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THREATENED PROTECTED AREAS of the World

Parks without a future

LA VANDALIZACION DE DOÑANA

УНИЦИ О ПОТАПАЊУ КАЊОНА ТАРЕ
РЕДИ ЛИ ЖРТВОВАТИ
ПРАВУ ЛЕПОТИЦУ?

Visitors Overwhelming Parks in U.S.
Silence, Solitude Lost Amid Summer's Crowds and Cars

Air pollution is
ruining Eastern
forests, US acid
rain study says

Park Threatened
By Air Pollution

Game Warden Exposes Ecosystem
Murdered by rhino poachers

Turning jungle into waste
Parks on the critical list

Wilderness river a stage for coming environment
battle Refinery a threat to Kazirang



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Nature lovers, loggers await
verdict on wilderness road
Endangered Space

Report on
rainforest
sparks an
argument
Environmental protection
JOC to halt ski course
NGORONGORO

MP speaks
mismanagement

Devastated Forest
e sur la Vanoise

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THE IUCN REGISTER OF THREATENED PROTECTED AREAS OF THE WORLD

Prepared for 34th Working Session of
Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas
Perth, Australia 26 - 27 November 1990

Jim Thorsell

"The status of natural processes, ecosystems and species shall be closely monitored to enable early detection of degradation or threat, to ensure timely intervention and facilitate the evaluation of conservation policies and methods."

Extract from:
World Charter for Nature

1. Introduction

At its Working Session in Madrid in 1984, CNPPA presented its first compilation of the world's threatened protected areas. At that time, 43 sites were placed on the Register which was seen in part as an "amnesty service for endangered spaces". A press release announcing the 11 most threatened protected areas was subsequently carried by a large number of magazines, journals and newspapers. The next major update was provided at the 1988 Working Session in Costa Rica by which time the list had risen to 86 sites. Since then the list has been reviewed annually and currently stands at 91 threatened sites in 57 countries. During the same period a total of 15 sites were taken off the threatened list due to corrective actions having been taken.

The objectives of this update are to (1) outline the process for monitoring threatened sites; (2) review the 10 sites that are now proposed to be added to the list in 1990 (Annex I); and (3) present a full list of the 91 sites now on the Register (Annex II).

2. The Process of Listing

Compilation of the Threatened Register is not been carried out by systematic survey but rather by extracting information from letters and reports and asking the CNPPA network for suggestions. A preliminary list is published each September and members are given three months to review it before a final selection is made for the annual additions and deletions. The actual sequence of listing that we attempt to follow is:



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- i IUCN / WCMC receive information on a threat through its reporting network and other sources (journals, project reports, news stories)
- ii Relevant government authorities are notified and asked for further clarification if required
- iii CNPPA members, vice-chairmen, regional councillors are contacted and asked for additional information
- iv Tentative list of additions for year circulated in September CNPPA newsletter
- v If appropriate, CNPPA offers advice / assistance in averting the reported threat
- vi PADU draws information together and prepares data sheet on each threatened site
- vii Full documentation reviewed at Commission working session and/or by IUCN Secretariat
- viii Decision on whether to include the site on the list is taken
- ix Appropriate government agency notified that a particular site has been placed on the Register
- x IUCN and members publish and publicize the list
- xi Follow-up activities (awareness campaigns, project proposals) undertaken to promote and gauge effectiveness of corrective actions
- xii Request for CNPPA members to keep a watching brief on each threatened site to review status of threats and de-list as appropriate

3. The Broader Issues

Previous Commission meetings have underlined the positive benefit that such an "early warning" monitoring service provides (these are summarized in the Proceedings of the Costa Rica meeting). Despite the growing time demands to continue updating the Threatened Register, both CNPPA and PADU are still maintaining it but have limited capacity to make the process more rigorous or to do as much awareness follow-up as we would like.

Apart from our own constraints on staff resources, we are also concerned about the representativeness of the Register. Are we adequately reflecting the situation on the ground? Large areas of the world have very few sites on the Register (eastern Palearctic, Oceania, Antarctica and Australia). This is more likely due to an insufficient reporting structure than lack of threatened sites. There is thus a need to strengthen monitoring activities in certain parts of the world.

Another issue is suggested by the recognition that threats are only symptoms of underlying instabilities or inadequacies in current protected area management strategies. What is also needed is better understanding of the causal factors behind the threats including such things as the relationship of the protected area to local population or other government departments. Similarly, we know that no single protected area boundary is a sufficient one and that threats will most often come from outside the control of the park authority. In this wider context it can fairly be stated that all protected areas are under threat in one form or another. The Threatened Register, however, is most concerned with imminence and severity and thus highlights only those worst affected.

Finally, it is clear that follow-up action on the threatened list needs to accelerate. This means wider awareness and extension efforts and field studies to support corrective actions. A project concept to support further action is provided as Annex III. With CNPPA's restricted resources, it will be largely up to our partners and our voluntary network to act to promote the inviolability of their respective park systems.

Annexes

- I Threatened Protected Areas of the World
Proposed Additions for 1990
- II Register of Threatened Protected Areas of the World
(Version of October 1990)
- III Project Concept: Support For Threatened Spaces

ANNEX I

THREATENED PROTECTED AREAS OF THE WORLD

ADDITIONS FOR 1990

Following is a digest of threats to 16 sites that were approved for addition to the Register by the IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas meeting in December 1990. The List, which has been maintained since 1984, now totals 107 threatened sites located in 64 countries.

INDOMALAYA

1. Himchari National Park, Bangladesh
2. Kaziranga National Park, India
3. Gulf of Kutch Marine National Park, India
4. Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal
5. Kirthar National Park, Pakistan
6. Tubbataha National Marine Park, Philippines
7. Doi Inthanon National Park, Thailand
8. Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park, Thailand

AFROTROPICAL

9. St. Lucia Game Reserve, South Africa

PALEARCTIC

10. Pirin National Park, Bulgaria
11. Low Tatra National Park, Czechoslovakia
12. Ras Mohammed Marine National Park, Egypt
13. Ojcow National Park, Poland
14. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, United Kingdom

NEOTROPICS

15. Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, Mexico
16. Tingo Maria National Park, Peru

A. INDOMALAYA

1. Himchari National Park, Bangladesh

This park, once one of the species-rich forest remnants in the Chittagong Hills, has now been referred to as a "biodiversity-disaster area". Illegal removal of timber has scarred the hillsides and there are few remaining biological values. Forest guards are rarely seen in the area.

Sources: FAO/UNDP field report; Poush newsletter, 28 February 1990.

2. Kaziranga National Park, India

This park was previously put on the threatened list in 1987 due to threats from a proposed railway and heavy poaching of rhino. Both these threats were averted and brought under control. In January, however, plans were announced to build an oil refinery upstream from the park. Effluents would include phenolic compounds, oil and suspended solids which along with air pollutants would have serious effects on the park. A second longer term problem is the increasing flood levels on the Brahmaputra River which are recurring with greater frequency and intensity. In 1988 38 rhinos drowned in extreme floods which are thought to be exacerbated by expanding human activities in the watershed.

Sources: Oryx 23(3), The Telegraph 5 February, 1990.

3. Gulf of Kutch Marine National Park, India

Excess harvesting of mangroves, harmful fishing techniques and overgrazing of young mangroves by camels are some of the internal problems resulting in a serious decline in the natural quality of India's first marine park. External threats include increasing ship traffic and industrialisation (new thermal power station and fertiliser plant) in the surrounding gulf which is resulting in growing pollution and damage to the aquatic life in the park.

Sources: India Today 15 April 1988; Field reports; Indian National Trust.

4. Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal

A Japanese construction company has established a camp to begin work under contract with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) of a \$30 million irrigation project that will greatly affect this park. 75% of the base flow of the East Rapti River which forms the park's northern boundary would be used. Construction works inside the park would be built and a dam which would flood part of the park is also being considered. The project was initiated in 1976 when Environmental Impact Assessments were not required and Bank policy still supported this type of investment. Although small scale diversion may not be serious, the effects on the park's wetlands and microclimate are not known.

In response to an intervention from the World Heritage Committee the Government of Nepal and the ADB are now reviewing the project document.

Sources: Field report, IUCN World Heritage Monitoring report.

5. Kirthar National Park, Pakistan

Human population in this park has doubled to 20,000, mostly refugees from India. 30,000 cattle plus many more shoats and camels now graze in the park. Law enforcement is lacking as are management resources. A redefinition of boundaries is also required.

Sources: Field report; World Bank Project Report.

6. Tubbataha National Marine Park, Philippines

This once-pristine reef has lost over one-half of its coral cover over the past five years through destructive fishing methods. Use of sodium cyanide poison and explosives has reduced many coral areas to rubble. Collecting of sea turtle and sea bird eggs and removal of giant clams by migrant fishermen are gradually depleting marine resources. Impact from tourist dive boats is an additional threat.

Sources: Philippine Marine Parks Division Report 1989; Tubbataha Foundation brochure.

7. Doi Inthanon National Park, Thailand

The resident hill tribe population has increased from 1657 in 1972 to c4000 today. 15% of the park area has been cleared for cultivation of opium poppies and other crops and extensive slash and burn has resulted in watershed degradation. The park's large mammal fauna has been heavily depleted through hunting. Heavy doses of DDT and other pesticides are used by farmers resident in the central "agricultural development" area. A large radar station has been built on the summit of the peak.

Sources: Field report by UK Nature Conservancy Council, December 1989; IUCN Data Sheet.

8. Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park, Thailand

The park contains Thailand's largest remaining freshwater marshes which are gradually being converted to aquaculture development. One fifth of the park area has already been appropriated for this and other unlicensed fishpond development has destroyed other wetland habitats within the park. The Irrigation Department has constructed a public road through the park and it is also being viewed as a potential shrimp farming area. Poaching of waterbirds and growing tourism pressures are secondary threats.

Sources: Asian Wetland News 2(1), 1989; Directory of Asian Wetlands, 1989.

B. AFROTROPICAL

9. St. Lucia Game Reserve, South Africa

A private company has applied to dredge mine titanium and other heavy metals in an area of dunes on the narrow strip of land known as the Eastern Shores that divides the lake from the sea. Currently this area is not yet included in the St Lucia Nature Reserve. But the Government announced in February 1990 that this area would be incorporated in the greater St Lucia Wetland Park to be administered by the National Parks Board. The land is state-owned, but the mining company has been granted prospecting rights. The metals to be extracted are high value, low bulk and worth millions of dollars. Mining will create relatively short term

jobs in an area with few other economic possibilities. The method of mining would involve firstly stripping the vegetation - currently about one third indigenous dune forest and two thirds alien plantations - and then flooding the sand dunes, using floating dredgers to separate the metals from the sand slurry. This would involve huge quantities of water, and would destroy existing soil structures. Visual pollution of such a major industrial project including new roads, power lines and dams would be substantial.

Sources: WWF Ramsar Site Monitoring Report, June 1990; Natal Parks Board News Release, September 1989.

C. PALEARCTIC

10. Pirin National Park, Bulgaria

This World Heritage Site was previously taken off the threatened list after strict controls were placed on the expansion of new ski facilities. Now a new threat in the form of diversion of water from the Mesta River has emerged. Various dams and spillways would be constructed and the aquatic systems of the park as well as the planned Rila National Park would be radically affected. The diversion of water from south to north will also have implications on wetland systems in Greece.

Sources: New Scientist, 16 September 1989; Mimeo report from Ecoglasnost, September 1989.

11. Low Tatra National Park, Czechoslovakia

A French-Czechoslovak company (Intertour) is planning to build two new hotels and five new ski lifts in the core area of the park. This will double the visitation to this already heavily urbanised zone and very little natural landscape would remain. Forestry operations already occur over 80% of the park and a nearby cellulose plant is resulting in major air pollution.

Source: WCMC Field Report.

12. Ras Mohammed Marine National Park, Egypt

Much damage to this area is being caused by uncontrolled tourism (over-fishing, coral collecting) and littering. Now, a new visitor entrance gate and road construction too close to the reefs are having additional negative impacts. Waste dumping and oil pollution are other problems that require urgent attention.

Sources: Cairo Today, June 1989, Sinai Newsletter October 1989, Field report.

13. Ojcow National Park, Poland

As in neighbouring Czechoslovakia, Poland's forests have been drastically affected by aerial pollution. Of nine national parks in the country in the "severely threatened" category Ojcow, near Krakow is judged the worst. Over the past 90 years, 43 floral species have been extirpated in the park. 35% of current species are now endangered. SO₂ levels have reached 1500 mg/m³, 10 times as high as other protected areas along with three times the concentrations of heavy metals as other parks. Some 200 industries have a direct impact on Ojcow as well as upstream dairy farms which are causing serious water pollution. Tourist pressure is heavy (1/2 million visitors per year in the central valley) and much indiscriminate construction is being undertaken.

Sources: WCMC Field Visit, Krokonoše Conference Proceedings, June 1990.

14. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, United Kingdom

The Ministry of Defense is proposing to build a radar transmitter at a former war-time airfield in the park. The installation would be a very intrusive facility with a dozen aerials 40 m high, covering over 1.6 ha of land which would be levelled and cordoned off. Apart from the visual impact there are concerns among local people about health risks from high frequency radio waves.

Sources: Forum of National Park Chairmen Press Release, 5 July 1990; Council for National Parks, Viewpoint, Summer 1990; Pembrokeshire Against Radar Campaign (PARC) brochure; Hansard, 24 October, 1990.

D. NEOTROPICS

15. Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, Mexico

This reserve protects a part of what remains of the species-rich Selva Lacandona rainforest which is gradually being converted to other uses. The reserve itself in recent years has been entered by increasing numbers of farmers, cattle ranchers and oil exploration teams. Logging roads have opened the area to squatter settlement and the local Lacandon Indian culture is fast disappearing.

Sources: Toronto Star, 10 April 1990; Tropicus, Fall 1988; Field Report.

16. Tingo Maria National Park, Peru

Many parks in Latin America are used by illegal coca growers but Tingo Maria has been literally invaded by growers and traffickers. Much forest land has been cleared and use of herbicides and toxic chemicals used to make cocaine powder are discarded at random. Effective control by park authorities is rendered impossible.

Sources: Cocaine and Protected Areas in the Neotropics, Brochure, n.d.; WCMC Data Sheet.

Annex II

Register of Threatened Protected Areas of the World

(Version of October 1990)

This list is compiled and maintained by IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA), and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). It is certainly not exhaustive, and has not been developed by systematic survey of protected areas, but rather by extracting information from letters and reports received by IUCN, and by asking IUCN and CNPPA members for input. All information received in this way is checked with IUCN Regional Councillors and appropriate CNPPA members, who may also identify corrective actions and make other suggestions. The principle reasons for compiling the list are to: (1) raise public awareness and funds for improved conservation practices; (2) focus efforts on priority problem areas; and (3) institute a reporting system to gauge progress.

Information included on the list includes the name of the area concerned, the country (or in some cases countries) it lies within, the year the site was added to this list, and a brief note on the reasons for which it was deemed threatened.

Africa

Park System of Angola	Angola	1988	Civil war, poaching, loss of infrastructure
Central Kalahari Game Reserve	Botswana	1984	Animal migration routes adversely affected by game fences; mineral prospecting and proposed trans-Kalahari railway
Manovo-Gounda-St Floris National Park	CAR	1986	Extirpation of rhinos and poaching of 75% of elephants. Invasion by nomads from Chad and Sudan with large herds of livestock carrying bovine rinderpest
Ouadi Rime/Ouadi Achim Reserve	Chad	1984	Civil unrest
Foret du Day National Park	Djibouti	1984	Continuing degradation by livestock grazing and cutting for firewood; plans to construct houses for government officials
Simien Mountains National Park	Ethiopia	1984	Abandonment by staff in 1983 for security reasons
Impassa-Makokou Nature Reserve	Gabon	1986	Issue of logging permits, heavy poaching
Tai National Park	Ivory Coast	1984	Illegal settlement; mining; poaching

Mt. Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	Ivory Coast/Guinea	1984	Iron mine proposal, poaching; timber removal
Gorongosa National Park	Mozambique	1984	Military activities; abandonment by staff
Banhine and Zimane National Parks	Mozambique	1985	Military disturbances and heavy poaching; abandonment by staff
Gashaka-Gumti Game Reserve	Nigeria	1986	Expansion of enclaves within reserve, rampant poaching, agriculture by park staff, inadequate management resources
Kainji Lake National Park	Nigeria	1986	Poaching, unauthorised fires, domestic livestock grazing, inadequate legislation and enforcement
Niokolo-Koba National Park	Senegal	1986	Plan for construction of new road through park. Pressure from surrounding land uses and poaching
Boma National Park	Sudan	1984	Abandonment by staff due to rebel forces
Mkomazi and Umba Game Reserves	Tanzania	1984	Takeover by pastoralists; poaching (6 species extirpations)
Selous Game Reserve	Tanzania	1986	Drastic drop in rhino and elephant population due to heavy poaching

Ichkeul National Park	Tunisia	1985	Diversion of 75% of freshwater flow into wetland of park; pollution from agricultural chemicals; grazing pressures; sport hunting
Murchison Falls National Park	Uganda	1989	Re-consideration of a hydro-electric scheme which would harm the flow of Murchison Falls and effect riverine habitat
Garamba National Park	Zaire	1984	Poaching of remnant rhino population
Lochinvar and Blue Lagoon National Parks	Zambia	1984	Commercial fishing gypsum mine; military occupation; livestock; and effects of Kafue dam
Mosi-Oa-Tunya National Park	Zambia	1986	Rampant poaching, title deeds given for farming inside park

Asia

Datian Nature Reserve	China	1986	Declassification of 25% of area for cattle ranch. Wood-cutting and poaching by reserve residents
Gir National Park	India	1984	Dam; livestock
Keibai Lamjao National Park	India	1985	Habitat encroachment by villagers; siltation of wetland
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (World Heritage)	India	1989	Occupation by Bodo tribes people in ethnic unrest consequent poaching and breakdown of management
Kerinci-Seblat National Park	Indonesia	1984	Development of logging roads across the park; illegal land clearance and settlement
Kutai GR (proposed National Park)	Indonesia	1984	Proposed highway; illegal logging and settlement; quarrying; lack of management
Padang-Sugihan Wildlife Reserve	Indonesia	1985	Widespread illegal logging
Mamberamo-Foja National Park	Indonesia	1985	Oil drilling; canal dredging
Kepulauan Seribu Marine Park	Indonesia	1986	Proposed inappropriate tourism resort development; oil pollution; dynamite fishing

Gunung Niut Nature Reserve	Indonesia	1987	Encroaching settlement, over-collection of forest products, commercial logging, lack of management
Gunung Leuser National Park	Indonesia	1988	Illegal logging by military and encroachment by squatters
Tanjung Puting National Park	Indonesia	1989	Fish poaching threatens endangered dragon fish which could also lead to disturbance of orang-utan habitat
Tanimbar Islands Wildlife Reserves	Indonesia	1989	Lack of management and consequent loss of wildlife values
Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park	Japan	1985	Road construction, recreational development, water pollution, military airfield proposal
Iriomote National Park	Japan	1988	Proposed road and dam, heavy poaching
Angkor Wat National Park	Kampuchea	1985	Damage from military disturbances; lack of management presence
Mt. Apo National Park	Philippines	1984	Human settlement; removal of vegetation, road construction, uncontrolled hunting

Mt. Iglit-Baco National Park	Philippines	1988	Human settlement, domestic stock grazing
Floodplains National Park	Sri Lanka	1988	Illegal activities including brickmaking, cultivation of tobacco and other crops and housing construction
Wilpattu National Park	Sri Lanka	1989	New clearing and settlement. Park dissected by new military roads.
Yala National Park	Sri Lanka	1989	Large portions occupied by squatters, poachers, illicit cultivation, timber cutters
Thaleban National Park	Thailand	1988	Isolation of park from clearance of surrounding forests in Malaysia

Australia and the Pacific

Hammersley Range National Park	Australia	1985	Gold mining and mineral exploration within park
Rapa-Nui (Easter Island) National Park	Chile	1985	proposed Club Med development
Ngerukewid Reserve	Palau	1985	Dynamiting of coral reefs; extirpation of dugong population; poaching of turtle eggs and coconut crabs

Europe

Danube R. Nature Reserves (7)	Czechoslovakia/ Hungary	1988	Loss of wetlands and riverine forests due to proposed construction of dams
Krkonoše National Park	Czechoslovakia	1984	Air pollution
Vanoise National Park	France	1984	Hydro development, Winter Olympic games
Mikra Prespa National Park	Greece	1987	Irrigation and fish hatchery construction, proposed dam
Pindos National Park	Greece	1987	Uncontrolled domestic stock grazing, proposed dam and forestry in the park
Shedegan Marsh Ramsar Site	Iran	1987	Military activities and effects of irrigation projects
Lake Hamoun Ramsar Site	Iran	1987	Construction of dams in Afghanistan, and drying up of the marsh
Mt Meron Nature Reserve	Israel	1987	Illegal tree felling, change in legal status
Stelvio National Park	Italy	1986	Provincial authorities propose 50% reduction in size to allow additional forestry and hunting activities

Hardangervidda National Park	Norway	1986	Uncontrolled motorised traffic, road and cottage development, inadequate supervision, legal claims, acid rain
Pieniny National Park	Poland/Czechoslovakia	1988	Proposed dam
Peneda-Geres National Park	Portugal	1985	autoroute construction, proposed dams, wildfires, lack of management presence
Rosca-Letea Biosphere Reserve	Romania	1986	Hunting of pelicans by local fishermen, agricultural development plans for Danube Delta, water pollution
Donana National Park	Spain	1986	Diversion of water (wells) outside park for tourism and irrigation; pesticide pollution
Tablas de Daimel National Park	Spain	1985	Aquifer depletion for irrigation and water diversion
Dneprovsko-Teterevskoe Nature Hunting Res.	USSR	1986	Partly within zone A (total evacuation) of Chernobyl accident site

Latin America

Iguazu National Park	Argentina	1986	Transfer of lands within park to local government for development purposes
Los Glaciares National Park	Argentina	1986	Construction of new settlement. Proposed excisions and hydro dam development
The entire National Park system	Bolivia	1984	Lack of funds; equipment; management presence and enforcement
Amazonia National Park	Brazil	1984	Lack of funds and personnel; gold prospecting; proposal to open a calcium mine
Araguia National Park	Brazil	1984	Road construction
Pantanal Matogrossense National Park	Brazil	1988	Heavy poaching from Paraguay and Bolivia, insufficient management resources
Pico da Neblina National Park	Brazil	1988	Gold mining, proposed forestry and mineral extraction
Rio Trombetas Biological Reserve	Brazil	1984	Proposed dam on the Trombetas River
Juan Fernandez National Park	Chile	1984	Introduced plants and animals; erosion caused by livestock grazing

Lauca National Park	Chile	1985	Mining proposal
La Macarena National Park	Colombia	1988	Narcotic plant plantations in park
Paramillo National Park	Colombia	1987	Proposed dam construction
Barra del Colorado NWR	Costa Rica	1988	Influx of refugees from Nicaragua, squatters, illegal road construction, lack of management
Yasuni National Park	Ecuador	1987	Oil drilling on park boundary, river pollution
Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve	Honduras	1984	Resettlement of Miskito Indians on the borders of buffer zone; possible construction of a military road; plundering of archaeological remains; timber extraction
Montego Bay Marine Park	Jamaica	1984	No management presence; coral collection and overfishing; anchor damage; pollution
Darien National Park	Panama	1984	Road construction, squatters
Paracas National Reserve	Peru	1986	Proposed size reduction to exclude development zone
Laguna de Tacarigua National Park	Venezuela	1984	Siltation due to river canalisation and artificial opening of lagoon mouth; illegal grazing and hunting

North America

Forillon National Park	Canada	1986	Air pollution, acid rain having severe effects on lakes and forests
Lady Evelyn-Smooth Water Canada PP	Canada	1986	Wilderness values to be compromised by expansion of logging activities and road construction in buffer zone
Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge	USA	1986	Intensive recreational use by beach users, off-road vehicles, road development, and parking lot construction is destroying habitat and seriously impacting threatened piping plover, shorebird, tern and waterfowl use of the refuge
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area & Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	USA	1984	Acid rain pollution
Everglades National Park	USA	1989	Adverse impacts of alteration of water quality and quantity from agricultural practices and urban encroachment
John Pennecamp Coral Reef State Park & Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary	USA	1984	Dredging and construction adjacent to reef; sewage and pollution

Katmai National Park	USA	1989	Ongoing negative impact of Alaskan oil spill on coastal and marine environment and consequences on wildlife from bears to eagles; major loss of unresearched archaeological sites
Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge	USA	1985	Selenium poisoning and pollution from agricultural sources
Walden Pond	USA	1989	Overuse (highest urine count of any waterbody in Massachusetts) and major building developments nearby threaten integrity of Henry David Thoreau's meditative site

Sites removed from the list during 1985:

Manas Wildlife Sanctuary/Tiger Reserve
Wood Buffalo National Park
Silent Valley National Park
Durmitor National Park

Bhutan/India
Canada
India
Yugoslavia

1984
1984
1984
1984

Threat Cancelled or Averted:

Dam construction in Bhutan
Hydro dam proposal
Hydro Development
Upstream pollution; dam
proposal

Sites removed from the list during 1986:

Pirin National Park
Benoue National Park
Corcovado National Park
Morne Trois Pitons National Park
Lake Malawi National Park
Klias National Park
Sierre Madre Mts. Reserve
Dungeness SSSI

Bulgaria
Cameroon
Costa Rica
Dominica
Malawi
Malaysia (Sabah)
Mexico
UK

1985
1985
1984
1985
1985
1984
1985
1985

Major new ski resort
development within the park
Dam construction and
transmigration
Invasion by gold panners
Construction of military firing
range inside park
Proposed introduction of exotic
fish species
Degazettment in 1981 and
transfer to extractive use
Logging proposal, winter range
of monarch butterfly
Proposed construction site for
Channel crossing

Sites removed from the list during 1987:

St. Matthew Island NWR
Wrangell/St. Elias National Park
Manu National Park
Taman Nagara National Park

USA
USA
Peru
Malaysia

1984
1984
1984
1986

Oil exploration and development
Downgrade of status to allow
hunting
Roads, settlement, prospecting,
canal construction
Proposed road construction

Sites removed from the list during 1988:

Cape Tribulation National Park
Fernando de Noronha Proposed MNP

Australia
Brazil

1984
1986

Threat Cancelled or Averted:

Road construction
Expansion of military
facilities, siltation of reef
due to land erosion

Djoudj NP
Ngorongoro CA
Fu Tien NR and Mai Po Nature Reserve

Senegal
Tanzania
China/Hong Kong

1984
1984
1987

Radical change in water regime
Inadequate management resources
Effects of proposed new airport
and waste disposal infill

Kaziranga National Park

India

1987

Proposed railway and need for
buffer zone

Thung Yai & Huai Kha Khaeng WSs
Ia Amistad/Talamanca National Park
Huascarán National Park

Thailand
Costa Rica
Peru

1984
1984
1987

Nam Choan hydro dam proposal
Pipeline and road construction
Road construction, change in
legal control

Sites removed from the list during 1989:

Bokaak Atoll Reserve

Marshall Islands

1988

Proposal to dump 3-5 million
tons of solid waste from
mainland USA in the lagoon

Makgadikgadi Pan Game Reserve

Botswana

1985

Similar problems as Central
Kalahari Game Reserve with
fence construction and
disruption of migratory game
routes

Shimba Hills National Reserve

Kenya

1985

Poaching of sable and roan
antelope; illegal removal of
forests and management neglect

Pollas Ounastrunturi National Park

Finland

1987

Downhill ski development
proposal

Sites removed from the list during 1990:

Gir National Park

India

1984

Kaieteur National Park

Guyana

1984

Threat Cancelled or Averted:

Dam; livestock

Closure by military for private
hunting

ANNEX III

PROJECT CONCEPT

Title: Monitoring the Status of the World's Protected Areas

Implementing Organizations: IUCN Commission on National Parks & Protected Areas (CNPPA)
WCMC Protected Areas Data Unit

Project submitted by: IUCN Commission on National Parks & Protected Areas (J.Thorsell)
WCMC Protected Areas Data Unit (J. Harrison)

Date of submission: October 1990

Duration of project: Continuing

Cost of project: \$ 300,000 per annum

Abstract:

Protected areas form a key part of any strategy for the conservation of biological diversity, not only providing reservoirs for the safeguarding of many species and ecosystems, but also providing a range of goods and services important to local communities. As a result, there is already an extensive network of protected areas around the world, with more than 5,000 reserves covering over 5 million square kilometers.

However, designation of an area alone does not necessarily safeguard the integrity of that area nor its intrinsic value, and many areas that are legally designated are currently under threat - particularly in the biologically diverse tropics. Such areas need urgent and collective action to ensure that they can avoid the immediate consequences of such threats, maintain their biological integrity and continue to provide values and services. This project would support a full time protected area monitoring officer who would set up a system to monitor conditions in protected areas and promote follow-up action for those sites considered threatened.

Objectives:

In order to establish a monitoring system, it is first essential that information is available. One must identify those sites that are threatened, what the source of the threat is, the degree of threat, and how the threat and its effects are changing with time. Once that information is available it must be translated into action plans and project activities that can deal positively with resolving management problems.

The objectives of this proposal then are:

1. to support and strengthen IUCN / WCMC activities in collection, management and dissemination of information on threatened protected areas,
2. to implement a systematic monitoring system to gauge progress; and
3. to undertake follow-up actions to assist in averting and alleviating threats at selected sites.

Background:

In 1984, CNPPA prepared a List of Threatened Protected Areas, primarily in order to focus attention on the threats to the world's protected area systems and to foster remedial action. Since then the list has been added to each year, and currently totals 91 sites in 54 countries. In two countries the threats are so pervasive that the complete national park system has been listed.

Although fairly low key, and largely based on value judgements, the actual process of listing a site has shown positive benefits in a number of cases. A post-audit of the first four years of the project was prepared in early 1988, and discussed with protected areas managers. The listing process was seen by professionals in the field as being very useful, and a contributory factor to the removal or alleviation of threats. In fact 31 sites have been removed from the list since the project was started in 1984 as corrective actions were taken.

While the first review and listing was done in a systematic way (with initial support from UNEP), it was acknowledged that the resulting list was incomplete and that a continuing effort to maintain the register of sites would be required. Listing of sites has continued, but funding has been minimal, and listing has been done as an ad hoc activity rather than on a systematic basis. While this has been shown to be an effective approach, and all listed sites are certainly threatened, there will be other threatened sites which do not currently get listed. A more concerted effort is needed to ensure that "parks in peril" worldwide are identified and given support.

Project Activities:

Three main activities are envisioned:

A. Information capture and management

There is a clear need to reinforce the identifying and listing of threatened sites to provide more effective support to an "amnesty service" for protected areas. It is proposed that this should be done through :

- Development and dissemination of clear guidelines for the identification of sites under threat, and for classification/quantification of that threat.
- Improvement of networks for collection of information on sites under threat including greater involvement of CNPPA members and IUCN Regional offices.
- Introduction of a more rigorous monitoring procedure to follow up notification of threat.
- Regular follow-up to reassess the threat to an area and its effect.

B. Information dissemination

The register of sites currently produced has already proved useful, but is not widely available. It is essential that more information on threatened sites, and on the threats which sites face, reaches those who might use it to bring about change. It is proposed that this should be done through:

- Periodic publication and wide circulation of the list of threatened sites (with maps as appropriate).
- Analysis of the root causes of threats for publication in professional journals.
- Preparation of standard format documentation on threatened sites with particular emphasis on potential alleviating measures.
- Preparation of an annual illustrated report on threatened protected areas for public dissemination and follow-up action by IUCN members.

C. Follow-up action

Practical on-the-ground activities to design corrective actions would include:

- Preparation of project proposals that would lead to more effective management of threatened sites for funding by donors.
- Formulation of interventions to be sent to governments, donors, development banks, NGO's, etc. to lobby for improved conservation.
- Providing specific advice on how to resolve threats to governments, World Heritage and MAB Committees, and when appropriate, private developers.
- Promoting national level monitoring programmes and surveys of threatened areas and measures for reduction.

Budget (Annual estimate)

	\$
a. Project coordinator (salary, expenses, secretary)	150,000
b. Data and information management	50,000
c. Regional office support	50,000
d. Promotion and Publications	<u>50,000</u>
Total	\$ 300,000



