Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Habitat (1982 entered into force)
- Bird Directive (1979)
- Habitat Directive (1992)
- Natura 2000 (200 habitat types, 1000 animal and plant species)

Natura 2000

26.000 protected areas
in all the Member States

750.000 km²
(18% of the EU's land area)



Some comparative perspectives

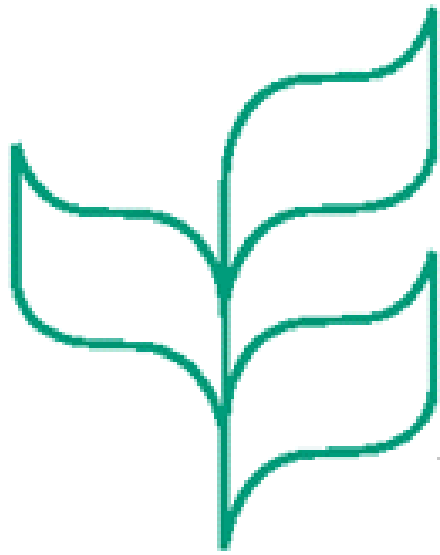
- Global 161,000 protected areas, 13% global total
- 6,800 marine protected areas (1.17% of oceans)
- 18.8% of world's rainforests in protected areas
- China 15% of land protected area

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio Conference 1992)

Convention on Biological Diversity



1. Conservation of biological diversity across the globe
2. Sustainable use of that biological diversity
3. Fair sharing of those resources and their benefits



CBD

2010 Nagoya Conference

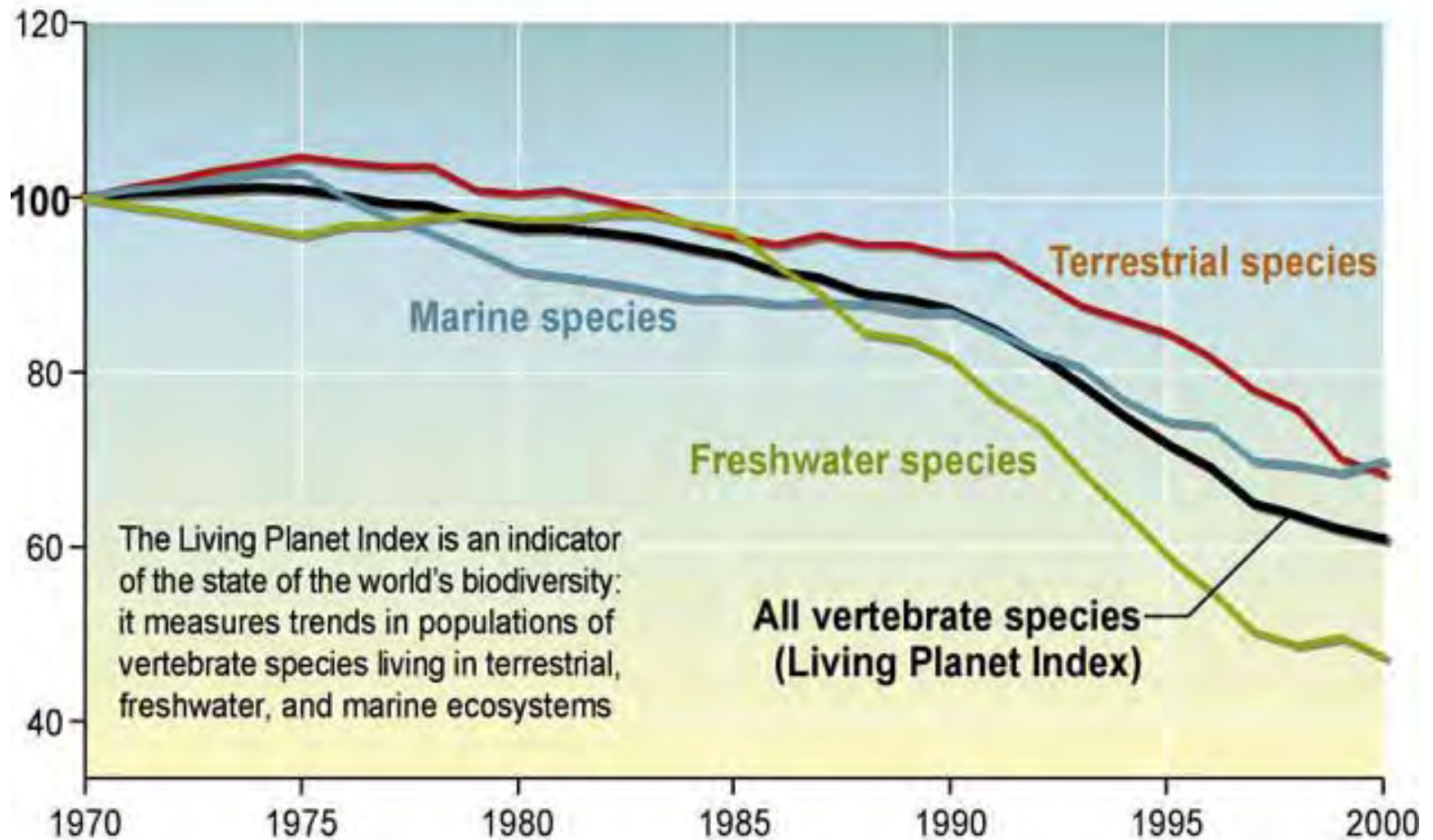
Reaffirmed targets for halt of loss of global biological diversity



EU Biodiversity Strategy: no net loss of biodiversity,
15% restoration of priority habitats

Living Planet Index

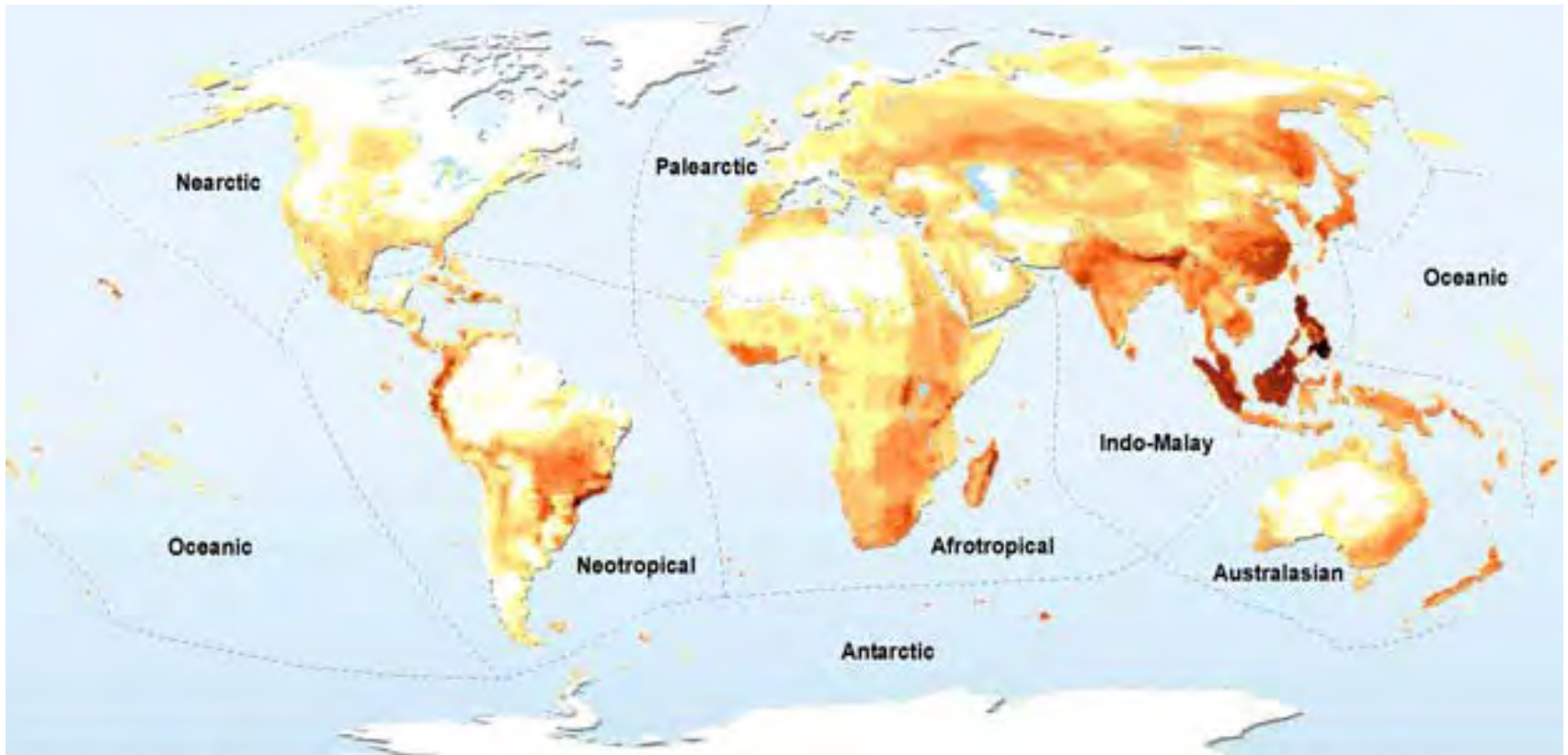
Population Index = 100 in 1970



The Living Planet Index is an indicator of the state of the world's biodiversity: it measures trends in populations of vertebrate species living in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems

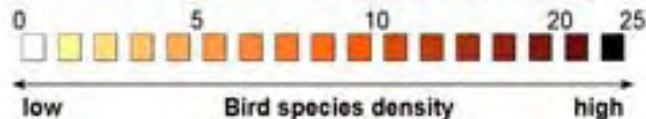
All vertebrate species
(Living Planet Index)

Globally Threatened Bird Species



Number of globally threatened bird species within a quarter-degree grid cell:

Source: BirdLife International



Biogeographic realm boundaries

Some Areas of Success

- European Flora and Fauna Habitat Directive (Natura 2000)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy: no net loss of biodiversity, 15% restoration of priority habitats
- Restoration of some heavily polluted areas
- Globally, expansion of Land designated as Nature Parks

Gelsenkirchen: Restoration



The Sustainable Mission – City of 1000 Suns

Major Protected Areas (IUCN Management Categories I-VI)

Germany	26.9% territory
USA	21.2
UK	20.4
France	10.1
Canada	9.6
Mexico	8.2
Italy	7.3
Korea	6.9
Japan	6.8

But, loss of natural areas and biodiversity continue, both in Europe and globally

- Common Agricultural Policy
- Infrastructure development
- Urbanization and suburbanization
- Pollution



The Big Questions

- How to halt biodiversity loss?
- How to enhance interest/concern in protecting nature?
- How to limit infrastructure damage to natural areas?
- How to give nature protection/conservation a higher political priority?

Need for greater education and dialogue related to protection of Biological Diversity and Natural areas



New Challenges: How to develop renewable infrastructure while protecting nature?



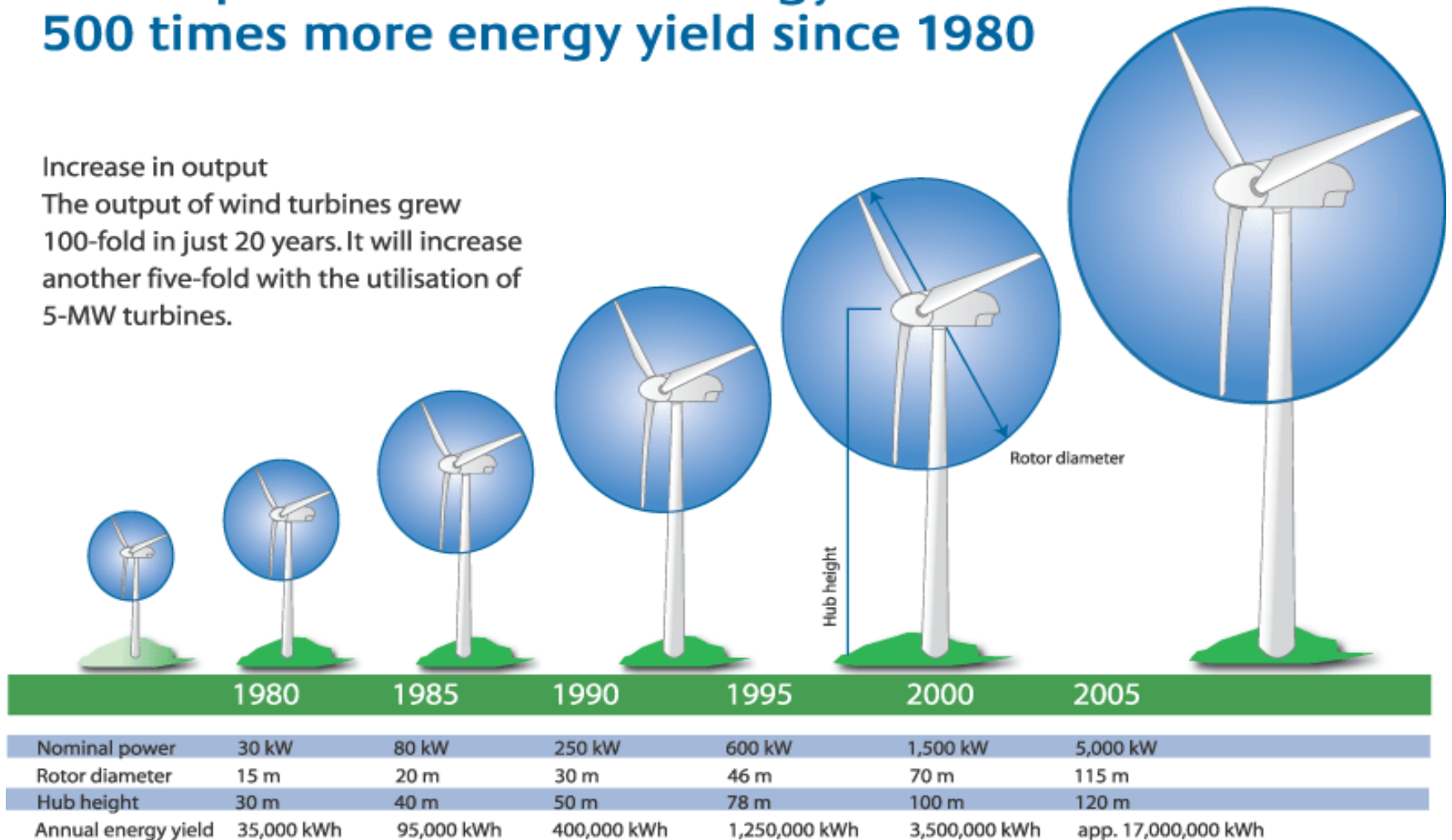
Growing public concern

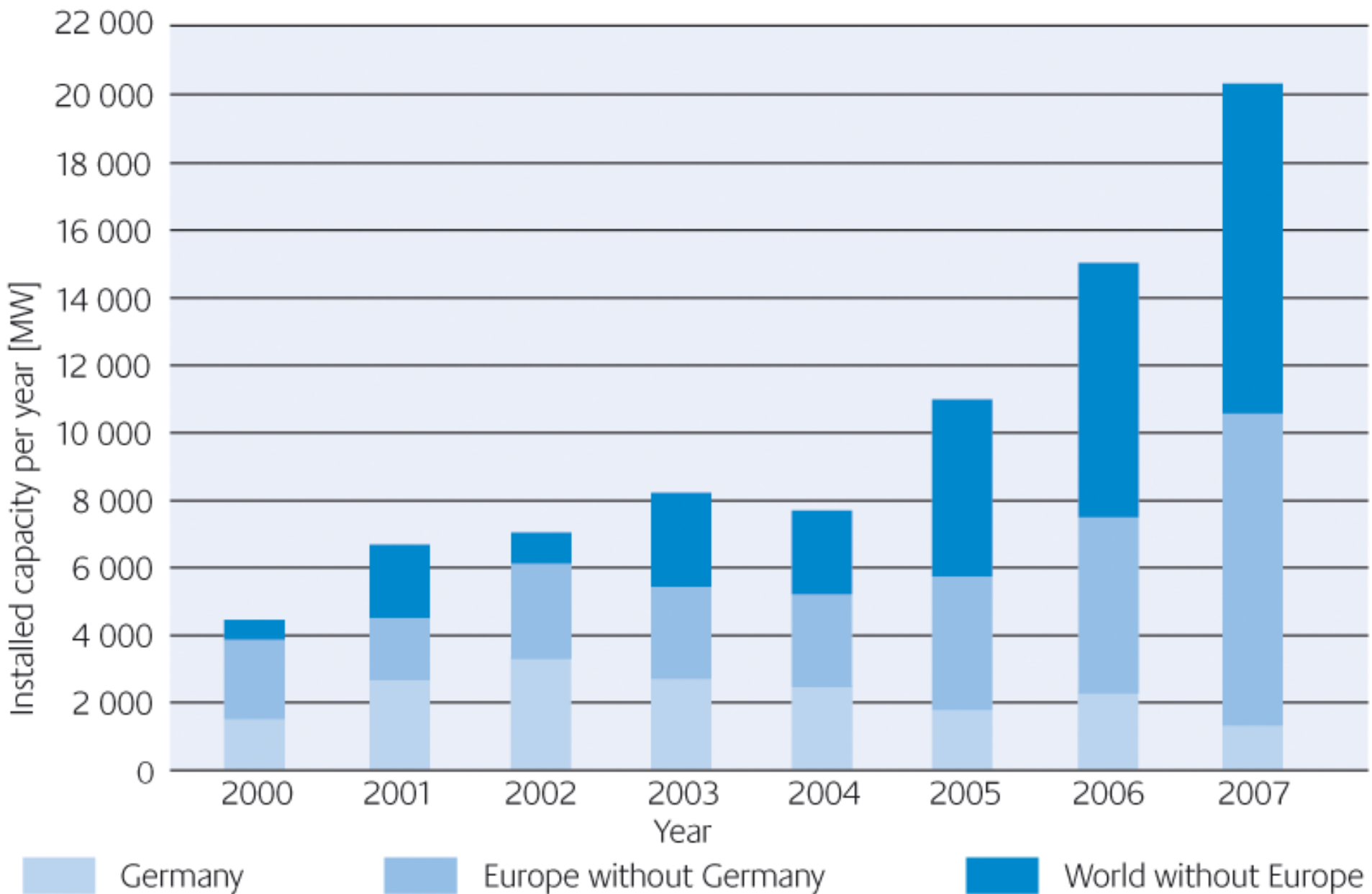


Development of the technology 500 times more energy yield since 1980

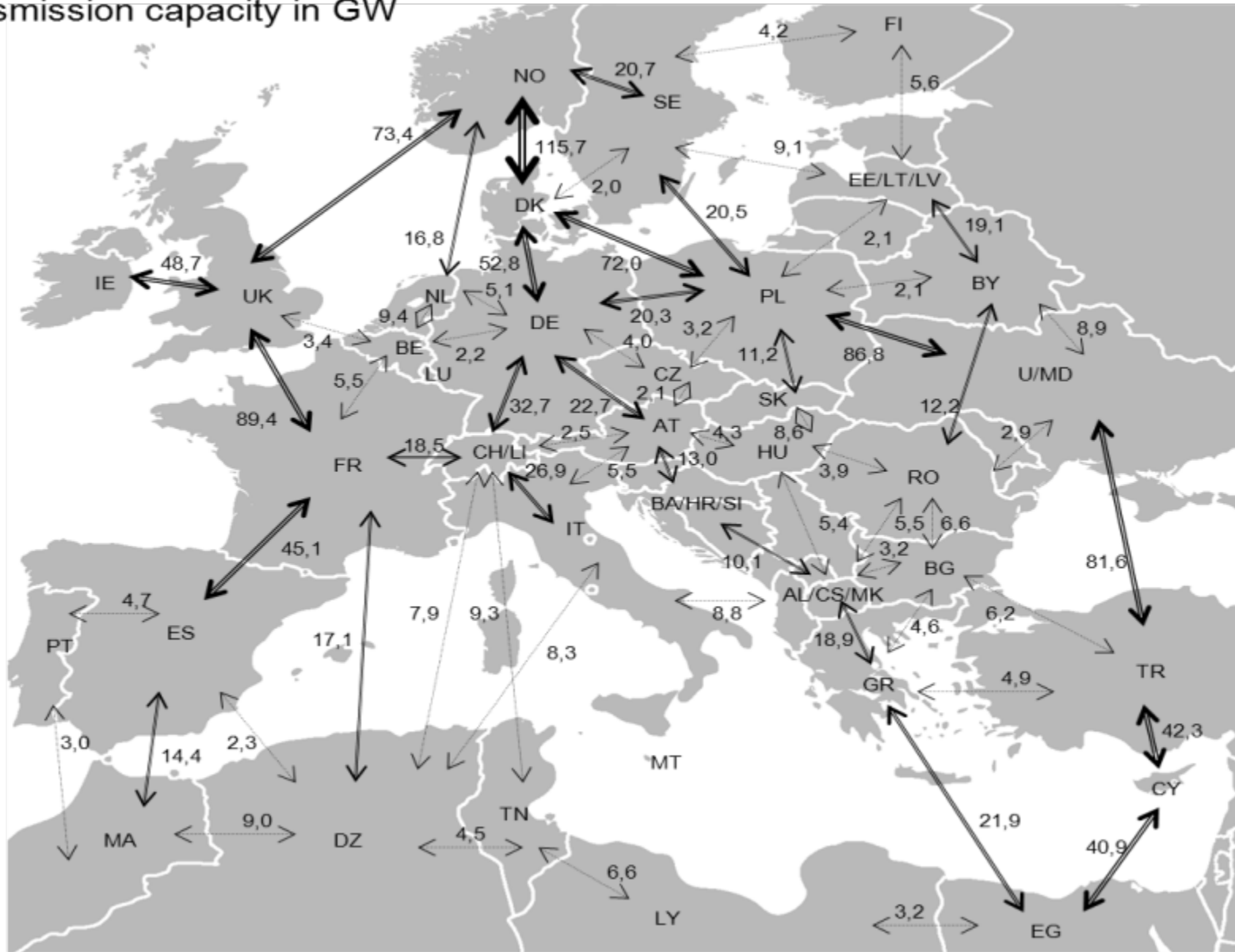
Increase in output

The output of wind turbines grew 100-fold in just 20 years. It will increase another five-fold with the utilisation of 5-MW turbines.





Maximum transmission capacity in GW (Scenario 3.a)



What Role Can Europe Play?

- High population density
- Late to tackle nature conservation
- Some successes with nature restoration
- Efforts to develop nature corridors, enhance protected areas (Natura 2000)

- Can play special role in leadership related to nature conservation

Green
Growth

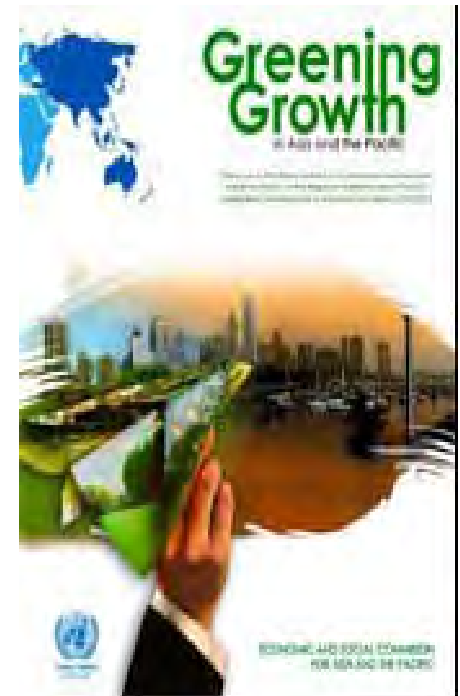


Rio +20
Green Growth
Green Jobs
Recycling Society

Renewables

Energy Efficiency

Low Carbon Cities



Rio +20

Need to make sure nature protection,
biodiversity preservation are given sufficient
attention

What message should Europe bring to Rio?