



First Steering Committee Meeting of North-East Asian Marine Protected Areas Network (NEAMPAN) of NEASPEC

19-20 March 2014, Incheon, Republic of Korea

Discussion Paper

NEASPEC member States during 2011-2013 had a series of consultations on a new programme on marine environment and, at its 18th Senior Officials Meeting in November 2013, launched the North-East Asian Marine Protected Areas Network (NEAMPAN) by adopting network's Terms of References (TOR). The TOR spells out that the Steering Committee, which consists of one representative from each member States, provides the policy and operational guidance for the NEAMPAN, and holds bi-annual meeting to plan network activities and review ongoing activities as well as network operation.

As the first meeting of the Steering Committee, the meeting is expected to make decisions on the following matters in order to facilitate detail planning of the NEAMPAN activities:

- Objectives and activity areas of the network
- Definition and selection of target MPAs
- Network membership
- Organizational and managerial structures including operation of Steering Committee, guidelines for activities, budgetary matter, coordination with partners, membership and operation of the Advisory Committee, modality of communication, etc.

1. Objectives and activities

The TOR of NEAMPAN states that the goal of the network is to establish an effective, functional representative network of MPAs in North-East Asia for conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and more efficient MPA management. Under this overall goal, TOR spells out its objectives and activity areas, which is summarized in Table 1 below.

[Table 1] Objectives and activity areas of NEAMPAN

	Objectives of the network	Activity modalities	Priority activity themes of the NEAMPAN
Ecological network	i) To strengthen roles of MPAs in conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity with aim to reach ecologically coherent network of well managed MPAs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of key marine animals, such as Spotted Seals, Black-faced Spoonbills and Sea Turtles, and their habitats
Building and sharing knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) To act as a key institutional mechanism for NEA Asian countries for sharing information and experiences on MPA management, including marine biodiversity conservation, socio-economic development, dialogue between stakeholders and local community participation iv) To promote and facilitate cooperative research and projects for improving management effectiveness of individual MPAs as well as the concerned national and local policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular network meetings, publication and internet homepage for sharing of experiences and information - Research and monitoring projects and seminars for biodiversity conservation and management improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable use of marine resources, such as aquaculture, seafood security, fish stocks restoration - Effective MPA management, such as local participation, public awareness, prevention of 'paper parks,' and MPA database - Collaboration with other relevant programmes, networks and projects in the region, such as NOWPAP, YSLME and EAAFP, etc.
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) To provide opportunities for the relevant stakeholders of the MPAs to improve their knowledge and skills in maintaining and managing MPAs as well as design and expand MPAs vi) To contribute to the national conservation policies and regional and global environmental commitments, such as biodiversity targets and sustainable development goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training courses and exchanges of MPA managers for capacity building 	
Regional cooperation	v) To promote and strengthen cooperation and partnership with other sub-regional, regional and global programmes concerning biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of marine and coastal areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular network meetings, publication and internet homepage for sharing of experiences and information - Networking with relevant regional and global mechanisms for overall objectives 	

Once the target MPAs are identified, detailed activities can be decided. In the process, it is crucial to consult with regional MPA networks and other partners for each of the activities, to utilize their experience and create synergy while avoid duplication. For instance, research and monitoring projects for biodiversity conservation and management improvement are identified as one of the activity areas; such activities may benefit from NOWPAP activities related to MPA with a specific focus on operating a database.¹

2. Definition and selection of target MPA

As discussed in the report submitted to SOM-17 (Annex), one of the first required actions in establishing an MPA network is identifying the target MPAs with a common definition of MPAs. Once the criteria are set to identify the target MPAs, main stakeholders and key issues can be identified. The definition of the target MPA and thus key stakeholders, in turn, affects membership and activities of NEAMPAN.

One of the tasks would be to agree on the scope of the target MPAs in light of the overall objectives of NEAMPAN. Focusing on MPAs with strictly defined management structure, stated objectives, or ecological features may help identifying common challenges and possible solutions of the target MPAs, while it may leave out areas which may be critical in light of ecological network of MPAs – long-term objective of NEAMPAN. On the other hand, strict definition of target MPAs may not be so critical if information sharing is the primary objective of the network. Furthermore, if ultimate objective is to form ecologically coherent and representative network of MPAs, definition of target MPAs may need to be expanded to MPAs which have not even come into existence.

Difficulty in North-East Asia arises from the dissimilar institutional settings for managing the MPAs. The purpose, characteristics, regulations, and needs of MPAs vary among different types of marine conservation areas within and across countries.² Each country in North-East Asia has its own definition of MPAs or equivalent, differentiated by the governing legislation, management bodies, and authorities overseeing the MPAs (see Table 2 below).

¹ Report of SOM-18 (NEASPEC/SOM(18)/8) dated 14 November 2013

² SOM-17 Annex

[Table 2] Types of MPAs and management authorities in ENEA

	Types of MPAs	Regulatory framework	Authorities / management
China	1. National Marine Nature Reserves (NTZ) 2. National Special Marine Protected Areas (SA) 3. National Marine Parks	Marine Environmental Protection Law of the PRC	<i>National Government</i> - Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) - State Oceanic Administration (SOA) - States Forestry Administration (SFA) - Bureau of Fisheries / Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
	4. Provincial Marine Nature Reserves (NTZ) 5. Provincial Special Marine Protected Areas (SA)		<i>Provincial government</i>
DPRK	- Seashore protected areas - Dunes protected areas Classified in the context of Natural Parks Habitat /Species Reserves, and Reserves for Resource Management		
Japan	National Parks (NTZ, BA)	National Parks Law	Ministry of Environment
	Nature Conservation Areas	Nature Conservation Law	
	Protected Waters	Fisheries Resource Protection Law	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
	No-take Zones of particular fishery resources (NTZ)	Fisheries Law	
	Voluntary No-take Zones	Self-imposed	local fishers co-operative association (FCA)
ROK	MPA status 1. Marine Wetland Area 2. Ecosystem Reserves	- Law on Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystem - Wetland Preservation Act - Marine Ecosystem Preservation and Management Act	Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs
	Protected areas and parks with no MPA status - Coastal and Marine National Parks - Fisheries Resources Protected Areas (marine Resources Conservation) - Birds Habitats - Uninhabited Islands for Special Protection		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural Heritages - Underwater Landscape Sites 		
Russian Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine and coastal protected areas (MCPA) Marine mammals protected zones (MMPZ) Specially Protected Natural Territories (SPNT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Wildlife Preservation Territories (Biosphere Reserves / National Parks) - Natural parks - State Wildlife Reserves - Nature Monuments - Dendrological Parks and Botanic Gardens - Health and Recreation Localities and Resorts 		Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology

NTZ: No take zones
BA: banned activities such as discharging pollutant, fishing, capturing coral, plants, animals, etc
SA: with Special authorization, certain level of marine exploitation is allowed

Source: document submitted to SOM 17³ and Yagi, Takagi et al. (2010)⁴

The TOR suggests that NEAMPAN should start with social or human networking, with a view to develop it into an ecologically coherent network of well-managed MPAs or representative system of MPAs in the subregion. It also envisages that at the initial stage target MPAs should be selected based on similar ecological features or management challenges, or those involved in protection of key migratory species. Thus, the criteria of target may need to be expanded according to the development of the network.

IUCN has a set of definition on MPAs while some regional MPA networks appear to have somewhat more relaxed criteria of MPAs. Some examples are briefly reviewed below, in view of social networks, for consideration of target MPAs. In general, MPAs are categorized in light of

- Areas covered (marine areas only or marine and surrounding areas)
- Stated objective of the MPAs (e.g. whether conservation is the primary objective or not)
- Currently existing MPAs versus MPAs including potential MPAs
- Official recognition
- Management status (e.g. whether any management plans are in place)
- Types of governance

³ NEASPEC Secretariat (2012), Subregional Cooperation for Strengthening Marine Protected Areas in North-East Asia, Annex document submitted to the SOM-17

⁴ Yagi, N., A. P. Takagi, et al. (2010). "Marine protected areas in Japan: Institutional background and management framework." *Marine Policy* 34(6): 1300-1306.

- Categories set by individual countries (e.g., types of activities banned / allowed)

General definition of MPAs

IUCN defines MPA as⁵;

Any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment

CBD definition of marine and coastal protected area incorporates all of the IUN categories of protected areas⁶;

Marine and coastal protected area¹ means any defined area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than is surroundings.

Areas within the marine environment include permanent shallow marine waters; sea bays; straits; lagoons; estuaries; subtidal aquatic beds (kelp beds, seagrass beds; tropical marine meadows); coral reefs; intertidal muds; sand or salt flats and marshes; deep-water coral reefs; deep-water vents; and open ocean habitats.

OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic defines its MPA as⁷;

An area within the [OSPAR] maritime area for which protective, conservation, restorative or precautionary measures, consistent with international law have been instituted for the purpose of protecting and conserving species, habitats, ecosystems or ecological processes of the marine environment" (OSPAR 03/17/1-E, Annex 9). This definition currently encompasses the full range of IUCN categories for marine protected areas (listed in IUCN, 1994) and could include areas enclosed by site based fisheries protection measures and non-extractive use areas.

Furthermore, IUCN's definition of MPAs is expanded by 6 management categories⁸ (see **Error! Reference source not found.** for details).

- Ia. Strict nature reserve
- Ib. Wilderness area
- II. National park
- III. Natural monument or feature
- IV. Habitat/species management area
- V. Protected landscape or seascape
- VI. Protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources

⁵ IUCN (1999) *Guidelines for Marine Protected Areas*.

http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/marine/marine_resources/marine_publications/?1604/Guidelines-for-Marine-Protected-Areas

⁶ (CBD, COP 7, Decision VII/5 (note 11)) <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7742>

⁷ <http://www.ospar.org>

⁸ IUCN (2012) Guidelines for Applying the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories to Marine Protected Areas, http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_capacity2/gpap_bpg/?11131/Guidelines-for-Applying-the-IUCN-Protected-Area-Management-Categories-to-Marine-Protected-Areas

Thus, the following conditions could be taken into account for the selection of target MPAs.

(1) MPA defined by its objectives

As seen above, some definition of MPAs excludes areas set aside for the purpose(s) other than protection and conservation. For instance, IUCN definition of MPAs applies only to the areas of which primary stated objective are nature conservation. Thus many of the areas which are generally considered as MPAs are not automatically classified as MPAs⁹;

OSPAR, for instance, also defines its MPAs in light of their purpose as

- *Areas for which protective, conservation, restorative or precautionary measures have been instituted for the purpose of protecting and conserving species, habitats, ecosystems or ecological processes of the marine environment (OSPAR)*¹⁰

On the other hand, some networks clearly indicate resource management as one of the key objective rather than strictly defining target areas. For instance,

- A Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) is defined as area of nearshore waters and its associated coastal and marine resources that are largely or wholly managed at a local level by the coastal communities, land-owning groups, etc., and purpose of no-take reserve set aside by the communities is typically associated with sustainability or increase of fish catch. (LMMA network)¹¹

(2) Existing versus potential MPAs

Some regional networks support establishing new MPAs. While current scope of the target MPAs of NEAMPAN is within existing MPAs, the network is envisaged to develop into an ecologically coherent network of MPAs. The objectives of NEAMPAN also include assisting stakeholders to improve

⁹ In the IUCN definition of MPAs, the following areas are not automatically classified as MPAs

- **Fishery management areas** with no wider stated conservation aims.
- Community areas managed **primarily for sustainable extraction** of marine products (e.g. coral, fish, shells, etc.).
- Marine and coastal management systems managed **primarily for tourism**, which also include areas of conservation interest.
- Wind farms and oil platforms that **incidentally help to build up biodiversity** around underwater structures and by excluding fishing and other vessels.
- Marine and coastal areas **set aside for other purposes** but which also have conservation benefit: military training areas or their buffer areas (e.g. exclusion zones); disaster mitigation (e.g. coastal defences that also harbour significant biodiversity); communications cable or pipeline protection areas; shipping lanes etc.
- Large areas (e.g., regions, provinces, countries) where certain species are protected by law **across the entire region**.

IUCN (2012)

¹⁰ OSPAR definition of MPA

¹¹ <http://www.lmannetwork.org/whatwedo/whatisanlmma>

knowledge and skills in maintaining and managing MPAs, and design and expand MPAs. That may require establishing NEW MPAs or take into consideration of existing protected areas which are not be defined as MPAs.

(3) MPA defined by institutional and managerial aspects

MPA networks indicate membership criteria such as official recognition, legal status or managerial aspects. For example, member MPA may be required to:

- be accompanied by an official recognition of boundaries and management objectives (RAMPAO)¹²;
- have legal status (decree or legislation); for community MPAs, this legal status can consist of a decision from decentralized or customary local authorities (MedPAN)¹³;
- The MPA benefits, if possible, from protective measures including one specific regulation regarding the main marine activities (professional and/or recreational fishing, underwater hunting, scuba-diving, mooring, boating, scientific research, swimming...) (MedPAN);¹⁴

In addition, concerned MPA may be required to have some management structure or plans. For instance, member MPA may be required to:

- have an operational management structure and functional (RAMPAO)¹⁵;
- have at least one management plan and / or development or multi-year business plan adopted or being finalized (MedPAN)¹⁶;
- include at least one management and/or development plan or one long-term activity plan, either approved or at least under finalization. The MPA could also only have management objectives (RAMPAO)¹⁷

(4) MPA defined by authorities administering the area

IUCN categorizes governance of MPA into 4 types;

- **Governance by government:** Federal or national ministry/agency in charge; sub-national ministry/agency in charge; government-delegated management (e.g. to NGO)

¹² Ref. RAMPAO criteria of full member

¹³ Ref. MedPAN criteria of member

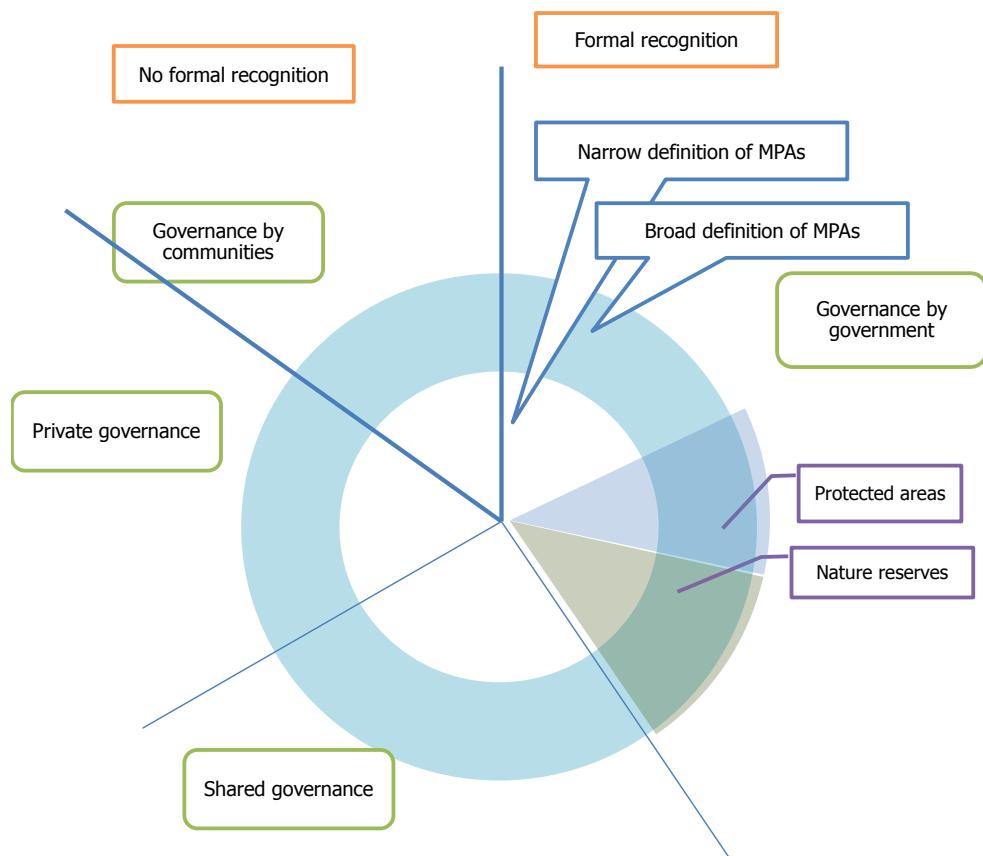
¹⁴ Ref. MedPAN criteria of full member

¹⁵ Ref. RAMPAO criteria of full member

¹⁶ Ref. MedPAN criteria of full member

¹⁷ Ref. RAMPAO criteria of full member

- **Shared governance:** Collaborative management (various degrees of influence); joint management (pluralist management board; transboundary management (various levels across international borders)
- **Private governance:** By individual owner; by non-profit organisations (NGOs, universities, cooperatives); by for-profit organisations (individuals or corporate)
- **Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities:** Indigenous peoples' conserved areas and territories; community conserved areas – declared and run by local communities



LMMA, for instance, falls under the 4th category above, as LMMA are typically characterized by local ownership, use and/or control, and in some areas follows the traditional tenure and management practices of the region¹⁸.

¹⁸ <http://www.lmmanetwork.org/whatwedo/whatisanlmma>

3. Members of the network

The TOR defines that the membership consists of management authorities of the target MPAs as well as academia, related national institutions, NGOs, international organizations and marine programmes and projects.

Forms of Membership vary across various networks. Some networks have members of wide range of stakeholders while others have more restricted members, such as government party to convention.

Broadly speaking, there are following types of membership.

- governments (e.g., OSPAR)
- membership with separate categories
 - Members (management body of MPAs, private and public bodies responsible for planning and strategies of MPA management) and partners (e.g., MedPan)
 - Full members (MPAs that met criteria) and Associate members (NGOs, CSO, research, governments, donors, any individuals) (e.g., RAMPAO)
- general
 - MPA managers, experts, and resource agencies, etc. (e.g., NAMPAN, LMMA)

Experiences of other MPA networks indicate that commitment of all network members is crucial for deciding on the form of the network and providing assistance in the successive progress of the network. At the same time, benefits for network members need to be clear.

4. Organizational / managerial structure

(1) Operation of Steering Committee

TOR defines Steering Committee as follows.

Steering Committee, which consists of one representative from each member States, provides the policy and operational guidance for the NEAMPAN. Steering Committee meetings are convened bi-annually to plan activities of the NEAMPAN and to monitor and review ongoing activities as well as network operation.

The roles and responsibilities of the Committee need to be further clarified following the overall framework given above. Draft TOR of the Steering Committee is attached as Annex for consideration by the Committee

(2) Guidelines for activities

For activities to be undertaken, in particular, if it relates to proposals that requires additional resources from the NEASPEC fund there should be agreed process of project proposal / review / approval process.

(3) Budgetary matters

Source of funding

Under the budget approved by SOM-17 for July 2013 – December 2015, \$70,000 is allocated for Marine Environment under the category “implementation of on-going activities and development of new initiatives on Marine Environment, nature. Budget allocated for intergovernmental meeting(s) / trainings includes organizational costs of Steering Committee meetings and network meetings.

Implementation of ongoing activities and development of new initiatives on Marine Environment, Nature Conservation, and Dust and Sand storms.	Marine Environment	70,000
	• Intergovernmental meeting(s)/trainings	40,000
	• Joint research	30,000

Source: NEASPEC/SOM(18)/7

Budget for any proposed activities beyond the scope of the allocated budget has to be facilitated by cash and/or in-kind contribution by the NEASPEC fund, participating members (including member governments) or/and partner institutions.

Roles and responsibilities of MPA members and SC members on budgetary matters

Given the budgetary situation above, roles and responsibilities of respective members in resource mobilization (financial resources as well as human resources) need to be discussed and agreed. The possible roles range from (i) active engagement in resource mobilization (ii) act as a focal point in resource mobilization in their own network / department / country, etc. and (iii) liaise with relevant institutions.

Monitoring and reporting of budget

NEASPEC/NEAMPAN secretariat is currently responsible for operating and monitoring the budget of core fund and reporting to the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) of NEASPEC. The operation of the overall network budget allocated by SOM and additional resources raised from donors needs to be clarified and reflected into the TOR of the Steering Committee.

(4) Coordination with partners

While networking and coordination are one of the key themes of the NEAMPAN activities, modality for coordination and collaboration with partners in individual activities need to be further discussed. In light of modalities and priority themes of activities, possible modalities of collaboration are explored below for further discussion by the Steering Committee.

[Table 3] Possible modality of coordination

<i>The priority activity themes of the NEAMPAN:</i> Activity modalities	<i>Protection of key marine animals, such as Spotted Seals, Black-faced Spoonbills and Sea Turtles, and their habitats</i>	<i>Sustainable use of marine resources, such as aquaculture, seafood security, fish stocks restoration</i>	<i>Effective MPA management, such as local participation, public awareness, prevention of 'paper parks,' and MPA database</i>	<i>Collaboration with other relevant programmes, networks and projects in the region</i>
Regular network meetings, publication and internet homepage for sharing of experiences and information	Participation of partners in the network meetings; Cross reference in the respective homepage; Sharing information on activities related to protection of key marine animals	Participation of partners in the network meetings; Cross reference in the respective homepage; Sharing information on activities related to sustainable use of marine resources	Participation of partners in the network meetings; Cross reference in the respective homepage	
Research and monitoring projects and seminars for biodiversity conservation and management improvement	Advice on the specific issues related to protection of key marine animals; resource persons to seminars	Advice on the specific issues related to sustainable use of marine resources; resource persons to seminars	Provision of access / collaboration / contribution to MPA database; resource persons to seminars	
Training courses and exchanges of MPA managers for capacity building	Co-organizing training courses; sharing course materials; sharing experiences in training courses conducted; resource persons / trainers on protection of key marine animals	Co-organizing training courses; sharing course materials; sharing experiences in training courses conducted; resource persons / trainers on sustainable use of marine resources	Co-organizing training courses; sharing course materials; sharing experiences in training courses conducted; resource persons / trainers	
Networking with relevant regional and global mechanisms for overall objectives				

(5) Membership and operation of the Advisory Committee

According to the TOR, **Advisory Committee** is to provide scientific and technical guidance and advices. Ad-hoc working groups or task forces could be established and operated, when necessary. Further clarification will be required with regards to

Members

- Selection process – clarification is required in terms of nomination, decision making body regarding the selection of members
- Selection criteria (areas of expertise) – clarification is needed for the requirement of expertise. A possible option is to identify few focus areas and identify experts for each area.
- Composition of members (academia, government officials, NGOs, etc.) – to ensure to reflect views of multi-stakeholders, a balanced composition – from various groups - may be considered.
- Representation – it is most likely that the individual member contributes in his/her own capacity, it is useful to clarify whether some members represent views and position of particular groups (for instance view of the respective government)
- Size of the committee
- Appointment terms

Roles and responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities as well as commitment expected of the Advisory Committee need to be clarified in light of the NEAMPAN activities. Types and areas of services required may vary depending on the activities. The extent of responsibilities of the member needs to be carefully considered for instance in the cases where the advisory activities require extensive time of the members.

(6) Modality for communication

Communication is crucial for effective networking. Given that NEAMPAN is expected to have multiple layers of stakeholders, in order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, common understanding on basic communication channel should be established, while it should not constrain effective communication among relevant parties.

Clarification is particularly needed regarding the communication channel with identified MPAs and their relevant stakeholders, as well as NEAMPAN members (depending on the scope of the members, there could be wide range of members).

Annex I

[DRAFT] Terms of Reference of Steering Committee

1. Membership

The Committee consists of one member and one alternate member each nominated by the respective government

2. Frequency of meetings

The Committee meetings are convened bi-annually to plan activities of the NEAMPAN

3. Reporting mechanism

The Committee reports to the Senior Officials Meeting of NEASPEC on its recommendations and matters that require attention / decision of the SOM

4. Function of the Committee

- Provides the policy and operational guidance for the NEAMPAN within the current programme agreed by SOM of NEASPEC
- Plans activities of the NEAMPAN
- Reviews and provides guidance on new activities proposed by the NEAMPAN members, in light of the current framework of programme and budget.
- Make recommendations on new programmes and budgetary matters, if required, to SOM of NEASPEC for consideration.
- Monitors and reviews ongoing activities as well as network operation
- Establish an Advisory Committee (TOR, selection criteria, selection?)

5. Responsibility of Committee Members

Liaise with relevant offices of the national government as well as targeted MPAs selected to participate in NEAMPAN activities

Annex II

Definition and Primary Objectives of IUCN Protected Area Categories

Category	Definition	Primary Objective
Ia. Strict nature reserve	<p><i>Category Ia are strictly protected areas set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological/geomorphological features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values. Such protected areas can serve as indispensable reference areas for scientific research and monitoring.</i></p>	<p>To conserve regionally, nationally or globally outstanding ecosystems, species (occurrences or aggregations) and/ or geo-diversity features: these attributes will have been formed mostly or entirely by non-human forces and will be degraded or destroyed when subjected to all but very light human impact.</p>
Ib. Wilderness area	<p><i>Category Ib protected areas are usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence, without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.</i></p>	<p>To protect the long-term ecological integrity of natural areas that are undisturbed by significant human activity, free of modern infrastructure and where natural forces and processes predominate, so that current and future generations have the opportunity to experience such areas.</p>
II. National park	<p><i>Category II protected areas are large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities.</i></p>	<p>To protect natural biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental processes, and to promote education and recreation.</p>
III. Natural monument or feature	<p><i>Category III protected areas are set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine caverns, geological feature such as a caves or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.</i></p>	<p>To protect specific outstanding natural features and their associated biodiversity and habitats.</p>
IV. Habitat/species management area	<p><i>Category IV protected areas aim to protect particular species or habitats and management reflects this priority. Many category IV protected areas will need regular, active interventions to address the</i></p>	<p>To maintain, conserve and restore species and habitats.</p>

	<i>requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.</i>	
V. Protected landscape or seascape	<i>Category V protected areas are where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value; and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.</i>	To protect and sustain important landscapes/ seascapes and the associated nature conservation and other values created by interactions with humans through traditional management practices.
VI. Protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources	<i>Category VI protected areas conserve ecosystems and habitats together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. They are generally large, with most of the area in natural condition, where a proportion is under sustainable natural resource management and where low-level non industrial use of natural resources compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims of the area.</i>	To protect natural ecosystems and use natural resources sustainably, when conservation and sustainable use can be mutually beneficial.

Source: IUCN 2012 (Dudley, 2008)