



What to expect from the new Lofotodden National Park, and what could be learned from other protected areas for the further development around the Lofoten?

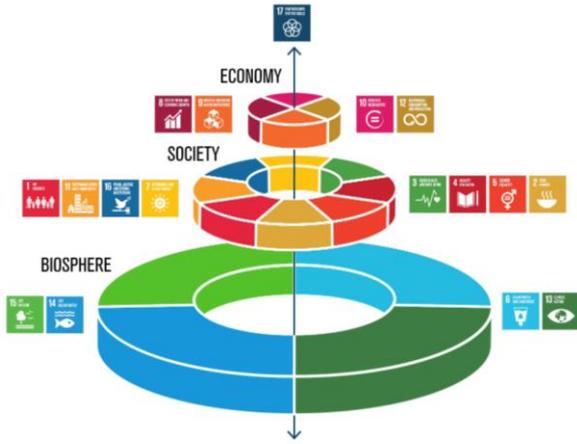
What is LT&C and what do we want to achieve with the workshop?

The 17 SDGs and the Potential of Tourism to support all of them

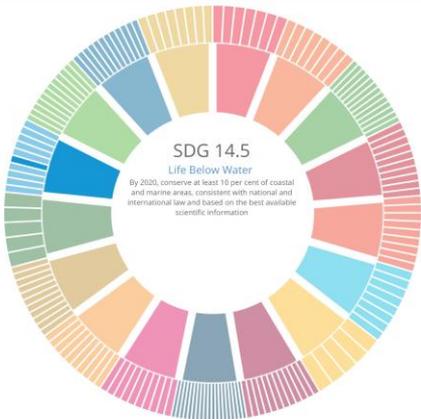




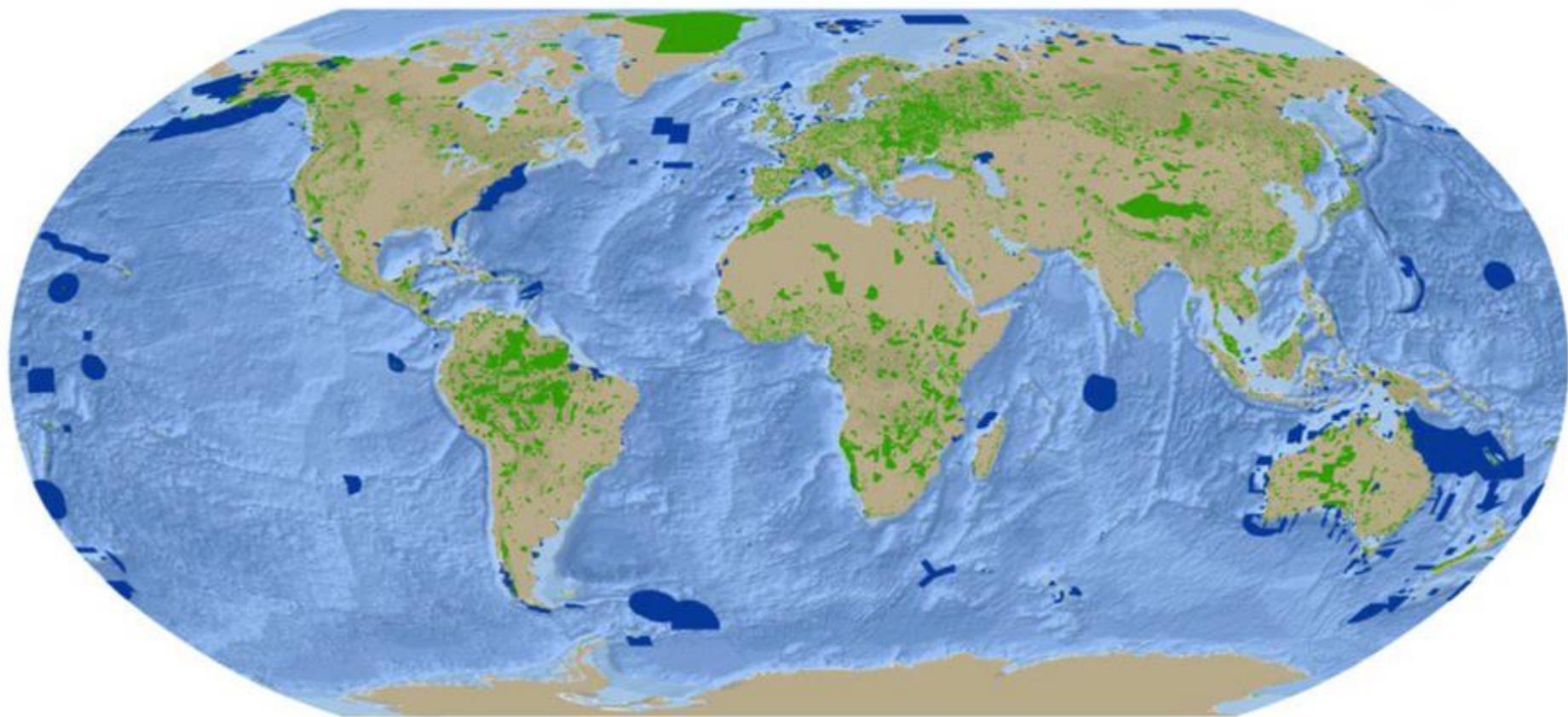
The Global Goals and our focus



“ 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas (...) conserved and effectively managed ”
 CBD Aichi 2020 Target 11



Protected Areas of the world



Source: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2016). The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], June 2016, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at www.protectedplanet.net

How to tackle these Challenges ?



Only **4% marine protected areas** reached, far away from 2020 target of **10%**



Many existing national parks are just **“paper parks”**



30\$ billion/a for managing effectively a global network of national parks (**0.4%** of the World's Tourism turnover!)



National Parks generate globally over **US\$600 billion** each year while **only 2%** of this figure is **reinvested** in the safeguarding of their future



1. Boundary Waters



2. California



3. Delaware Bay



4. Galápagos Islands



5. Napo Wildlife Center



6. Madidi National Park



7. South Georgia



8. Svalbard



9. Wadden Sea



10. Königsstuhl Center



11. Tree Top Walks



12. Wild Jordan



13. Virunga National Park



14. Red Rocks, Rwanda



15. Basecamp Masai Mara



16. Friends of Karura



17. Chumbe Island



18. Kariba REDD+



19. Namibia



20. South Africa Parks



21. Dyer Island



22. Chitwan



23. Seychelles



24. Antarctica



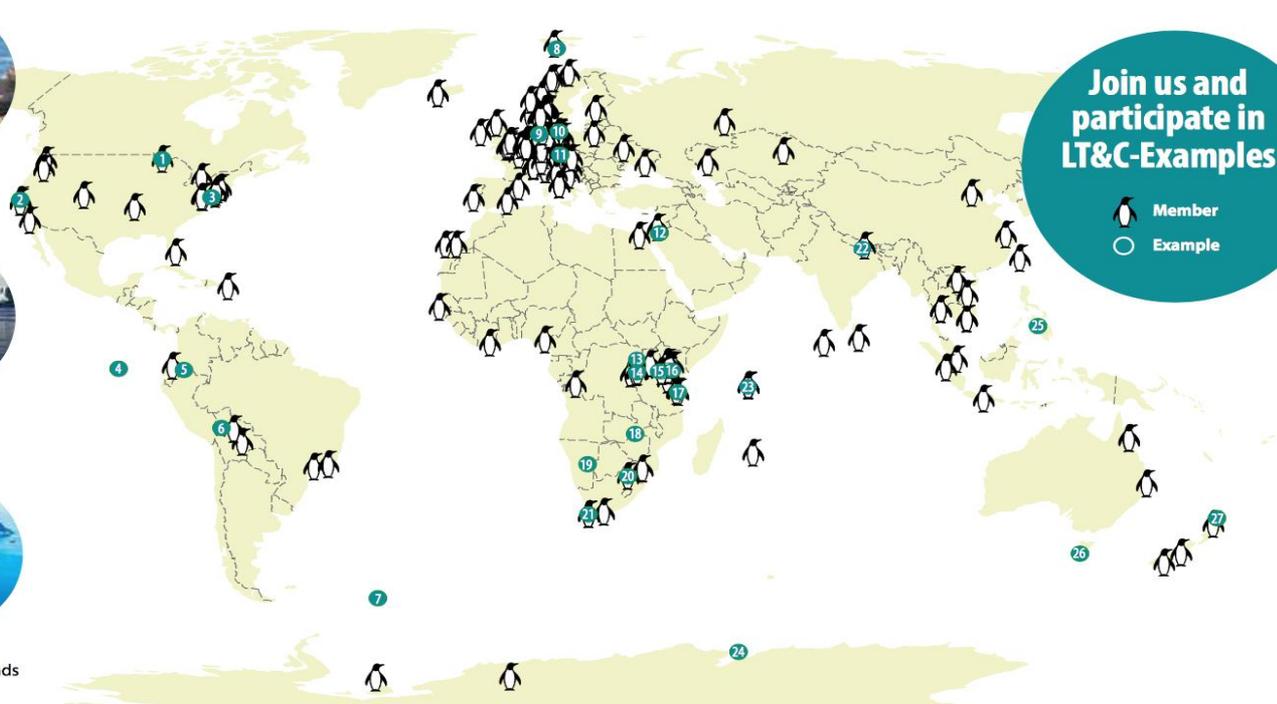
25. Apo Island



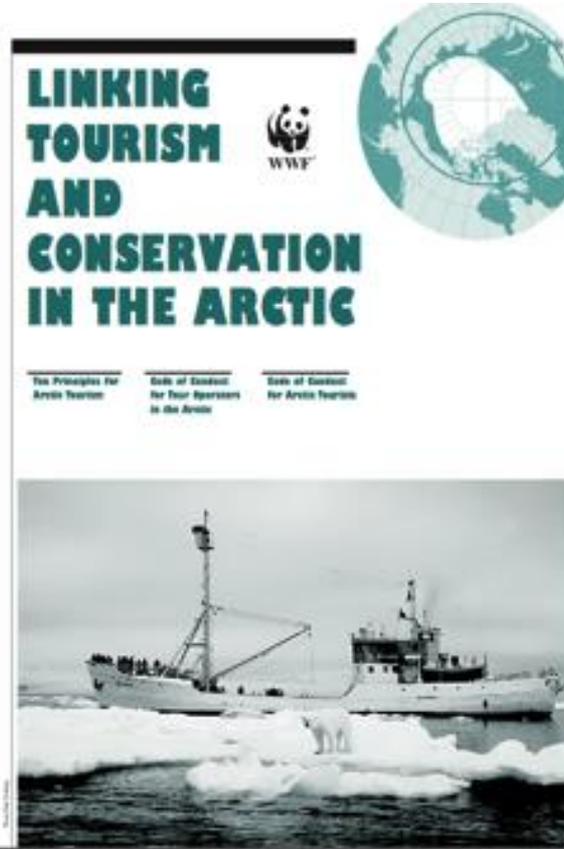
26. Tasmania



27. Poor Knights Islands



LT&C-Example Svalbard: political success achieved by cooperation of conservation NGOs and tour companies



LT&C-Example Svalbard



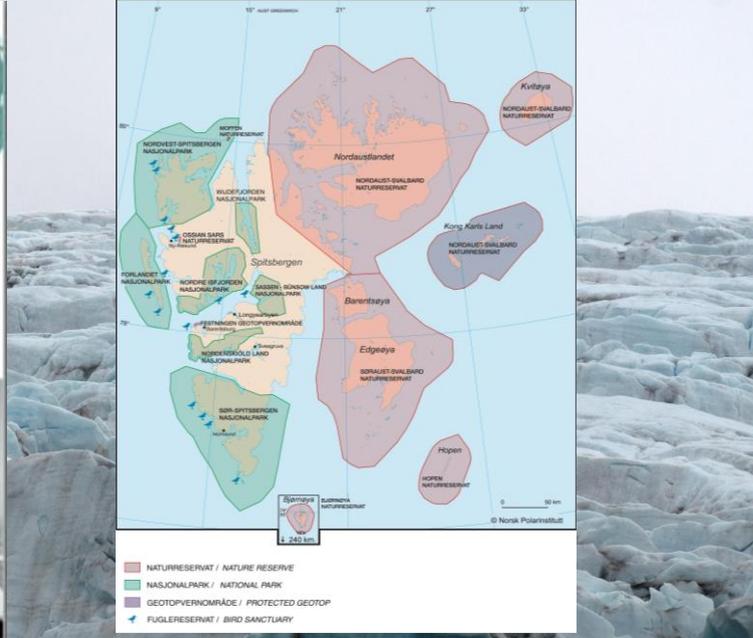
LINKING TOURISM AND CONSERVATION IN THE ARCTIC

WWF

Two Principles for Arctic Tourism

Scale of Impact for Tour Operators in the Arctic

Scale of Impact for Arctic Tourism



Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators **AECO**



LT&C-Example Wadden Sea: achieved by educating and demonstrating on site values of nature to millions of tourists





East Atlantic Flyway of Coastal Birds



Protected birds need protected wetlands!

The Wadden Sea at the Southern North Sea Coast is an extremely important area for birds. About 10 million coastal waterbirds such as waders, geese, ducks, gulls and terns come to stay here, feeding on the rich resources of invertebrates and plants or bird fats and submersives. Many of these birds also breed in the Wadden Sea, but most migrate to breeding areas in large parts of the Arctic, ranging from northern Siberia to northeastern Canada. Many spend the winter along the African Coast, such as the Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania.

Being the most important staging site for coastal birds on the East Atlantic Flyway the Wadden Sea is protected in Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. In 2009 it was designated as World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

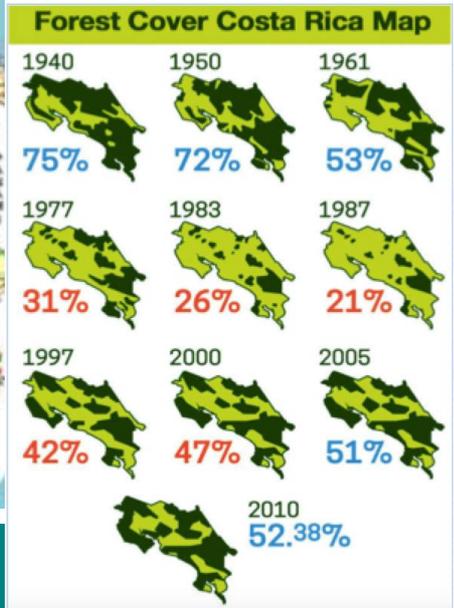


WORLD HERITAGE TEACHING KIT

Sustainable tourism in the Wadden Sea



LT&C Example Costa Rica: a whole country links Tourism & Conservation and produces leading examples of increasing conservation and ecotourism values



IUCN provides international definitions for Protected Areas



Category Ia: Strict Nature Reserve

Category Ib: Wilderness Area

Category II: National Park

Category III: Natural Monument or Feature

Category IV: Habitat/Species Management Area

Category V: Protected Landscape/Seascape

Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources



IUCN National Park Definition

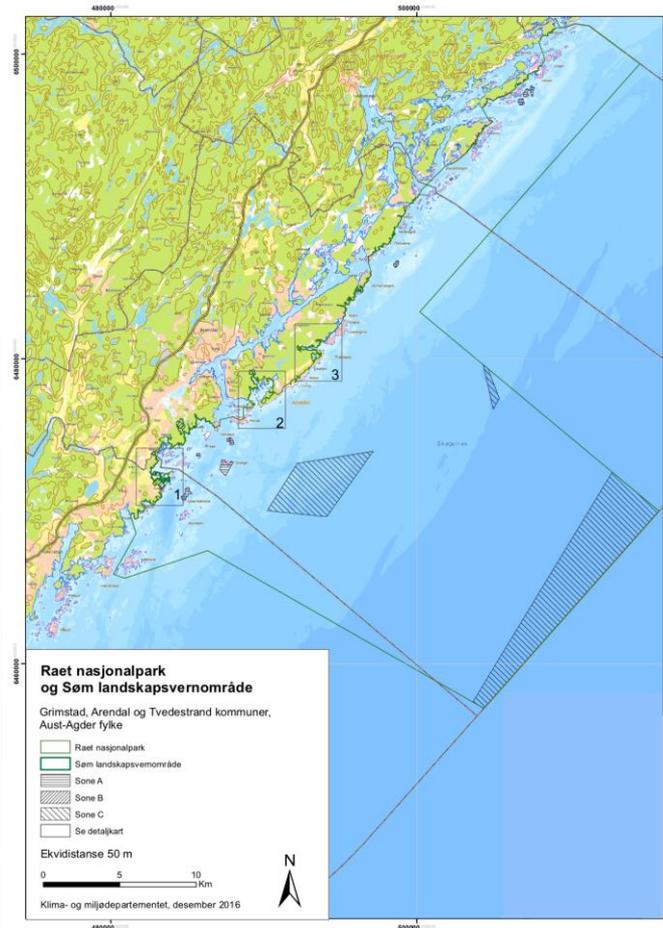


Large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities.

Primary objective

To protect natural biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental processes, and to promote education and recreation.

Question 1: Are there common issues to be exchanged with other new NPs, such as Raet ?



Question 2: What about the other discussions about nature protection in the Lofoten area?



Folkeaksjonen
OLJEFRITT
LOFOTEN, VESTERÅLEN OG SENJA

FAKTA
Her finner du fakta om hav, olje, fisk og annet relatert til saken og aksjonen

STØTT FOLKEAKSJONEN
Det er flere måter du kan bidra på i arbeidet for et oljefritt Lofoten, Vesterålen og Senja.

KONTAKT
Ta kontakt med oss i Folkeaksjonen om du lurer på noe eller ønsker å bidra i kampen for oljefrie havområder.

HVA SKJER?
Folkeaksjonen har mange arrangementer på plakaten. Se hva, når og hvor her.

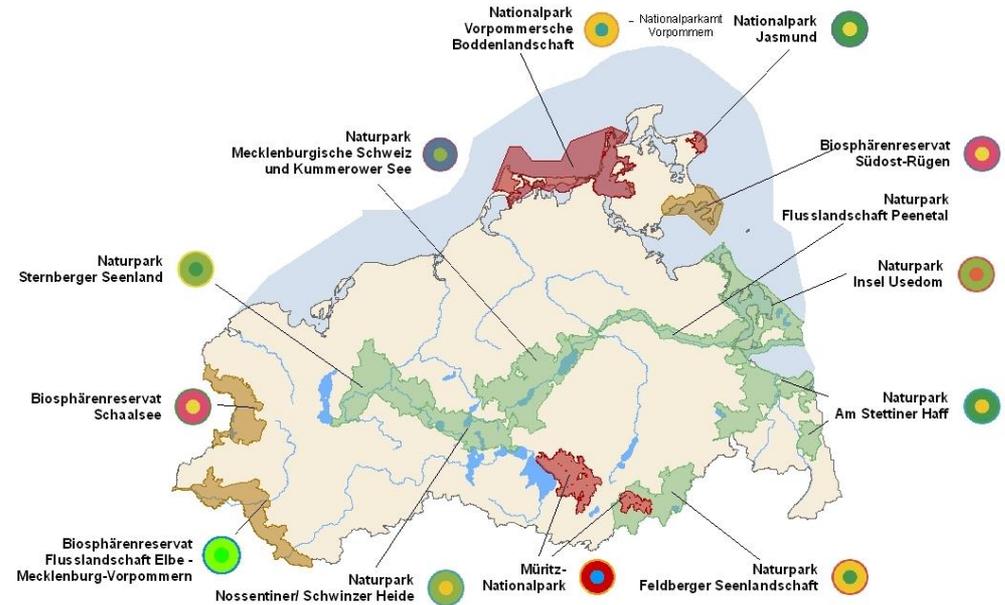
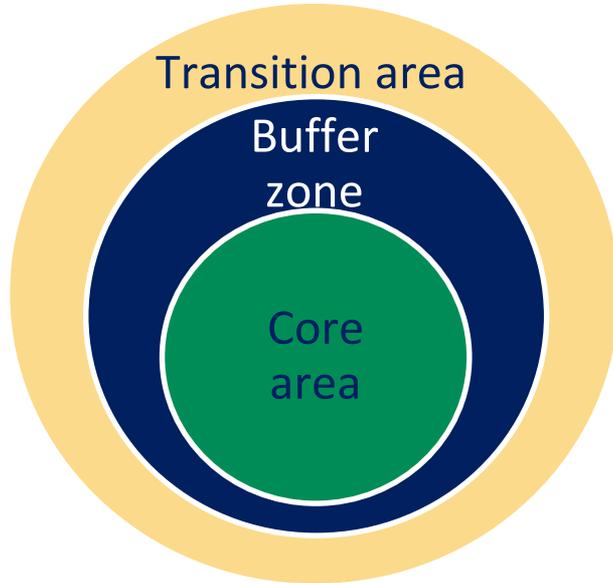


Utsikt over Svolvær i Lofoten. Arkivfoto: Marianne Lovland / NTB scanpix
LOVLAND, MARIANNE / NTB SCANPIX

Ap-kompromiss: Vil verne deler av Lofoten



Question 3: Has ever some one thought about a Biosphere Reserve ?



Example of different types of large protected areas established in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern/Germany

Vision : We can profile Lofoten globally as LT&C-Example



Because the local tourism business is actively and politically supporting a larger protected area system around the Lofoten

What if Tourism could set the Example for protecting Nature?

