



Management options – examples from other places

Last Ice Area workshop
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Managing an area: why and what for?



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Managing an area: why and what for?

“A region that was generally understood as being outside global affairs is now becoming central to them.”

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Global Governance 2025





Managing an area: why and what for?



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Managing an area: why and what for?



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Three functions of area management

- **Conservation**
cultural diversity and biodiversity;
- **Development**
socio-cultural development that is economically viable and environmentally sustainable;
- **Learning**
Logistic support for environmental practice and education, research, monitoring





Learning and practicing sustainable area management: «Biosphere Reserves»

“to promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between humans and the biosphere.”



Develop, test and share innovative approaches in policy and management fields towards a locally defined balanced relationship between people and nature.

Planning and management must involve local communities and participation of interested stakeholders

A framework for management that serves three functions:

- Ecological conservation;
- Socially, culturally and ecologically sustainable development
- Provide learning and practice support and exchange of information.



«Biosphere Reserves» main elements

1. **Achieving the three interconnected functions**
conservation, development and practice and learning support;
2. **Outpacing traditional confined conservation zones**
through appropriate zoning schemes, innovative and participative governance systems;
3. **Focusing on a multi-stakeholder approach**
with particular emphasis on the involvement of local communities in management;
4. **Fostering dialogue**
for conflict resolution of natural resource use;
5. **Integrating cultural and biological diversity,**
especially the role of traditional knowledge in ecosystem management;
6. **Demonstrating sound sustainable development practices and policies**
based on research and monitoring;
7. **Acting as sites of excellence for learning, education and training;**
8. **Participating in the World Network**





Zoning: Pendjari Biosphere Reserve, Benin

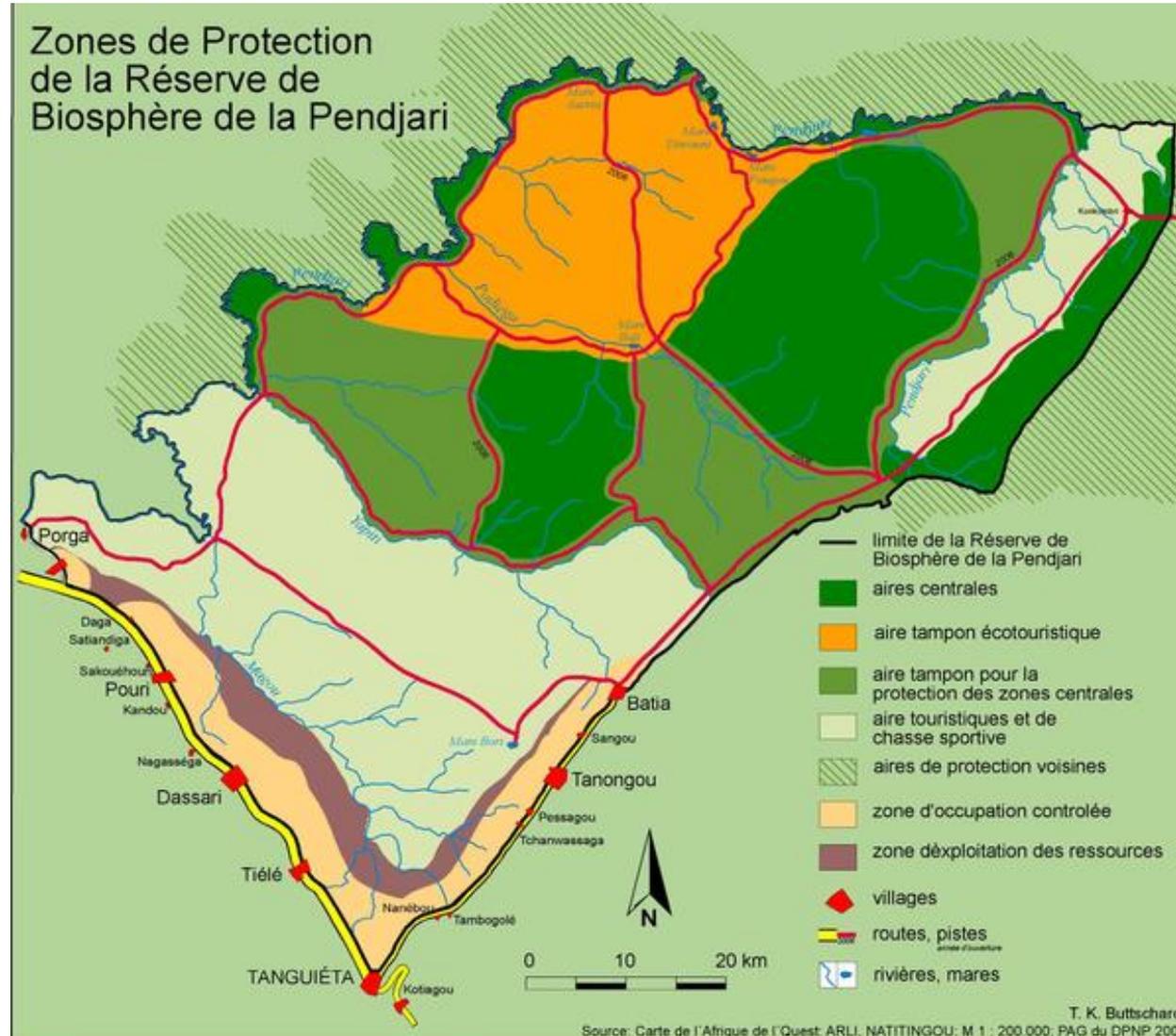
Biosphere reserves consist of three interconnected zones which represent the main functions and aims of a biosphere reserve.

The zoning and its measures are determined collaboratively in a participatory planning process.

CORE ZONE

BUFFER ZONE

TRANSITION ZONE



The Wadden Sea, Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site





The Wadden Sea, Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site

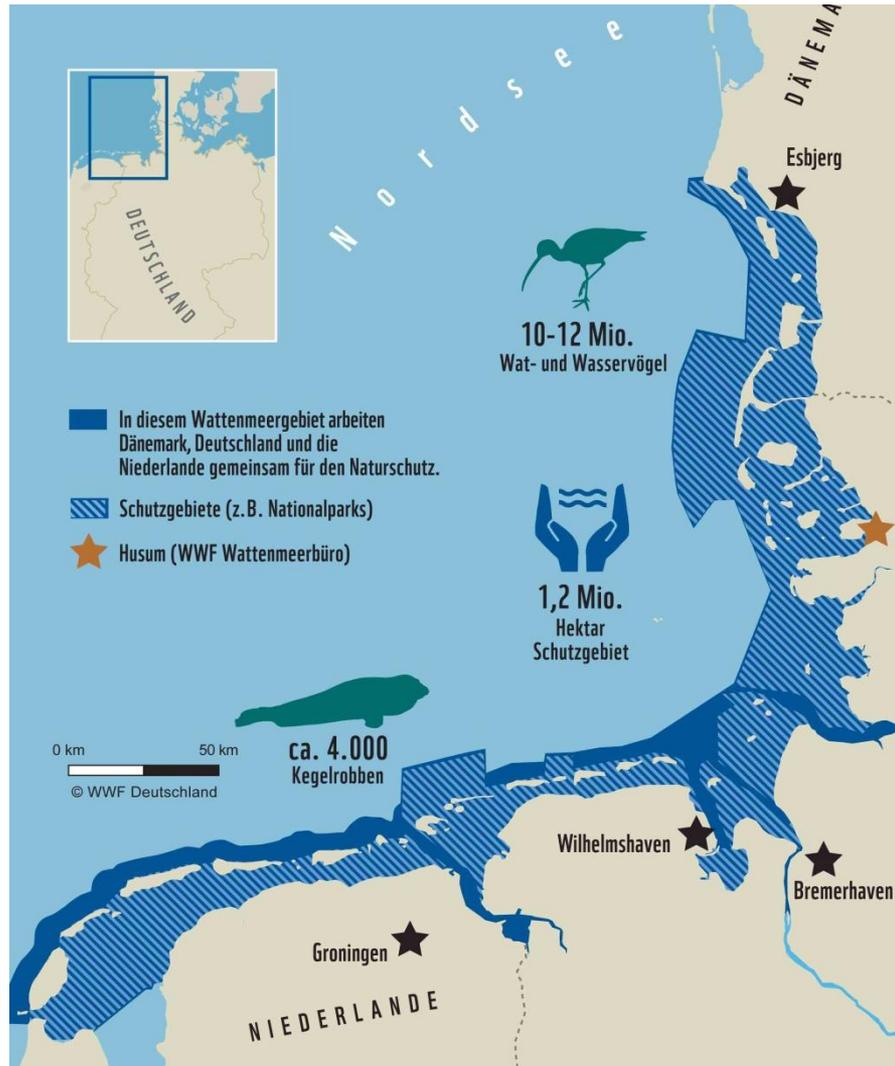




The Wadden Sea, Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site



The Wadden Sea, Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site





A few more words about UNESCO «Biosphere Reserves»

- 610 biosphere reserves (2012) in 117 countries, 12 transboundary
- established by countries and recognized under UNESCO, applications are handled through national committees
- governed by a board or a committee of relevant local and governmental stakeholders
- under national sovereign jurisdiction; administrations share experience and ideas, including via the World Network of Biosphere Reserves
- a legal mechanism is required to be in place to protect a core area or core areas of the Reserve ahead of application

