Protected Areas :Definition تعاريف

1- Generally, protected areas are understood to be those in which human occupation or at least the exploitation of resources is limited.:

عموما هي المناطق التي يكون الاستغلال البشري الجائر للمصادر محدودا ومقتنا وهذا التعريف مقبول من International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)قبل

2-"A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values

منطقة جغرافية معرفة ومخصصة وتدار بالقانون الساري او اي وسائل اخرى فعالة للوصول الى المحافظة طويلة الامد للطبيعة متضمنه الانظمه البيئية (التنوع الحيوي) وكذلك التراث والقيم الثقافية.

Protected areas or **conservation areas** are locations which receive protection because of their recognized natural, ecological and/or cultural values.

المناطق المحمية هي اراضي او مياه التي تكون تحت الحماية للسلطات نظرا لاقرار اهميتها الطبيعية والبيئية والثقافية

There are several kinds of protected areas, which vary by level of protection depending on the enabling laws of each country or the regulations of the international organisations involved.

هناك عدة اشكال من المحميات والتي تختلف في مستوى الحماية من قبل قوانين الدولة او مستوى تدخل او توجيهات المنطمات الدولية .

وهي انواع من المحميات البرية والبحرية والاخرى وطنية او محميات عبارة للحدود السياسية

The term "protected area" also includes Marine Protected Areas,**المحميات البحرية** the boundaries of which will include some area of ocean, and محميات عبارة للحدود السياسية Transboundary Protected Areas مثل محمية سرنجيتي في شرق افريقيا that overlap multiple countries which remove the borders inside the area for conservation and economic purposes.

توجد ا كثر 200,000 اراضي محمية في العالم غي عام 2010 وهناك اضاغة يومية وتمثل 15 %(15 % من مساحة اليابسة وبالعكس منها فقط 3% من مساحة المحيطات ويبلغ عدد المناطق البحرية المحمية 6800)

الاهمية

Protected areas are essential for biodiversity conservation, often providing habitat and protection from hunting for threatened and endangered species. Protection helps maintain ecological processes that cannot survive in most intensely managed landscapes and seascapes.[6]

الاراضي المحمية ضرورية لحماية التنوع الاحيائي وبذلك توفر بيئة امنة الانواع المهددة بالخطر من الصيد وكذلك توفر استمرار للعمليات البيئية التي لا يمكن البقاء لها والاستمرار فيها الا تحت الرعاية المركزه .

المخاطر الرئيسية التى تهدد التنوع الحيوي

1- حماية من الصيد الجائر
2- توسع الزراعة
3- قطع الاشجار والغابات
4- الرعي الجائر
5- االملوثات لتي تهدد الانواع النادرة والمهددة بالانقراض
6- حماية المشاهد الطبيعية البرية والبحرية و التي تساعد على استمرار العمليات البيئية .

There are several kinds of protected areas, which vary by level of protection depending on the enabling laws of each country or the regulations of the international organisations involved

عدة انواع من المناطق المحمية وتعتمد على القوانين الوطنية السارية ومستويات تطبيقها ومدى تدخل المنظمات الدولية

Protected areas can take on many different forms, such as national parks, wilderness areas, community conserved areas, nature reserves and privately owned reserves. According to IUCN,

تختلف اشكال للمناطق المحمية مثل المتنزهات الوطنية و المناطق البرية والمساحات المجتمعية المحفوظة المحميات الطبيعية والمحميات الخاصة

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important termes for particular conservation uses, such as

Important Bird Areas (IBA) مناطق مهمة الطيور

Endemic Bird Areas (EBA), مناطق استيطان الطيور

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) مناطق التنوع الاحيائي الرئيسية

World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) اللجنة الدولية لمناطق المحمية

the IUCN has developed six Protected Area Management Categories

Effectiveness

One of the main concerns regarding protected areas on land and sea is their effectiveness at preventing the ongoing loss of biodiversity. There are multiple case studies indicating the positive effects of protected areas on terrestrial and marine species. their limited role at preventing the many

factors affecting biodiversity (e.g.

1-climate change,

2-invasive species,

3- pollution),

4- conflict with human demands for nature's goods and services.[4][26]

As the world continues to

1-develop at a rapid rate,

2- pressure on ecosystems and natural resources intensifies.

Protected areas, when governed and managed appropriately and embedded in development strategies, can provide nature-based solutions to this pressure, and take their place as an integral component of sustainable development.

Protected areas. فوائد المناطق المحمية

- ... **provide drinking water** to one in three of the world's 100 largest cities;
- ... **store** the same amount of **carbon** as the tropical rainforests;
- ... keep us **healthy** by being the source of clean air and water, as well as new medicines;
- ... help **reduce the risks and consequences of extreme events** such as floods, storm-surges, drought and sea-level rise;
- ... **enhance food security** by boosting fisheries and preserving wild relatives of crops; and
- ... **provide homes, jobs and livelihoods** to millions of people around the world.

Everyone can contribute to ensuring healthy protected areas provide benefits to current and future generations.

امثلة على الاراضي و الامكان المحمية

- **National parks**
  National parks are large areas of public land set aside for native plants, animals and the places in which they live. National parks protect places of natural beauty. They also protect places important to Aboriginal people, and places that show how people lived in the past.
- **Nature reserves**
  Nature reserves are areas of land in predominantly untouched, natural condition, with high conservation value. Their primary purpose is to protect and conserve their outstanding, unique or representative ecosystems and Australian native plants and animals.
- **Regional parks**
  Regional parks are lands reserved to protect and conserve areas in natural or modified landscapes. They're also suitable for sustainable public recreation and enjoyment. Regional parks offer open spaces for cultural and recreational activities (including dog walking in some parks) which may not be permitted in national parks, state conservation areas or nature reserves.
- **State conservation areas**
  State conservation areas are lands reserved to protect and conserve significant or representative ecosystems, landforms, natural phenomena or places of cultural significance. They provide opportunities for sustainable visitation, public enjoyment, and research.
- **Wilderness**
  Wilderness is used to describe large, natural areas of land that, together with their native plant and animal communities, remain essentially unchanged by modern human activity. Wilderness areas represent the largest, most pristine areas in the state's reserve system. They are managed so that native plant and animal communities are disturbed as little as possible.
- **Heritage places**
  Heritage consists of those places and objects that we have inherited from past generations and want to pass on to future generations. NSW has a diverse heritage that includes buildings, gardens, landscapes, archaeological sites, monuments, moveable heritage and shipwrecks.
- **Wild Rivers**
  Wild rivers are rivers that are in near-pristine condition in terms of animal and plant life and water flow, and are free of the unnatural rates of siltation or bank erosion that affect many of Australia's waterways. In

NSW, wild rivers are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

- **Marine parks**
  Marine protected areas are parts of the NSW marine estate managed to conserve marine biodiversity and support marine science, recreation and education. The NSW system of marine protected areas encompasses six multiple use marine parks (which cover an area of approximately 345,100 hectares), 12 aquatic reserves and 62 national parks and reserves with marine components.
- **Aquatic reserves**
  Aquatic reserves were established to protect biodiversity and provide representative samples of our wonderfully varied marine life and habitats. Many of the 12 aquatic reserves in NSW have been in place for over 30 years. You can enjoy a range of marine activities such as boating, scuba diving, snorkelling and swimming in aquatic reserves. The kinds of fishing activities that are allowed in an aquatic reserve depend on the biodiversity values of the individual reserve and include NSW fishing rules and regulations such as fishing closures, bag limits and size limits.
- **Green list**
  The International Union for the Conservation of Nature Green List of Protected Areas is a global initiative to encourage, measure, celebrate and share the success of protected area excellence. Australia currently has three NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service reserves accepted to the Green List.
- **World heritage list**
  The globally recognised World Heritage list contains some of the most important examples of natural and cultural heritage in the world. More than 800 precious places are on the list, from the Great Barrier Reef to the pyramids of Egypt.
- **National heritage list**
  The National Heritage List protects places with outstanding natural, Indigenous or historic heritage value to IRAQ
- **Private land under conservation agreement**
  The Conservation Partners Program supports landholders in voluntarily protecting and managing native vegetation, wildlife habitat, geological features, historic heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage on their properties. A conservation agreement is a joint agreement between landholders and the Minister for the Environment. The agreement provides permanent protection for the special features of your land and is voluntary. The area under the agreement is registered on the title of the land, ensuring that, if the land is sold, the agreement and management requirements remain in place. Landholders can choose from a range of

protection options which recognise and formalise their commitment to conservation on their properties.

- **Wildlife refuges**

The Wildlife Refuges scheme has existed since 1948 and is one of the longest-running schemes in Australia that supports conservation on private and public land. Making your property a wildlife refuge is one way in which you can protect and conserve wildlife on your property and contribute to the conservation of our unique Australian native plants and animals. Wildlife refuges may contain remnant native vegetation as well as habitat provided by wildlife corridors, windbreaks, woodlots or farm dams

Types of MPAs

Different countries have varying classification systems,

▪ Marine reserve: Typically a no-take zone that prohibits fishing and resource extraction. Diving and boating is allowed, but may be restricted (i.e. through permits).
▪ Marine park: Allows recreational fishing and boating, may include zones for commercial fishing
▪ Marine conservation area: Recreational and commercial use may be limited as determined necessary by the managing agency
▪ Marine sanctuaries: Protect areas of particular historical, cultural, scientific, or aesthetic significance. Allows a range of uses.
▪ Marine national monuments: In the US, monuments are designated by Presidential Proclamation.
▪ Marine management area: Some countries are starting to use this term instead of 'MPAs'.
▪ Wildlife refuge: Typically the expressed goal is to protect fish and wildlife for the continuing benefit of people. In the US, national wildlife refuges are managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service rather than the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Stakeholders المستفادون

Stakeholders are individuals, communities, or organizations with an interest in the marine protected area. As the above examples

show, different types of MPAs provide different opportunities for stakeholders.

The general public uses MPAs for recreation such as fishing, kayaking, sailing, boat tours, snorkeling, or wildlife viewing. There are usually few regulations on recreational activities.

Commercial fishermen rely on the waters and the marine life in them for their livelihood. Most MPAs try to strike a balance between protecting resources and allowing for the sustainable extraction of those resources. As a result, there are very few no-take areas that prohibit all extraction. Many MPAs, however, do limit commercial fishing by where or when it can be done. Different seafood, such as salmon or lobster, have different seasons when it is safe and legal to harvest them.

Scientists and researchers use marine protected areas to study marine life and habitats. MPAs are "living laboratories" for scientists and researchers, where they can monitor and measure the health of species, ecosystems, and human impact.

International Conventions

There are several international biodiversity conservations or protection initiatives and frameworks some of which have been enacted in law in signatory countries. Some of the major and high impact conventions are listed below.

Convention on Biological Diversity,CBD اتفاقية التنوع الاحياء
The most important agreement with regard to biodiversity is an International Agreement which came out of the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. To date the CBD has been ratified by 179 countries and the EEC, also known as Parties, and was signed by the UK on 3rd June 1994. Signatories are required to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and to integrate biodiversity considerations into all activities.

The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979 & 1994 BCMS اتفاقية بون لحماية الانواع المهاجرة
Was signed in the UK in 1979 and requires the protection of listed endangered migratory species, and encourages separate international agreements covering these and other threatened species.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species 1973 (CITES) اتفاقية الاتجار بالانواع المهددة
Rregulates international trade of wild fauna and flora through a system of permits and certificates. CITES entered into force in 1975 and currently has more than 150 Parties. The UK became Party to the Convention in 1976 and the European Union, while not Party to the Convention, has been fully implementing the Convention through a series of Council and commission Rulings. For more information see the **THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND TRADE IN WILD FAUNA AND FLORA** and **CITES UK** web sites.

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United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) اتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة التصحر
Signed: 9 January 1995,
Desertification is the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas and does not refer to the expansion of existing deserts. It is caused primarily by human activities, through over-exploitation and inappropriate land use, and by climate variations. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is responsible, with the advice from representatives from the non-governmental organisation (NGO) sector, for the coordination of the implementation of this convention in South Africa.

Convention on Biological Diversity

In response to the growing threat posed by human activity to biodiversity and inspired by the world community's growing commitment to sustainable development, during the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro world leaders adopted the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It is the most important Convention dealing with biodiversity conservation.
The Convention has three main objectives:

1. To conserve biological diversity لمحافظة على التنوع الاحيائي
2. To use biological diversity in a sustainable way التنوع الاحيائي بصورة مستدامة استخدام
3. To share the benefits of biological diversity fairly and equitably.

IUCN has been involved in the CBD since its drafting and through its further development. Its policy work has helped to ensure that decisions taken by the Parties to the Convention are as effective as possible to achieve the CBD objectives.
The Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will take place from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan. To keep up to date with all the important developments in negotiations leading up to this landmark event, visit our **negotiation update** section.
expected to adopt a new set of post-2010 biodiversity targets. They will also agree upon an international regime to regulate access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits that we gain from their use.

The Convention on Biodiversity is one of the main driving forces behind global conservation programmes for biodiversity. The Convention is continuing to develop approaches to biodiversity conservation leading to acceptance of the need to recognise the role of geological and geomorphological processes in supporting biodiversity. The application of what the Convention terms the 'Ecosystem Approach' now offers an opportunity to promote geoconservation concepts through this convention. For more information about the Convention on Biodiversity, go to http://www.biodiv.org/

The Ecosystem Approach seeks to integrate social, economic and ecological factors, balancing sustainable use of natural resources of all kinds with equitable sharing of costs and benefits. It seeks to 'make good' the limitations of single sector approaches to nature conservation that focus on specific species or protected area systems. The need to step beyond these approaches to encompass entire landscapes (and seascapes) is widely recognised and the EA attempts to do this, not as a substitute for the traditional approaches but as a logical and necessary extension to their application. There is a clear role for geodiversity management within the Ecosystem Approach.

There is as yet no International Convention on Geodiversity to match the Convention on Biodiversity. However, following on from the Convention on Biodiversity, the UK Biodiversity Action Plan was created, to deal with biodiversity conservation in the UK in response to the Convention. In a similar vein, Local Geodiversity Action Plans are being developed, in part from the model of BAPs, to provide a framework for the delivery of geo conservation. They have adopted the process of settign clear aims and objectives, with measurable targets, for local geo conservation. Further information about LGAPs, and the recent development of a UKGAP, can be found here: