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هيئة تحرير
مجلة التربوي

- المجلة ترحب بما يرد عليها من أبحاث وعلى استعداد لنشرها بعد التحكيم .
 - المجلة تحترم كل الاحترام آراء المحكمين وتعمل بمقتضاها .
 - كافة الآراء والأفكار المنشورة تعبر عن آراء أصحابها ولا تتحمل المجلة تبعاتها .
 - يتحمل الباحث مسؤولية الأمانة العلمية وهو المسؤول عما ينشر له .
 - البحوث المقدمة للنشر لا ترد لأصحابها نشرت أو لم تنشر .
- (حقوق الطبع محفوظة للكلية)



ضوابط النشر:

- يشترط في البحوث العلمية المقدمة للنشر أن يراعى فيها ما يأتي :
- أصول البحث العلمي وقواعده .
 - ألا تكون المادة العلمية قد سبق نشرها أو كانت جزءا من رسالة علمية .
 - يرفق بالبحث تزكية لغوية وفق أنموذج معد .
 - تعدل البحوث المقبولة وتصحح وفق ما يراه المحكمون .
 - التزام الباحث بالضوابط التي وضعتها المجلة من عدد الصفحات ، ونوع الخط ورقمه ، والفترات الزمنية الممنوحة للتعديل ، وما يستجد من ضوابط تضعها المجلة مستقبلا .

تنبيهات :

- للمجلة الحق في تعديل البحث أو طلب تعديله أو رفضه .
- يخضع البحث في النشر لأولويات المجلة وسياستها .
- البحوث المنشورة تعبر عن وجهة نظر أصحابها ، ولا تعبر عن وجهة نظر المجلة .

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Integrated Protected Areas

Alhusein M. Ezarzah¹, Aisha S. M. Amer², Adel D. El werfalyi³, Khalil Salem Abulsba⁴,
Mufidah Alarabi Zagloom⁵

Faculty of Education Gasser Ben Gesher, Department of Biology, Tripoli University^{1,2}
Faculty of Arts and Science Musallata, Department of Biology, El-Mergeb University³
Faculty of Science Al-Khums, Department of Biology, El-Mergeb University⁴
Faculty of Education Al-Khums, Department of Biology, El-Mergeb University⁴
Zarzhe@ Yahoo.Com¹

Abstract:

The protected areas are the cornerstones of protecting the biodiversity and natural resources from potential extinction due to either overexploitation or due to (delete) the effects of climate change. Climate change and population explosion remain the most critical threats to the future of biodiversity. Today, with climate worsening and the global population growing rapidly, the biodiversity future continues to become uncertain. In the recent past, the protection of natural reserves has become a global assignment in recent years (delete). The international organizations have continued to pressure the governments to enact measures to protect the natural reserves whose future is threatened by uncontrolled and unregulated use. Indeed, significant progress has been achieved in the protection of natural reserves in different parts of the globe. The European Union has a guiding action plan to follow to reach certain projections. A study by the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) 2010 showed that at least 13% of the global land surface and 4% of the marine areas are categorized as protected areas. The Aichi Biodiversity Target11 seeks to establish at least 17 percent of the global terrestrial and 10 percent of marine and coast areas as a protected area by 2020. More actions are needed to halt the loss of biodiversity as current actions are not yet strong enough to achieve the desired standards.

Keywords: *Natural reserves, protected area, biodiversity*

Introduction:

The protected area is a common terminology in the field of biodiversity. These areas remain the cornerstone in the protection and conservation of biodiversity in the wake of growing pressure on natural resources. Therefore, the protected areas represent actions taken to conserve the endangered, scanty, and diminishing biodiversity or natural resources of great economic and cultural



importance to the society and global community at large. Without creating protected areas and natural reserves, the future of some species such as the white rhino remains doubtful. Therefore, protected areas remain the best hope for conserving the environment: ecosystems, species, and habitats. The world is experiencing significant biodiversity loss and if nothing is done, most species will become extinct and will remain popular in written sources. The World Summit on Sustainable Development has continued to pressure the world communities to put in places actions and mechanisms to protect the natural resources and biodiversity for future needs. The (delete) Integrated Protection means using different methods to protect the natural resources from unsustainable uses leading to their extinction. In most cases, the integrated natural reserve protection takes three major aspects including theory practice, community-based protection, and identification of priorities for management. The protected areas are designated as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, marine parks, national reserves, and conservancies.

Therefore, given the importance of this global concern, this study aims to shed some light on what has been achieved during the past twenty years. First, to make it easier for those interested in obtaining up-to-date information. Secondly, to clarify the depth of the gap between organizations and bodies specialized in preserving the environment.

Methods and Materials:

The methodology used for this study was a literature review. A detailed meta-analysis of articles on integrated protection of natural reserve was conducted to analyse the content of the literature materials published within the last 20 years. Keywords such as *Integrated Protection of natural reserves, protection of endangered species, protection of integrated areas, conservation of biodiversity, were used to search research materials, global progress on the protection of biodiversity, and global efforts on the management of protected areas* were used to gather research materials. The variation of keywords was to increase the search results. Only materials published within the last 20 years were considered for analysis (delete).



The table below is a summary of the criteria used to select the research materials.

Search Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Literature must be published between 2000-2019	Any literature material outside the time frame. Also, literature without a date of publication was disregarded.
Peer-reviewed articles, case studies, and environmental reports published by environmental organizations	Content on personal blogs, diaries, personal opinions, social networks, and social media websites
Research material is written in the English language alone	Literature materials are written in other languages and translated
Broad literature. Not limited to one geographical region or country	Literature whose source is not known or where it was done
Literature with known authors.	Literature without authors

Results:

The literature analysis has revealed that there have been efforts by the global community to protect the natural reserves. Indeed, there is a commitment to increase the coverage of protected areas in the coming years. In 2001, the European Union committed itself to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and laid out the actions that 28 member states were to implement to achieve sustainable development strategy by 2010 as far as biodiversity management is concerned (Naro-Macielet *al.* 2009; CBD 2010; Zenda *et al.*, 2015). These countries did well although there are things yet to be done by all countries. For example, Italy has more than 10% (2.9 million hectares) of its territory designated as protected areas. In France, the protected areas constitute a (delete) 20% of the metropolitan France (Zenda *et al.* 2015).

In Thailand, the government has made significant development in establishing and maintaining the protected areas. By 2005, Thailand had 103 national parks and 56 wildlife sanctuaries. The national parks cover an estimated area of 5.5 million hectares and 3.6 million hectares of wildlife sanctuaries. Every year, the Thai government spends not less than 150 million dollars to maintain national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. In Madagascar, the country Protected Areas fell under the IUCN categories I, II and IV in 2005. Research shows that the country is targeting to establish categories V and VI on its verge to open up more land and natural resources for sustainable use and development. Research shows that in 2009, the government of Canada increased the size of the Nahanni National



Park Reserve by six-fold. It was increased to an area of 5000km² to 30 000 km² (Zendaet al. 2015). This section has sampled the global development in the protection of natural reserves or rather protected areas.

Over the last few decades, the numbers (delete) of protected areas have been increasing steadily. (Zendaet al. 2015) state that global protected areas cover 12 percent of the world's land surface. Another study by the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) 2010 showed that 13% of the global land surface and 4% of the marine areas are categorized as protected areas. In 2017, 15% of the global land surface was marked as a protected area. The Convention of Biodiversity (CBD) 2010 showed that at least 46% of the countries who are members of COP (Conference of the Parties) had made significant progress in the establishment and strengthening of the Protected Areas national systems (World Bank 2010). Another 55% of the countries reported having completed the ecological gap assessment and are ready to move to the next step of implementation (CBD 2010). For example, Jamaica has put a plan to establish a marine protected area that is comprehensive and representative. It seeks to increase marine protection from the current 10% to more than 15% in the coming years. The marine will accommodate species, ecosystems, communities, and will be used to provide inland conservation and sustainable planning and development (CBD 2010). The table below shows the global protected areas change between December 2016 and December 2017. On average the protected areas increased tremendously in one year. Ocean protected areas increased from 5.12% to 6.96% while the Land is increased 14.8% to 15% (Protectedplanet.net 2018)

Table 1. The change of global protected area coverage between 2016 and 2017
(يشار اليه في الكتابة) it is already mentioned above

Type	Protected Area Coverage (%) December 2016	Protected Area Coverage (%) December 2017	Change in protected area coverage (km ²)
Land	14.8	15	263,932
Marine- National Waters	12.7	16.02	4,630,267
Marine- High Seas	0.25	1.18	2,060,037
Ocean	5.12	6.96	6,690,303

source: protectedplanet.net



The current level of protected areas has not stopped the loss of biological diversity. Research shows that the loss continues unabated because the current protected areas are and remain insufficient in many ways (**World Bank 2010**). Unsustainable development practices continue to increase pressure on the future of biodiversity and natural resources. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment report of 2005 indicated that at least 60% of the world resources are degraded and are on the verge of becoming extinct in the coming years if no action is taken to protect them today (**Lopoukhineet al. 2012**). Indeed, research has shown that most of the protected areas do not reflect the importance of species in terms of ecosystems and habitats (**Zenda et al. 2015**). The world communities have not fully implemented the standards that were set by the Conference of Parties on Biological Diversity protection. However, some countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and Italy have made significant progress (**CBD 2010**). The graph below shows the progress of the European nations in their effort to protect natural reserves. In the 19th century, the protected areas were a fraction but grew with time. In 1838, there were no areas or places denoted as protected areas. However, a century later there were about 5000 and more than 95 000 sites were occupying an area of more than one million km² in 2009 (**EEA Report, 2012**).

Table 2: Protected Area in Europe (يشار للشكل في الكتابة) this is not a table it is a figure and the legend should be written under the graph.

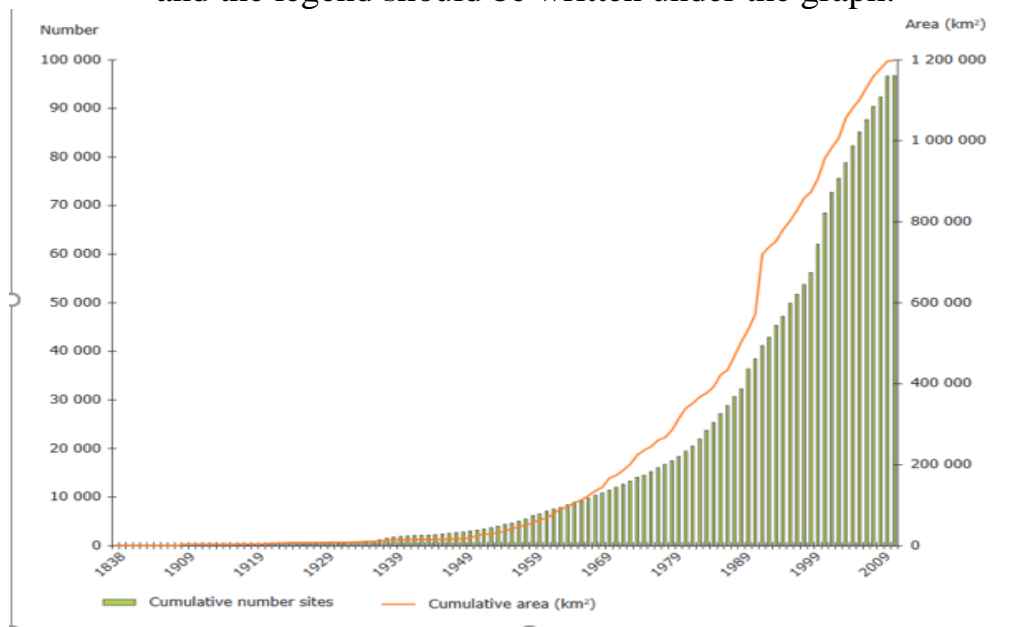


Figure 1. Protected Area in Europe between 1838 and 2009.



Concerning the Arab region, work on protected areas is still exposed to some obstacles, such as wars. The first research conducted to assess the effectiveness of the administration of the Palestinian Authority was on a regional scale and included three Middle Eastern countries, namely Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The results showed that 50% of the protected areas surveyed were registered under the "sound management" scope. Although this high level of protected areas was greatly supported by the consistently high level in Jordan, Lebanon also showed positive results. Also, Syria has consistently achieved scores within the scope of "basic" management despite the lack of local monitoring strategies, action plans and vision for the systematic management of protected areas (Anthony and Matar 2012).

Discussion:

Protected areas have become a cultural feature and perhaps also the most important achievement of land conservation in human history. The current controversy is that protected areas are not only necessary for conservation, but also have a fundamental role in human well-being and social justice (Enkerlin-Hoeflich E.C. et al. 2015).

In the past five or so decades, human activities have changed the ecosystem extensively and rapidly than it has ever happened in world history (**Rosenthal, 2010**). Organisms have become extinct, and others are on the verge of being written in the (delete) history books. The global community have been making efforts to increase its commitment to protecting biodiversity but much is yet to be achieved. Indeed, The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment report of 2005 indicated that at least 60% of the world resources were likely to be lost in future decades and cited unsustainable development practices as major threats to the sustainability of biodiversity and natural resources. Note that the world population has expanded in the last five decades reaching an all-time high of seven billion in the early 21st century. This trend is expected to grow, and by 2050, the world population will hit 10 billion (**Lopoukhine et al. 2012**). Therefore, without proper mechanism and protection actions, biodiversity and natural resource extinction will be inevitable progress as well (**Rosenthal, 2010**). To avoid this scenario, the protected areas remain the cornerstone of the global actions of conserving biodiversity. Evidential research shows that the conservation efforts by different governments and regional governments in instituting protected areas in different parts of the globe are yielding positive results (**CBD, 2010**). Research shows that the protected areas are both effective and efficient means for addressing the loss of biodiversity as well as



buffering the (delete) society from the effects of climate change (**Lopoukhineet al. 2012**).

According to (**Lopoukhine, et al.2012**), habitat loss, overexploitation of natural resources, fragmentation, pollution, as well as the spread of invasive aliens are the big five threats to the global biodiversity. In 2010, the (delete) Global Biodiversity Outlook published a report that showed that the failure to protect the integrity of the ecosystem, unsustainable consumption and development, unlimited growth, as well as the human population explosion as the main threat to the biodiversity future(**CBD 2010**). Also, the report revealed that the expansion of the current numbers of protected areas from local, national; to global scale is the most effective way of conserving the ecosystem and general biodiversity from potential extinction. Today, climate change continues to add to human stress and pressure on natural resources(**Martino 2001**). In other words, the economic needs of the global population as well as the negative effects exacerbated by climate change increase the vulnerability of biodiversity and natural resources. Therefore, if designed properly and put under good management, they can make a valuable contribution in current efforts being laid to address the challenges of biodiversity loss and ecosystem destructions (**Lopoukhineet al. 2012**).

The Value of Protected Areas

The main reason for protecting natural resources and nature is to ensure that resources are not misused or overused because of future needs. As stated earlier, the protected areas are the cornerstones of protecting the biodiversity and natural resources from potential extinction due to overexploitation or due to the effects of climate change (**Martino 2001**). Climate change and population explosion remain as the most critical threats to the future of biodiversity. Today, with climate worsening, the biodiversity future continues to become uncertain (**Paiva et al., 2015**). The importance of having protected areas is not only to conserve the natural resources but also to ensure human needs are met whenever it is necessary(**CBD 2010**). For example, Protected Areas for wildlife ensure that the longevity of such animals which hold both cultural and economic importance in different societies is guaranteed. Wildlife, if well managed and preserved, is a reliable source of income and revenue to the governments (**Lopoukhineet al. 2012**). Therefore, the failure to protect those means that such a source of income is lost or underperforms.

Protected areas are important because they are used for scientific research and development (**CBD 2010; Zenda et al., 2015**). They are areas that hold great importance in scientific studies, and therefore their destruction will mean backslide



in scientific discoveries and evolution (**Martino 2001**). For example, the invention of medications from products of Flora and fauna can be affected if the exploitation and use of some of the natural resources are not controlled. The protection of forests holds a great future for both human beings and wildlife (**Lopoukhineet al. 2012**). Forests are homes for millions of faunas and floras that hold great economic and cultural importance to different communities. Destruction of Forests affects agriculture, water supply, and the natural forest ecosystem. In the recent past, forest clearing to provide land for settlement has been on a

upward trend, and the trend is expected to worsen by 2050 when the world's population hit 10 billion (**Reed et al. 2015; Paiva et al., 2015**). Deforestation is a factor of climate change that is responsible for the drying of rivers, irregular rainfall patterns, and failure of agricultural production. Therefore, the failure to protect forests will mean that humanity will have to grapple with all these problems in the days to come (**Langholz&Lassoie, 2001**).

Protected areas play a significant role in maintaining ecosystems, buffering local climate as well as reducing the net effects and risks of storms, sea-level rise, and droughts. All these issues are projected to worsen with current trends of climate change (**Reed et al. 2015**). As the climate continues to become severe, the role of the protected areas will become crucial because it will reduce the impact of the (delete) natural hazards and disasters as well as buffering the vulnerable communities from hazardous destruction. For example, research shows that mangrove trees in intact condition provide good protection against tsunamis and hurricanes as well as harbouring important fish nurseries. (**Lopoukhineet al. 2012**) note that Muthurajawella marsh in Colombo, Sri Lanka provides flood protection which is valued to be more than \$5 million every year. In some regions, investing in habitat protection and restoration is considered as being more cost-effective for reducing risks and vulnerabilities of disasters than investing in hard infrastructures. For example, in Vietnam, communities have been planting and protecting mangrove trees as a buffer against the storm. Research shows that an investment of 1.1 million dollars has saved the nation an amount of \$7.3 million every year in the maintenance of the sea dike. The investment has significantly reduced the loss of life and property from typhoon Wukong in 2000 when compared to other areas (**Lopoukhinet al. 2012**).

The Global Future of Protected Areas

The Aichi Biodiversity Target11 seeks to establish at least 17 percent of the global terrestrial and 10 percent of marine and coast areas as a protected area by 2020 (**Protectedplanet.net, 2018**). The recommendations were made after



consultation with the Programme of Work on Protected Area (PoWPA) of CBD. PoWPA establishes international agreements and framework management of ecologically representative, participatory, integrated and sustainable systems of the protected areas (CBD, 2010).

PoWPA continues to bring governments and other stakeholders on board to ensure the global protected area target is reached by 2020 (CBD, 2010). It enhances collaboration between governments, donors, international conservation organizations, local and indigenous communities, nongovernmental organizations so that the needed actions can be effected within the stipulated time. CBD (2010) states that the current global trend as far as Protected Areas is concerned are positive and much is expected in the future. There have been massive achievements in the management of protected areas from 2004 to 2011 when PoWPA was adopted during the seventh meeting of the conference of the parties. Indeed, the terrestrial protected areas increased by more than 1.29 million square kilometres while the marine protected area increased by more than 3.97 million square kilometres (CBD, 2010). These achievements were realized between 2004 and 2011, and much is expected to happen between 2011 and 2020. The figure below shows a summary of the global coverage of the protected areas over the years as well as the projected target by the year 2020. As of 2017. The global protected areas covered an area of 45 million kilo-metre square and the projected target by 2020 is 59 million kilometres square (Protectedplanet.net 2018).

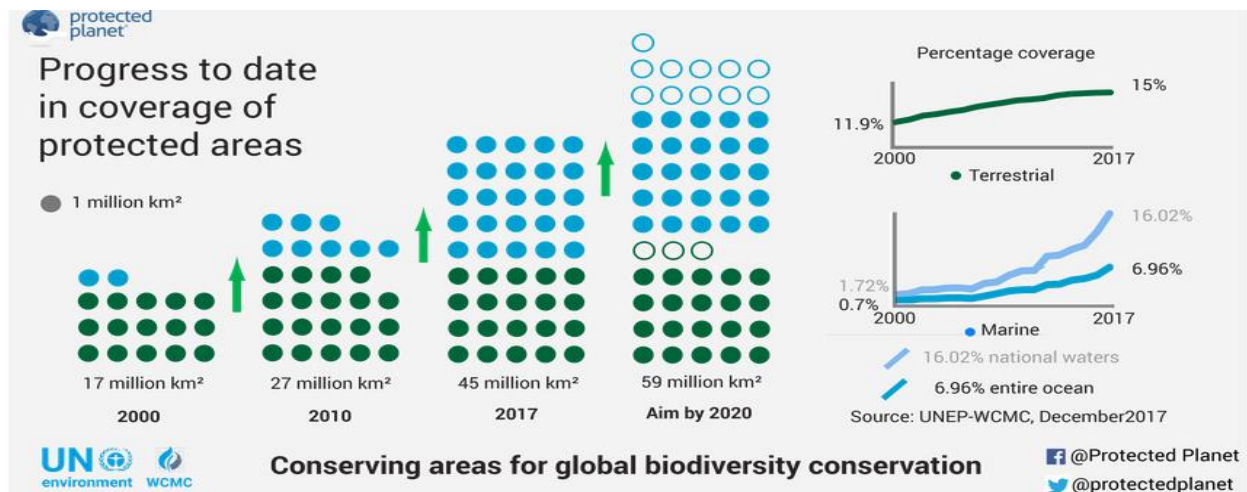


Figure: Global Progress in Coverage of Protected Area

(ينقل الى النتائج ويشار اليه في الكتابة)

Source: protectedplanet.net



The implementation of the PoWPA is the cornerstone to achieving the recommendations and objectives of the CBD which represent the Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity in 2011-2020 windows. It is expected with the same level of commitment; the Protected Areas will grow significantly by 2020. In developing countries, the trend is different (**Rosenthal 2010**). The level of commitment is low because of challenges of poverty, unemployment, and lack of capital by the governments to establish and maintain the protected areas (**Rosenthal 2010**). These are challenges that require the invention of the international community especially the first world countries to chip in and provide the needed help to the developing nations of Africa and Asia (**CBD 2010**).

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