



PADDDtracker.org Technical Guide

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Washington, D.C.

Version 1.0

September 1, 2012

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Please reference as: MB Mascia, S Pailler, R Krithivasan. 2012. PADDDtracker.org Technical Guide (Version 1). World Wildlife Fund. Washington, D.C.

PADDDtracker.org Technical Guide

Background on PADDD

Conservation policy assumes that national parks and protected areas (PAs) are permanent fixtures on the landscape, but recent research demonstrates widespread – yet largely overlooked – protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD). Since 2009 WWF has been collecting data on PADDD from around the world to understand its patterns, trends, causes, and conservation implications.

Goals of the PADDD Project

To improve understanding of the contexts, mechanisms, and impacts of legal changes to protected areas, PADDDtracker.org is designed to serve as a database that integrates spatial mapping tools. Though an interactive wiki-style spatial mapping tool, PADDDtracker.org will:

1. Collect and deliver data on PADDD to conservation organizations, government agencies, scientists, and civil society
2. Increase transparency and accountability to foster and enable improved natural resource decision making
3. Advance the scientific understanding of contexts, mechanisms, and impacts if PADDD

Scope of work

PADDDtracker.org collects data on PADDD from all seven continents, spanning from 1900 to the present. This included *enacted* PADDD events (i.e., events that have been passed into law), and *proposed* PADDD events (i.e., proposed legal changes under formal consideration by government authorities).

In short, PADDDtracker.org is intended to collect data on legal changes to protected areas that result in:

- downgrading of legal status of a protected area
- downsizing of legal boundaries of a protected area
- degazettement (also called delisting, denotification, or de-reserving) of a protected area

The PADDD Project does not collect information on:

- New protected areas
- Corrections to protected area boundaries
- Protected area management effectiveness
- Illegal activities within protected areas

Key Definitions

Protected area

For the purposes of this research, protected areas are defined in accordance with the IUCN definition:

A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.¹

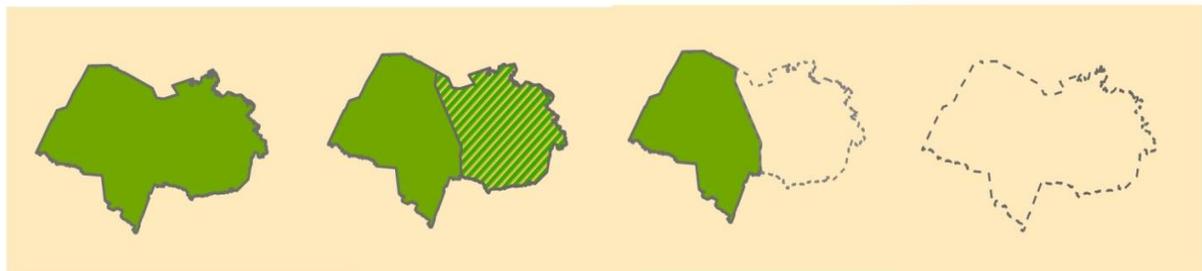
PADDDtracker.org currently collects data for nationally designated protected areas. For a given country, those nationally designated protected area categories meeting the IUCN definition above will be considered as protected areas in the PADDD research. We do not include:

- Private protected areas
- Community conservancies
- Protected areas designated by international agencies (eg. UNESCO World Heritage Sites, RAMSAR wetlands, etc.)

PADDD

PADDD is Protected Area Downgrading, Downsizing, and Degazettement.

For detailed definitions see pg 5-7



Original
protected area

Downgrade
A decrease in legal restrictions on the number, magnitude, or extent of human activities within a protected area by the relevant authority

Downsize
A decrease in size of a protected area as a result of excision of land or sea area through a legal boundary change

Degazettement
Loss of legal status for a protected area under government administration (national, state, provincial, or local).

¹ Source: Dudley, N. (2008). Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN

Data standards

Information about PADD is found in a variety of sources. To ensure a high standard of data quality, users should follow these guidelines when contributing data to PADDTracker.org

Acceptable sources:

When entering new data, PADDTracker.org adheres to the following standards to assess quality data:

- Tier 1 - Sources are usually reliable
 - Peer-reviewed journal articles
 - Government publications
 - Scholarly books (Example: books published in university presses)
- Tier 2 – Sources are likely to be reliable, but at least one more independent source should be used to confirm data
 - WDPA and other databases
 - UNEP & WCMC Data
 - Official publications and websites of international and local NGOs
 - Government websites
 - Popular media/newspaper articles
 - Personal communication with regional experts
 - Official protected area websites
 - Ranger association websites
 - Conference proceedings
- Tier 3 – sources contain less reliable data, and should be confirmed by one or more independent sources
 - Personal communication with sources other than regional experts
 - Blogs from researchers or travelers
 - Wikipedia
 - Tourism websites

Inconsistencies in data sources

Often, different sources of information will provide conflicting or discrepant data. In such cases, please use the following guidelines to determine which version of data to report when contributing data to PADDTracker. If different sources contain conflicting information, please also highlight these in the “Supporting details” and “Sources” fields of PADDTracker.org.

- When different sources provide conflicting information, please use the information from the highest-tier source.
 - E.g. A peer-reviewed journal article reports that a downsize affected 392 km² and occurred in 1984. An NGO website reports that it affected 390 km² and occurred in 1985. In this case, the user would report the data acquired from the peer-reviewed article.
 - However, please include all conflicting data in the Supporting Details field, and include the source of this information.
- If two sources from the same tier contain conflicting information, please:
 - For area values: report the most conservative value for areas
 - E.g. If a government website reports that a downgrade affected 20 km², and a newspaper article reports that it affected 22 km², the user should report the value given on the government website.
 - For years: report earliest year documented

- E.g. If a government website reports that a downgrade occurred in 1974, and a newspaper article reports that occurred in 1976, the user should report 1974 as the year of the PADD event.
- If higher-tier data or most-conservative data are known to be inaccurate, please enter the correct value and explain why the original value was inaccurate in the “Supporting details” section.

A note on the WDP

Protected areas displayed as a base layer on PADDTracker.org are taken from the 2012 version of the World Database on Protected Areas (WDP). The WDP is housed at protectedplanet.net. For more information on this data, or if you would like to submit any questions or comments about the WDP, please see protectedplanet.net. Please note that while the WDP is the most complete source of global spatial data on protected areas, it may contain errors. PADDTracker.org does not take responsibility for errors in the WDP base layer.

Database structure

Below is the list of fields and data values used in the PADDTracker.org database, along with definitions.

Field Name	Field Name Definition	Data Values	Definitions and Clarifications
Country	Follows the UN statistics division's definitions of countries. Source: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49alpha.htm .	Country Names	For a list of country names, see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49alpha.htm .
Protected Area Name (Primary)	Name of protected area at the time PADD was enacted or proposed. For a detailed definition of a protected area, please see pg 4.	Protected Area Names	List of protected area names are compiled from WDPA (2012) and other sources.
Protected Area Name (Others)	All other names associated with the protected area. This includes all past names of the protected area, name of the protected area if it was changed after a PADD event, local names, alternative spellings for the protected area, etc.	Protected Area Names	List of protected area names are compiled from WDPA (2012) and other sources.
Type	Type of legal change affecting the protected area. See Decision trees (pg 11) for more.	Downgrade	<p>A decrease in legal restrictions on the number, magnitude, or extent of human activities within a protected area by the relevant authority³. Note that an activity may be <i>permitted</i> but it need not be implemented or practiced.</p> <p>Clarification of Terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Types</i>: more types of activities are permitted. • <i>Magnitude</i>: the maximum permitted limit of activity amount or intensity is increased. • <i>Extent</i>: the maximum limit of <i>area</i> on which activities are permitted is increased. <p>Note that multiple authorities may have jurisdiction over protected areas. For example, the above-ground resources in a protected area may be under the authority of the Environmental Ministry, while all materials under the ground are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines. In such cases, both would be considered relevant authorities capable of increasing the types, magnitude, or extent of human activities permitted in a protected area.</p> <p>Further operational criteria for qualification as a downgrade include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an activity is carried out and is not in violation of existing laws, this does not constitute a downgrade. Eg. If a permit for oil exploration is issued when oil exploration is legally permitted, this does <i>not</i> constitute a downgrade (as the authorizing legislation already exists, and no legal change has taken place). However, a national or protected area level decision to allow an activity when it was not previously allowed constitutes a downgrade. • An increase in activities in a protected area due to lack of enforcement of rules/laws or poor management does not constitute a downgrade. • The area must still be legally recognized as a protected area by that country. If the protected area status is legally eliminated for some or all of the PA, this qualifies as a downsize or degazettement (not a downgrade) • Devolution of authority from higher to lower levels of government (e.g. federal to state, or state to community) constitute downgrades only if the devolution of power is accompanied by a legal increase in types, magnitude or extent of human activities

³ For a downgrade, downsize, or degazettement, *relevant authority* refers to the national, state, or protected area level authority with the jurisdiction over the protected area its resources, and the activities permitted within the protected area.

		<p>permitted in a protected area <i>and</i> if the land remains a part of the national protected area system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the land is no longer a part of the protected area system after transfer of authority to a private group, this is a downsize or degazettement. • Devolved authority from state actors to private ownership constitute downgrades only if the devolution of power is accompanied by a legal increase in types, magnitude or extent of human activities permitted in a protected area, <i>and</i> if the land remains a part of the national protected area system. • If the land is no longer a part of the protected area system after transfer of authority to a private, community, or indigenous group, this is a downsize or degazettement. • An increase in illegal activities does not constitute a downgrade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For example, an increase in illegal quarrying does not constitute a downgrade. ◦ However, if an appropriate authoritative body provides a permit to quarry when quarrying is illegal according to some governing law, this constitutes a downgrade. • Downgrades can be reflected in the protection status given to the protected area by the country's authority, such as a change in name and protection from a "National Park" to an "Extractive Forest Reserve", or when the new legal framework authorizes an increase in the type, magnitude, or extent of human activities. • A downgrade event cannot be accepted solely on the basis of differing management plans, where an earlier plan explicitly prohibits an activity, but a later management plan does not make explicit mention of the prohibition. Declarative statements acknowledging a legal increase in type, magnitude, or extent of prohibited activities are required to confirm a downgrade. • Changes in IUCN category alone do not count as an event by themselves; additional supporting documentation is required to demonstrate legal increase in the types, magnitude, or extent of human activities permitted.
	Downsize	<p>A decrease in size of a protected area as a result of excision of land or sea area through a legal boundary change. Further operational criteria for qualification as a downsize include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The change in size of a protected area must be through legal, regulatory, or legislative means and documented as such by the appropriate authoritative body. • If less than 100% of the protected area territory is legally transferred to private, community, or indigenous group ownership while losing government protection, it qualifies as a downsize. • If less than 100% of a protected area is absorbed into a new or existing protected area(s), it qualifies as a downsize. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For example, if Park X of 100 km² is <i>legally</i> degazetted and two smaller parks of 45 km² each are gazetted in within the former boundaries of Park X, it qualifies as a <i>functional</i> downsizing for the purposes of this project. • Protected area boundary changes resulting solely from the correction of cartographic, GIS, or survey error do not represent a functional downsize, and therefore do not qualify as a downsize event. • A downsize event cannot be accepted based solely on the basis of differing areas, where an earlier listed area is larger, and a later area is smaller. Declarative statements acknowledging legal reduction in area are required to confirm a downsize.
	Degazette	<p>Loss of legal status for a protected area under government administration (national, state, provincial, or local). Further operational criteria for qualification as a degazettement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elimination of protected area status must be legally documented by the relevant

			<p>authoritative body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a protected area is degazetted then immediately regazetted as a protected area of lesser status, this may be a downgrade.” • When there is a legal transfer of a protected area to private, community, or indigenous group ownership, 100% of the protected area territory (i.e. area) must be legally transferred while losing government protection to qualify as a degazettement..For transfers of less than 100%, see “Downsize.” • When there is a legal transfer of a protected area to a private, community, or indigenous group, and the associated transfer of authority is partial or ambiguous, it qualifies as a degazettement only if the protected area is removed from the relevant government authority’s official list of protected areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ When there is a legal transfer of a protected area to a private, community, or indigenous group, and the associated transfer of authority is partial or ambiguous, it does not qualify as a degazettement if the protected area remains on the relevant government authority’s protected area list. • Protected areas that are no longer legally considered to be a part of a protected area system by the applicable authority (national, state, provincial, or local), but are still managed that authority, are degazetted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ E.g. An existing category of protected area is no longer considered by a country’s government to be part of their protected area system, but the area is still held as federal land. • A protected area “shut down” for war, political unrest, or budgetary constraints, does not qualify as degazetted, unless the above definition and applicable criteria have also been met.
Status	The legal standing of an order to downgrade, downsize, or degazette.	Enacted	<p>A PADD event is enacted when downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement has been legally executed by a relevant government authority. A PADD event is considered enacted when the downgrade, downsize, or degazettement has been signed into law, even if the legal decision has not been implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. the laws governing a protected area have been changed to allow mining. Even if mining activity has not commenced, this is considered an enacted downgrade.
		Proposed	<p>A PADD event is proposed when a plan to downgrade, downsize, or degazette is in consideration by a relevant government authority. This includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proposal for downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement in the parliament, congress, senate, or other ruling body which has not yet been enacted. • Statements by relevant authorities discussing proposals for PADD.D • <p>Proposed PADD does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demands to downgrade, downsize, or degazette, by citizens, NGOs, or other non-government actors who do not have direct authority over protected areas.
Year Gazetted	The year in which the protected area was legally established.	1900-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the name of a protected area was changed after establishment, the year gazetted is the year in which the protected area was established under its original name. • If a protected area was downgraded to a different classification (e.g. National Park to National Game Reserve) the year gazetted is the year in which the protected area was established under its original designation (in the above example, the year in which the National Park was established). • If a protected area is degazetted, then regazetted in later years, the year gazetted is the year in which the protected area was first established, and not the year in which it was re-established.

Year PADDed	The year in which PADD occurred	1900-present	
Cause	The proximate driver of enacted or proposed PADD.	Conservation Planning	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from legal changes that are designed to enhance the conservation efficiency and efficacy of a class, group, or geographically distinct set of protected areas. Involves simultaneous reallocation of lands or regulatory changes to <i>multiple</i> protected areas. Does not include individual instances of degraded protected areas (see "Degradation"); excision of settlements (See "Rural Settlements"); or excision of protected area land that no longer serves a conservation purpose (see "Other"). Excludes protected area downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement to attain non-conservation ends or divest from protected areas no longer serving a conservation function.
		Degradation	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement in response to the degradation of the ecological, biophysical, touristic, symbolic, or other functions of a protected area, such that the protected area no longer fulfills its intended purpose(s). Includes degradation as a result of human activities or natural processes. Does not include degradation due to settlements in protected area (see "Human Settlements").
		Fisheries	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited industrial or semi-industrial scale wild-capture fishing operations. Includes fishing licenses, territorial use rights, and related activities for the harvest of marine and freshwater plants and animals. Does not include aquaculture or mariculture (see "Industrial Agriculture" or "Subsistence").
		Forestry	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited industrial or semi-industrial scale forestry operations. Includes forestry concessions, timber plantations, logging activities, timber operations, logging camps, and related forestry activities. Does not include mills and other timber processing facilities (see "Industrialization"); non-timber plantations such as oil palm (see "Industrial Agriculture"); or forest clearing for agricultural expansion (see "Industrial Agriculture" or "subsistence").
		Industrial Agriculture	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited industrial or semi-industrial scale (i.e. mechanized) operations for agriculture or aquaculture. Includes industrial or semi-industrial row crops, tree crops, ranching, grazing, and other forms of animal husbandry, captive breeding of wildlife, and related activities. Also includes agricultural activities where scale is unspecified. Does not include small-holder agriculture (see "Subsistence").
		Industrialization	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited industrial or semi-industrial scale non-extractive enterprises involved in the production or delivery of goods and services. Includes factories, mills, large scale real estate development (e.g., hotels, golf courses), urban housing projects, etc. Does not include factory farms (see "Industrial Agriculture"), sports facilities and stadiums (see "Infrastructure").
		Infrastructure	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited structures that form the system of public works of a country, state, or region. Includes dams, roads, railways, pipes, electrical grid, power-generation facilities, telecommunications towers, transportation facilities, hospitals, schools, sports facilities, etc. Does not include churches and other religious institutions (see "Other"); tourism facilities (see "Industrialization").
		Land Claims	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from legal restoration of full or partial rights to indigenous peoples or other local residents previously displaced or divested of <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> rights as a result of protected area establishment or management. Includes rights of access, withdrawal, management, exclusion, and alienation (Schlager & Ostrom, 1992; Mascia & Claus 2009). Does not include excision of human settlements from protected areas (See "Rural Settlements").

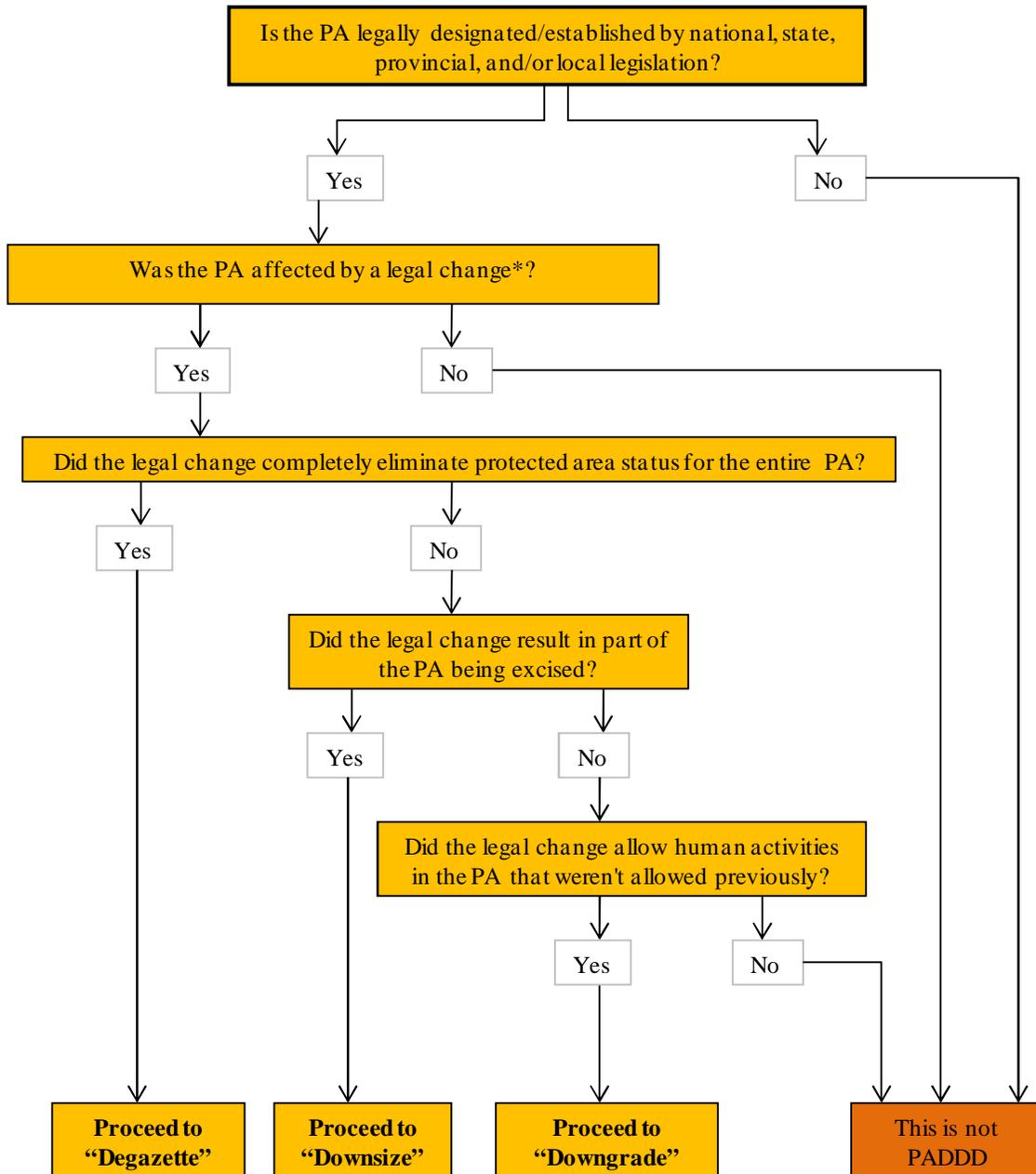
		Mining	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited industrial or semi-industrial scale mining operations. Includes open-pit mines, underground mines, riverbed mines, quarrying, subsurface mines, and related activities for the extraction of metals, minerals, coal, rock, stone, sand, and other non-renewable resources, excluding oil and gas. Does not include coal-seam gas (see "Oil and Gas"); peat harvesting (see "Subsistence" or "Other" depending on scale of operation) or artisanal mining (see "Subsistence").
		Oil and Gas	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited industrial or semi-industrial scale operations for exploration or extraction of fossil fuels other than coal. Includes all surveying and exploration, onshore and offshore drilling, and related activities. Does not include oil and gas refineries and other petrochemical operations (See "Industrialization"); gas pipelines (see "Infrastructure").
		Refugee Accommodation	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited camps for the accommodation of refugees or Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Does not include temporary refugee accommodation (Not PADDD).
		Rural Settlements	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited rural human habitation. Includes settlements associated with migration to frontier regions, rural population growth, etc. Does not include refugee accommodation (see "Refugee Accommodation") or restoration of rights to displaced persons (see "Land Claims").
		Shifting Sovereignty	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from change in sovereignty over/ownership of a parcel of land among nation-states, state/provinces, or local political jurisdictions. Includes changes in sovereignty as a result of shifting geopolitical boundaries, war or other armed conflicts, or related events.
		Subsistence	Protected area downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement resulting from the legal authorization of previously prohibited non-commercial or small-scale commercial, artisanal, or non-industrial (non-mechanized) extraction or production activities. These activities are often (but not always) for local or personal consumption. Includes small holder farming and grazing, non-timber forest product harvesting, fuel wood harvesting, , hunting, fishing, artisanal mining, and related activities.
		Other	Any proximate cause of downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement that cannot be classified in any other cause category.
		Unknown	Proximate cause of PADDD is not known.
Area PADDDED (km²)	For enacted PADDD: area no longer protected due to downsizing or degazettement; area of reduced protection due to downgrading For proposed PADDD: proposed area that would no longer be protected due to downsizing or degazettement; proposed area that would have reduced protection due to downgrading.	Area values in km²	
Size Pre-PADDD (km²)	For Enacted PADDD: size of protected area before PADDD occurred. For Proposed PADDD: size of protected area when PADDD was proposed.	Area values in km²	
Size Post-PADDD (km²)	For enacted PADDD: size of protected area after PADDD has occurred. For proposed PADDD: size of protected area if PADDD proposal was subsequently enacted.	Area values in km²	Size post-PADDD may be larger than Size pre-PADDD if the protected area was increased in size at the same time that another portion of it was downsized.
IUCN	For enacted PADDD: IUCN category of	Ia	Strict Nature Reserve

Category Pre-PADDD	protected area before PADDD occurred. For proposed PADDD: IUCN category of protected area at the time that PADDD was proposed.	Ib	Wilderness Area
		II	National Park
		III	Natural Monument or Feature
		IV	Habitat/Species Management Area
		V	Protected Landscape/ Seascape
		VI	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources
		Unknown	
IUCN Category Post-PADDD	For enacted PADDD: IUCN category of protected area after PADDD occurred. For proposed PADDD: Proposed IUCN category of protected area if proposal was enacted.	Ia	Strict Nature Reserve
		Ib	Wilderness Area
		II	National Park
		III	Natural Monument or Feature
		IV	Habitat/Species Management Area
		V	Protected Landscape/ Seascape
		VI	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources
Unknown			
PADDD Reversed?	For enacted PADDD: was the legal change later reversed? This includes partial and complete reversals of a downgrade, downsize, or degazettement. For proposed PADD: was the proposal later withdrawn or cancelled? This includes partial and complete cancellations of proposals to downgrade, downsize, or degazette.	Yes/No/ unknown	
Year Reversed	For enacted PADDD: the year when PADDD was reversed. This includes partial and complete reversals of a downgrade, downsize, or degazettement. For proposed PADDD: the year when the PADDD proposal was withdrawn or cancelled. This includes partial and complete cancellations of proposals to downgrade, downsize, or degazette.	1900-present	
PADDD Offset?	For enacted PADDD: was a different parcel of land protected to explicitly offset PADDD? For proposed PADDD: are there plans to protect a different parcel of land to explicitly offset PADDD?	Yes/No/ Unknown	
Systemic Change?	For enacted PADDD: was this instance of PADDD a part of a legal change that affected multiple protected areas at the same time? For proposed PADDD: is instance of proposed PADDD part of a legal proposal that would affect multiple protected areas at the same time if enacted?	Yes/No/ Unknown	

Supporting Details	<p>Detailed notes about the PADD event. Wherever possible, use block quotes from sources. Supporting details should include, but need not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed explanation of the cause of the PADD event. • Any context that provides relevant insight. • Any notes on reversals, offsets, or systemic changes associated with the PADD event. • Report all available information (in cases of conflicting accounts of the same event, report all accounts). 	<p>Example: Deccan Herald (Jul 2010): "A recent Supreme Court order allowing bamboo harvesting in sanctuaries could pose a threat to the endangered tigers, feels the government which has decided to seek reconsideration of the direction." Ramesh, Jairam (March 2011): "Union minister for environment and forests Jairam Ramesh has written to the chief ministers of all states to declare and treat bamboo as minor forest produce." Hindustan Times (April 2011): "Mendha Lekha to be first village to harvest bamboo in India". Note this is a systemic change that affects all Wildlife Sanctuaries in India.</p>
Sources	<p>Sources which provide information on the PADD event. This should include all sources use in the "Supporting Details", as well as other relevant sources which may not have been directly used in the Supporting Details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All citations should be in MLA style. • If including a link, include the date accessed. 	<p>Example: 1. "Govt Will Ask SC to Reconsider Order on Bamboo Harvesting." Deccan Herald., 06 June 2010. Accessed 20 June 2012. <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/news/govt-will-ask-sc-reconsider-order-bamboo-harvesting>. 2. Das, Dipannita. "Bamboo Harvesting Gets Minister's Nod." The Times Of India, 24 March 2011. Accessed 20 June 2012. <http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-03-24/pune/29182226_1_minor-forest-bamboo-indian-forest-act>.; 3. "Mendha Lekha to Be First Village to Harvest Bamboo in India." Hindustan Times, April 2011. Accessed 20 June 2012. <http://www.forestcarbonasia.org/in-the-media/mendha-lekha-to-be-first-village-to-harvest-bamboo-in-india/>.</p>

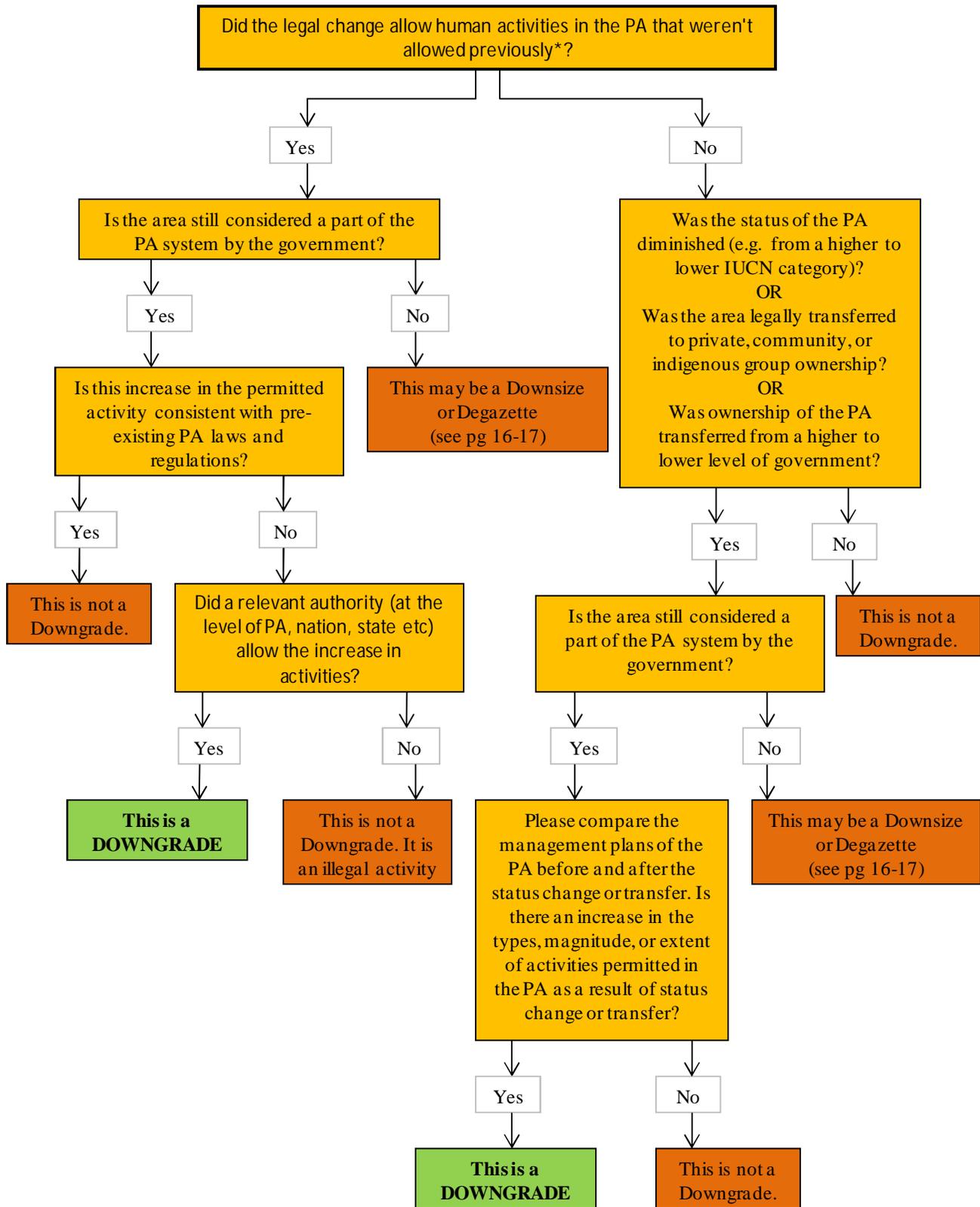
PADDD Decision trees: Is this PADDD?

Use these decision trees to determine if an enacted or proposed change to a protected area (PA) is a downsize, downgrade, or degazettement..
 If you are uncertain of an answer, please select "no" and proceed to the next question.
 Refer to relevant documentation (government reports, legal documents, publications, etc) in order to answer questions as accurately as possible.



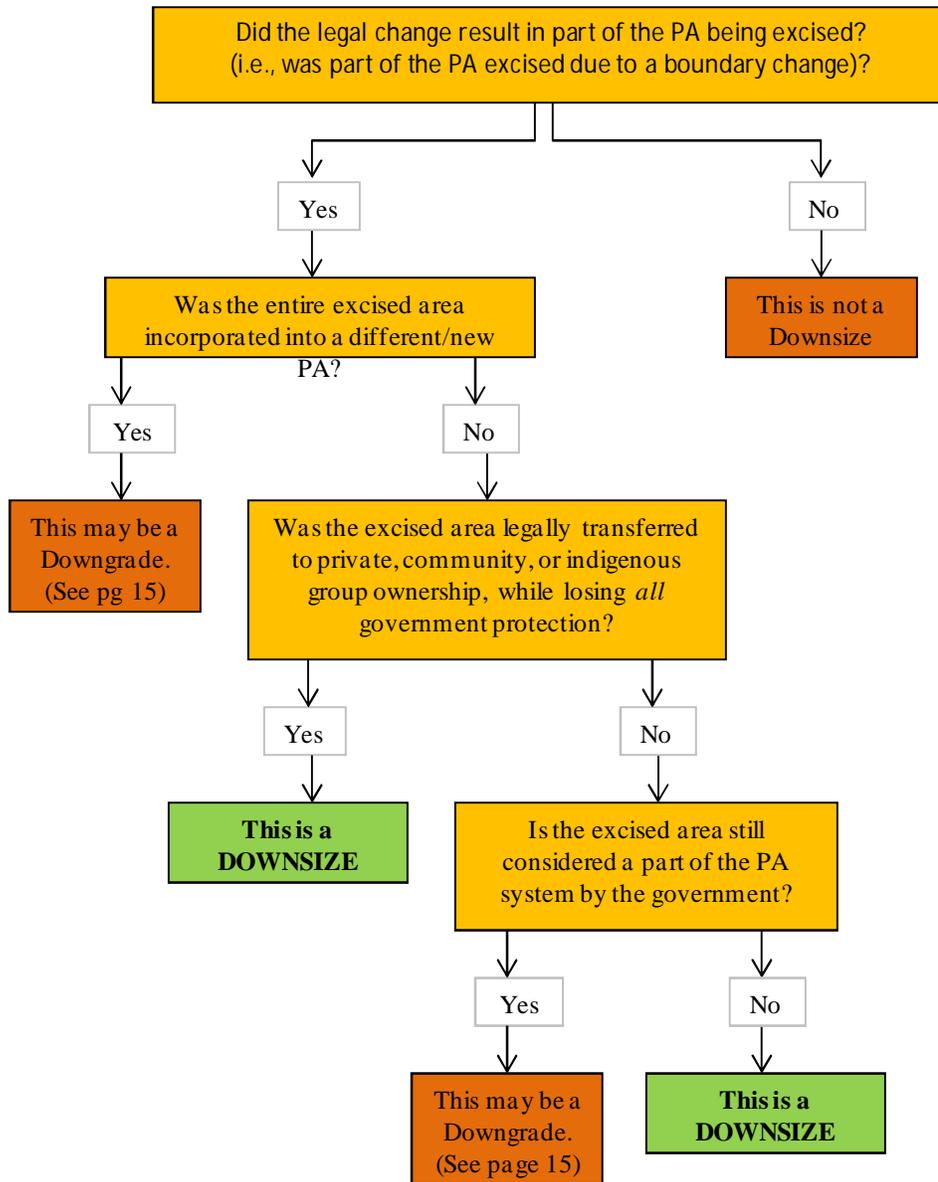
* A PADDD event is enacted when downgrading, downsizing, or degazettement has been legally executed by a relevant government authority. A PADDD event is considered enacted when the downgrade, downsize, or degazettement has been signed into law, even if the legal decision has not been implemented. A PADDD event is proposed when a plan to downgrade, downsize, or degazette is in consideration by a relevant government authority.

Downgrade



* Note that this is simply an increase in *legally permitted activities*. The activity need not have commenced in order for it to be considered a downgrade..

Downsize



Degazette

