

Management effectiveness evaluation: for the CBD and for better parks

Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
WWF International - The Nature Conservancy

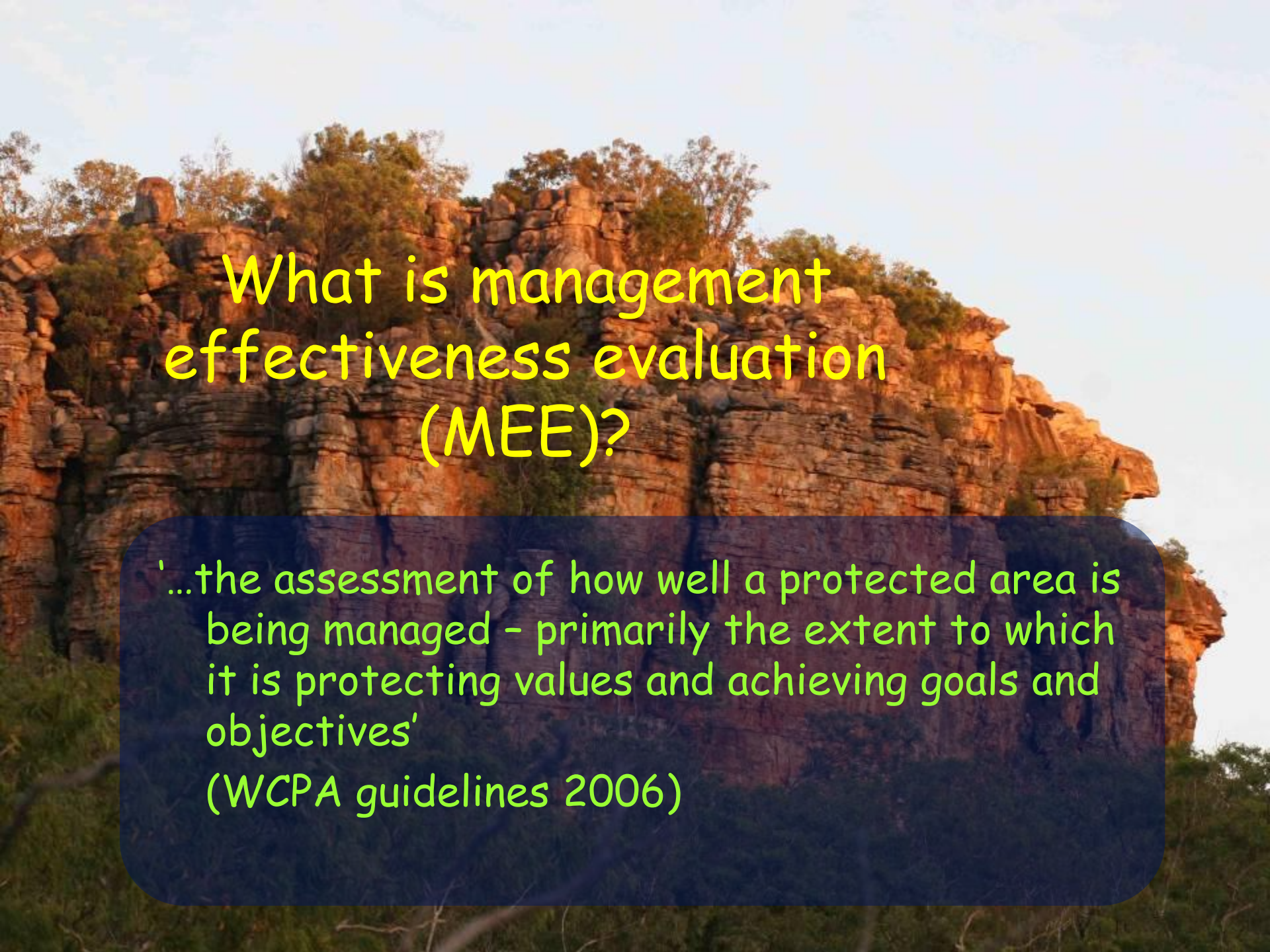
IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Outline of workshop session

- Marc Hockings
 - Management effectiveness evaluation and CBD Programme of Work
 - Overview of IUCN-WCPA Management Effectiveness Evaluation Framework
 - Introduction to common methodologies
- Fiona Leverington
 - Principles of management effectiveness evaluation
 - Selecting a methodology
- Helene Pavese
 - Case study from Brazil



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
WWF International - The Nature Conservancy



What is management effectiveness evaluation (MEE)?

'...the assessment of how well a protected area is being managed - primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives'
(WCPA guidelines 2006)

The CBD Commitment

Goal 4.2 – To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management

Target: By 2010, frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national and regional systems, and transboundary protected area levels adopted and implemented by Parties.



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
WWF International - The Nature Conservancy

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Suggested activities of the Parties

- 4.2.1 Develop and adopt, by 2006, appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected area management and governance, and set up a related database, taking into account the IUCN-WCPA framework for evaluating management effectiveness, and other relevant methodologies, which should be adapted to local conditions.
- 4.2.2 Implement management effectiveness evaluations of at least 30 percent of each Party's protected areas by 2010 and of national protected area systems and, as appropriate, ecological networks.

Suggested activities of the Parties

4.2.3 Include information resulting from evaluation of protected areas management effectiveness in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

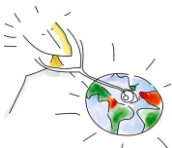
4.2.4 Implement key recommendations arising from site- and system-level management effectiveness evaluations, as an integral part of adaptive management strategies.

Four purposes of MEE

Evaluation can:

1. Help us manage better (adaptive management)
2. Help reporting (promote accountability and transparency)
3. Help allocate resources efficiently (prioritising)
4. Help build a supporting constituency (stakeholder participation and understanding)

Why WCPA framework - why not one methodology?



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
WWF International - The Nature Conservancy



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
WWF International - The Nature Conservancy

WCPA assessment framework

Elements of evaluation	Context <i>Where are we now?</i>	Planning <i>Where do we want to be?</i>	Inputs <i>What do we need?</i>	Process <i>How do we go about it?</i>	Outputs <i>What were the results?</i>	Outcomes <i>What did we achieve?</i>
Criteria	Significance Threats Vulnerability National policy Engagement of Partners	PA legislation and policy PA system design Reserve design Management planning	Resourcing of agency Resourcing of site	Suitability of management processes	Results of management actions Services and products	Impacts: effects of management in relation to objectives
Focus of evaluation	Status	Appropriateness	Economy	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Effectiveness Appropriateness



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
 IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
 WWF International - The Nature Conservancy



World Bank/ WWF Tracking Tool

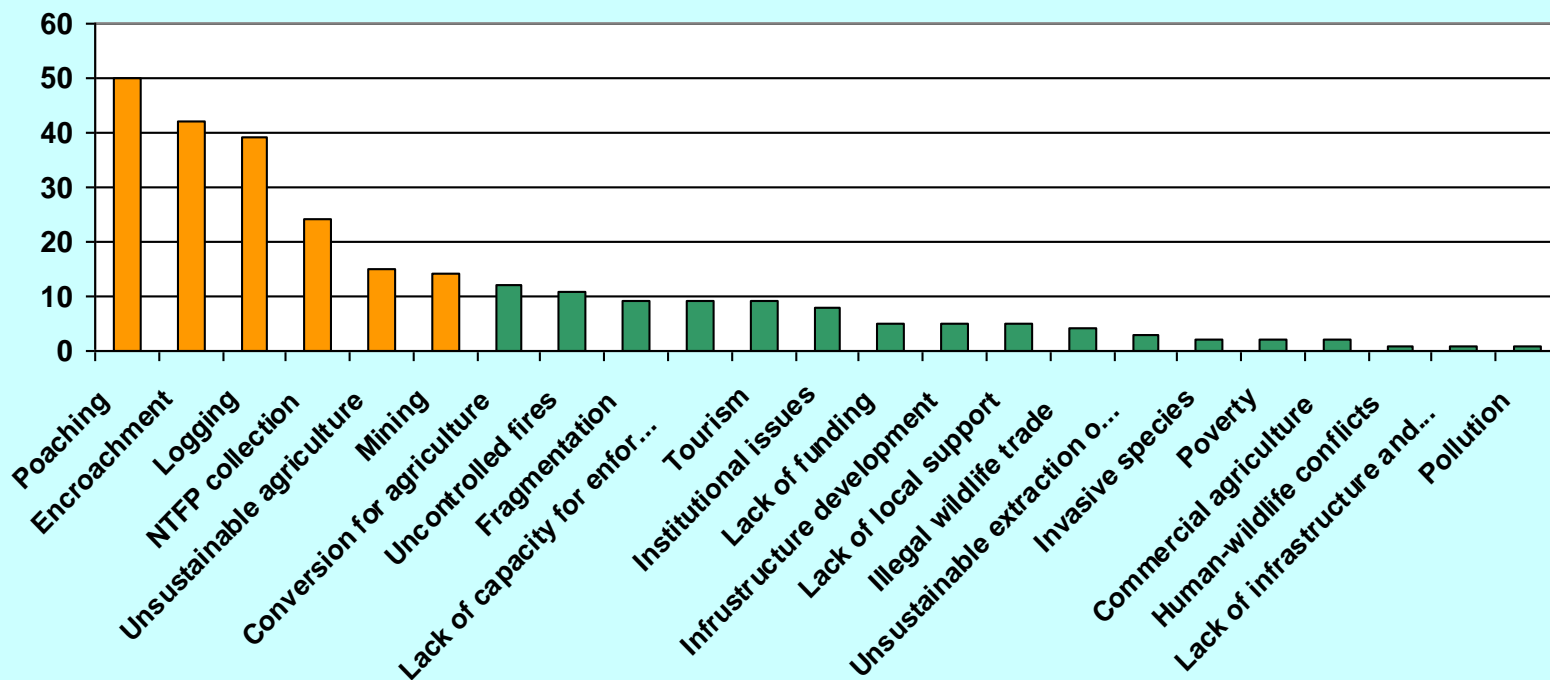
- Based on WCPA framework
- '30 questions' plus information on threats and management activities
- Must be completed for all World bank and WWF projects in protected areas





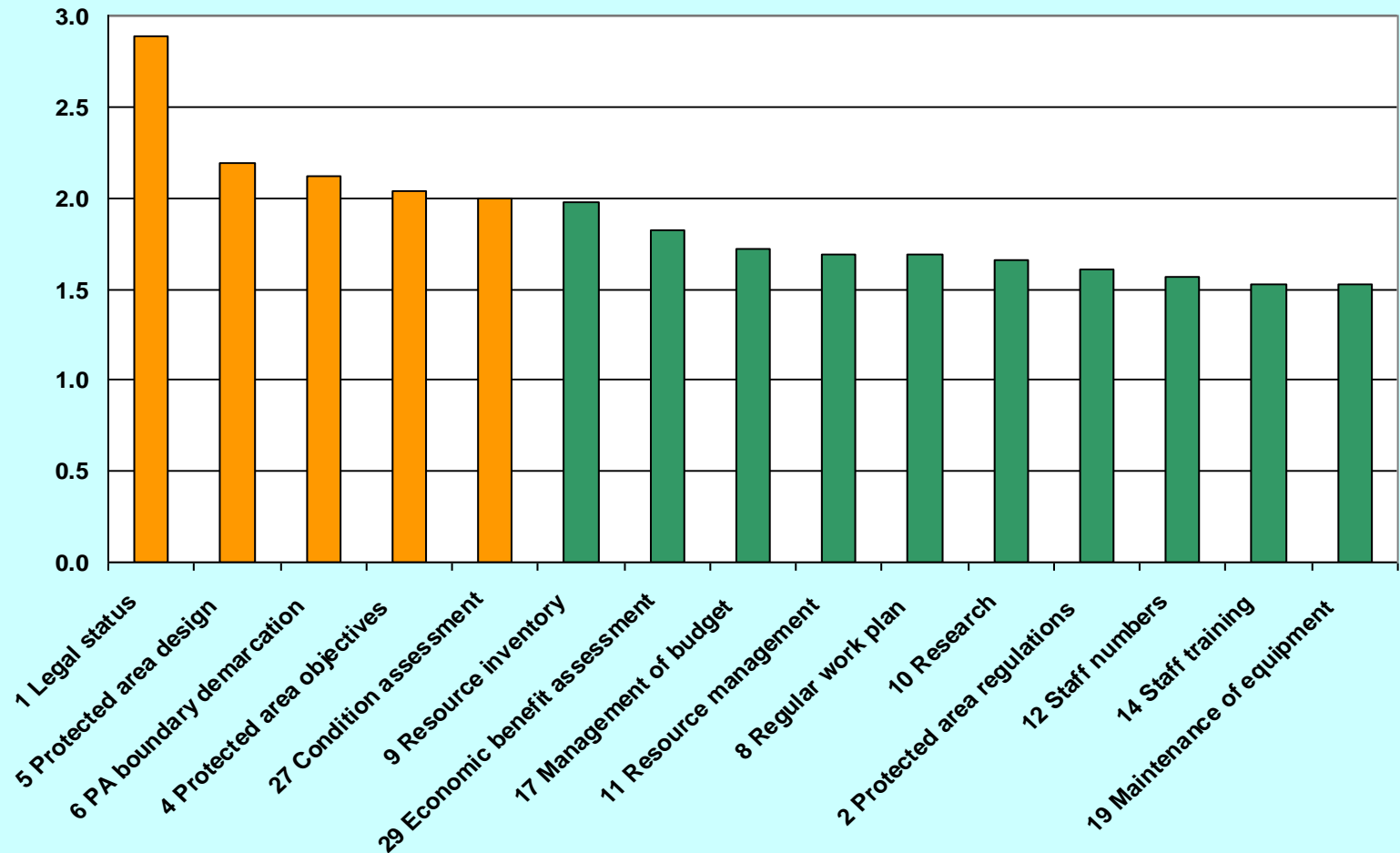
Main Threats

Number of responses



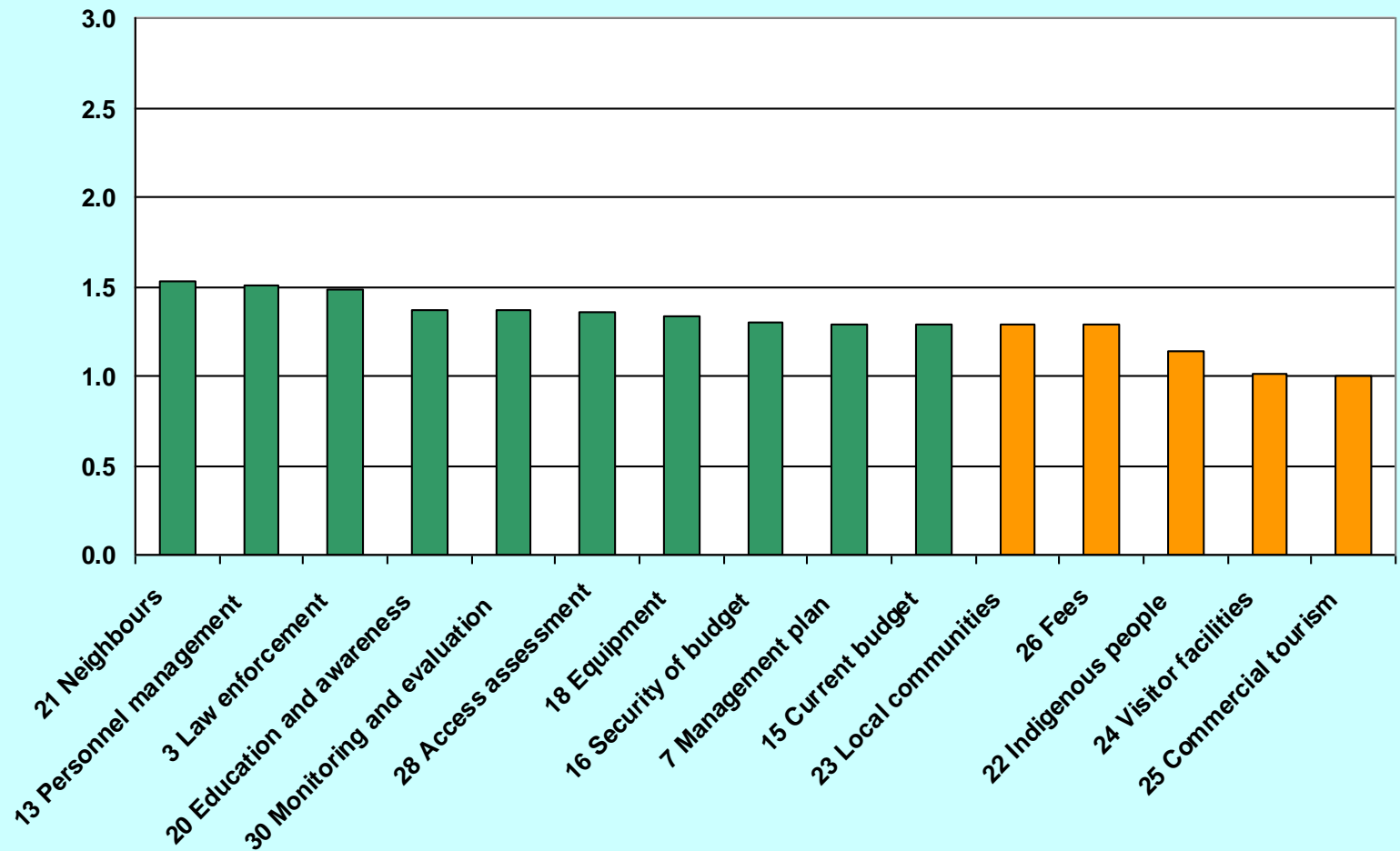


Higher scored questions

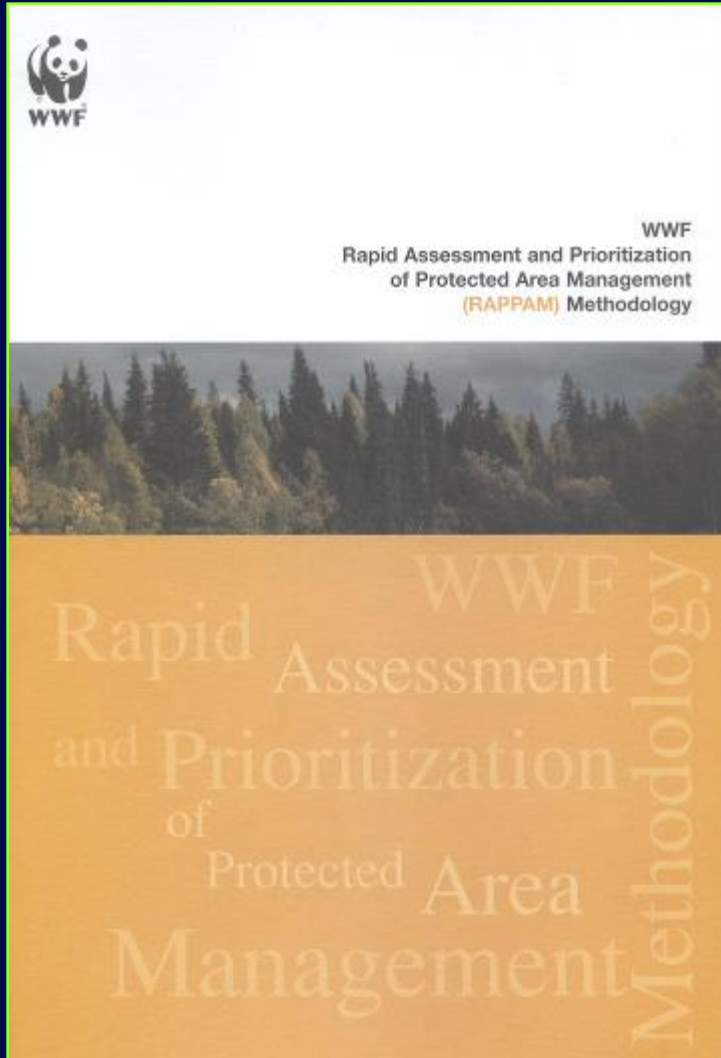




Lower scored questions



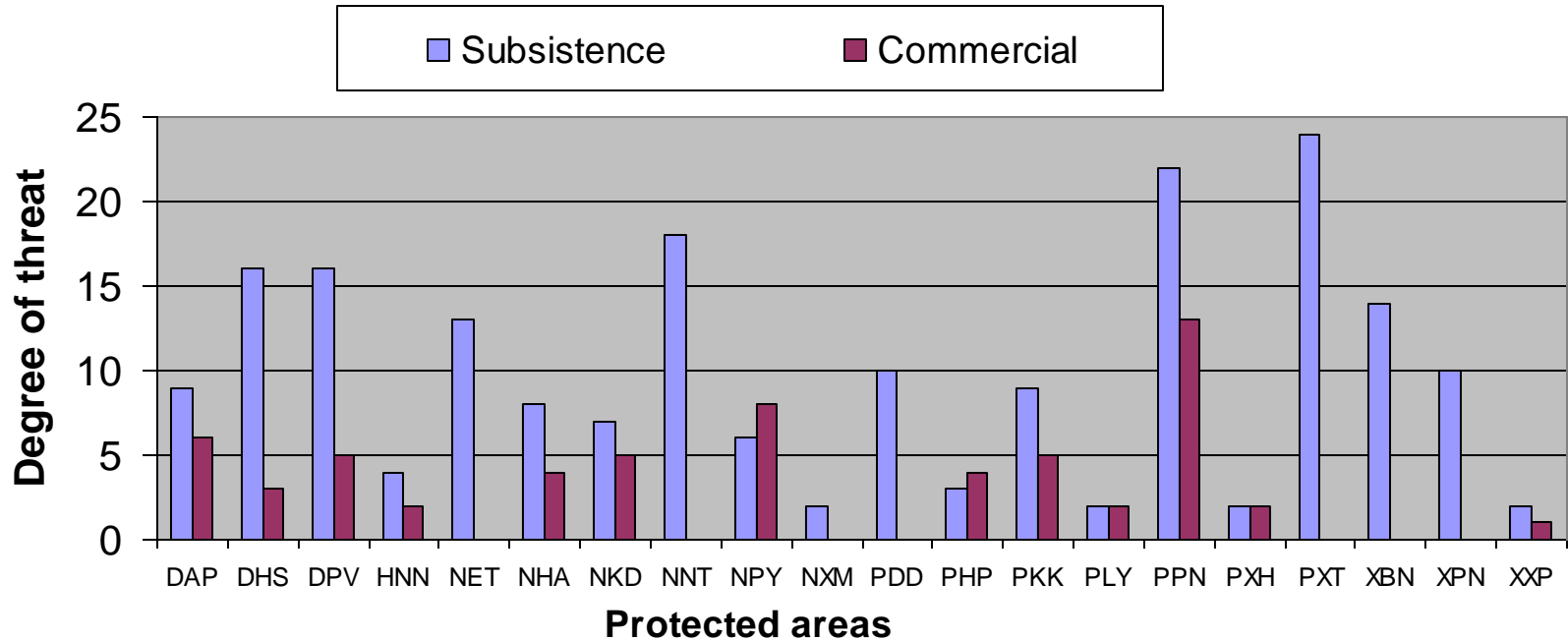
RAPPAM METHODOLOGY: A Tool for Assessing PA Systems



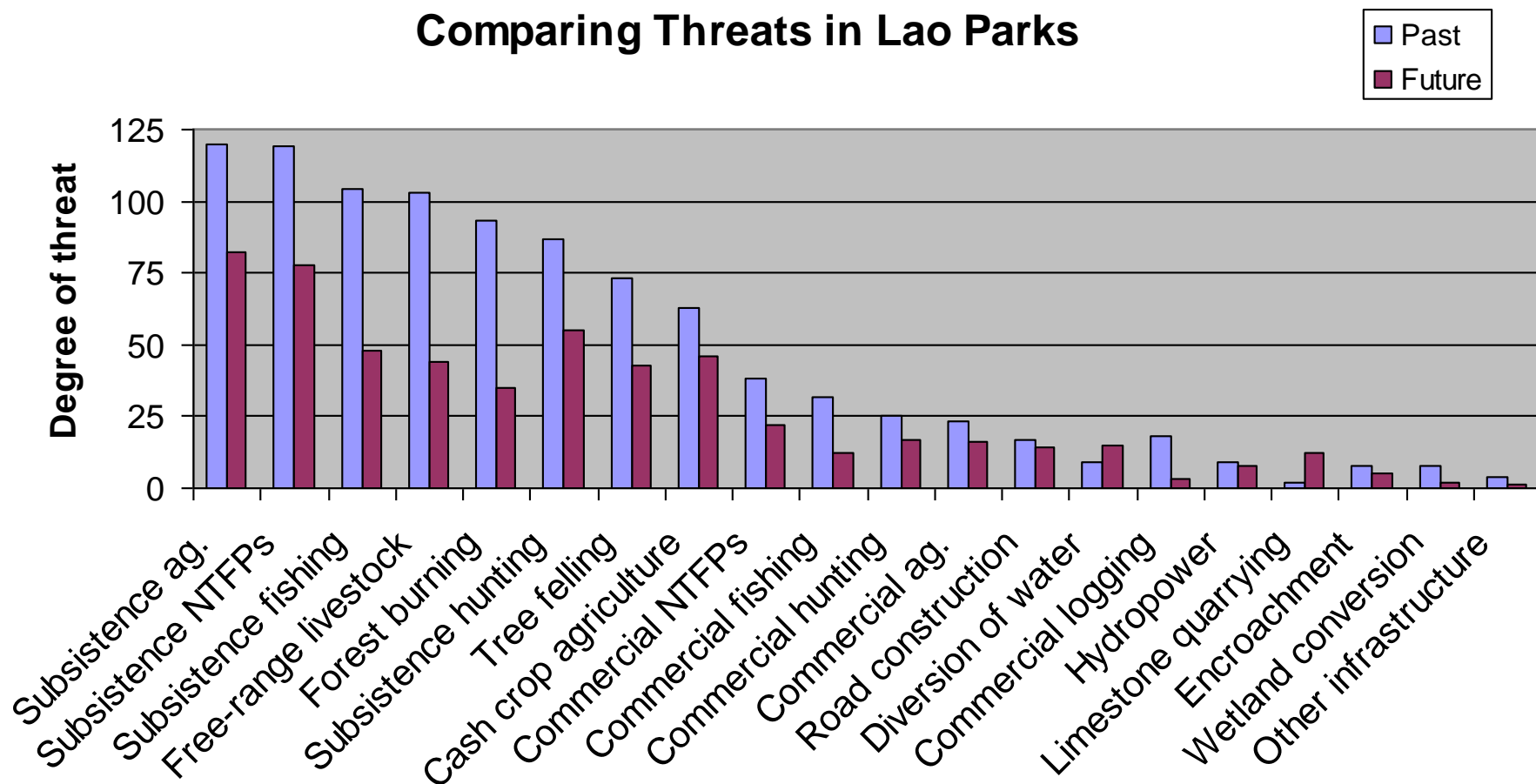
- Identifies strengths and weaknesses across PA system
- Analyzes range of threats across PA system
- Identifies high-priority areas
- Identifies strategic, system-level policy interventions

ANALYZING A SINGLE THREAT

Use of NTFPs in Lao Parks

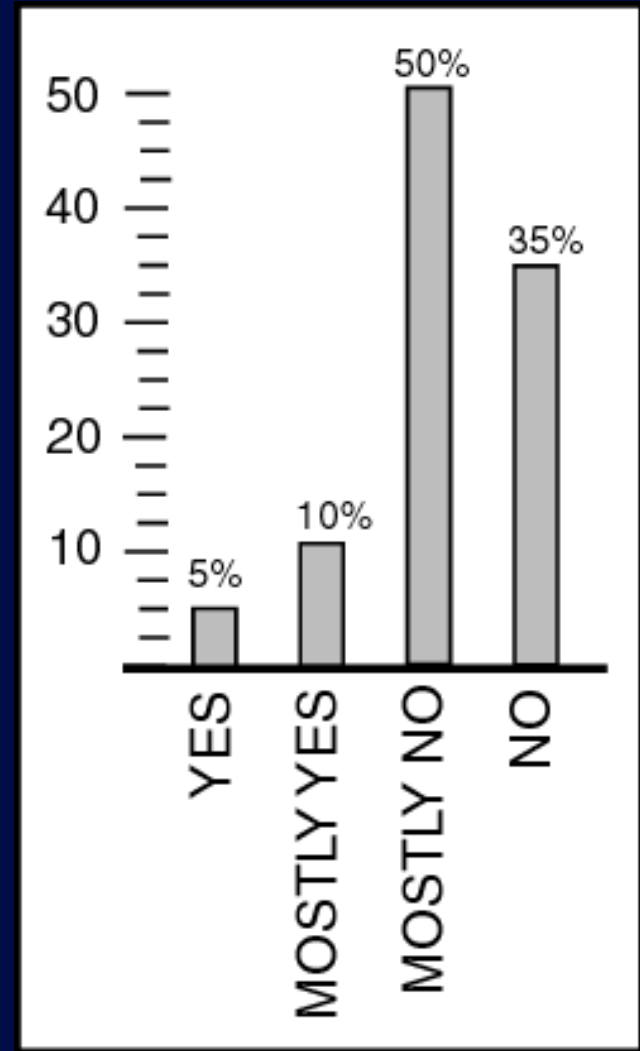


COMPARING THREATS

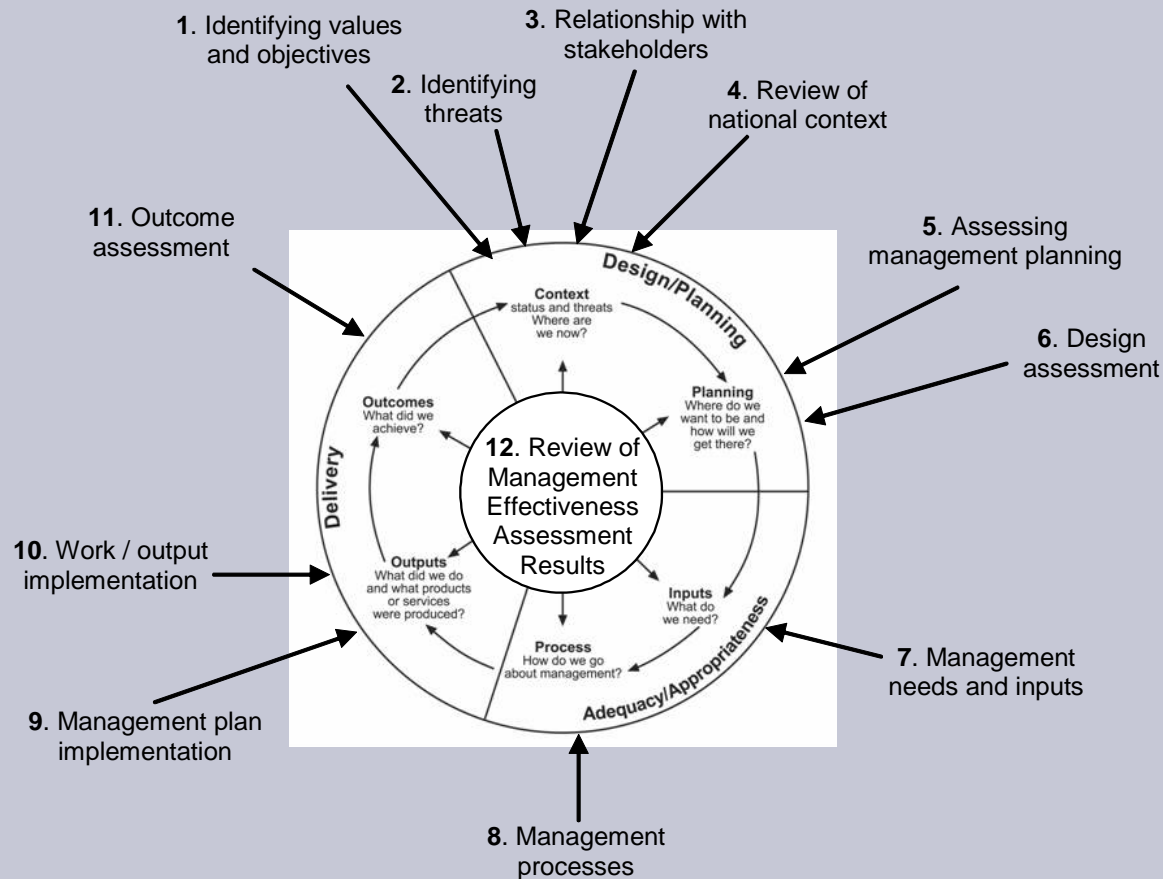


IDENTIFYING SPECIFIC WEAKNESSES

7d) Staff and financial resources are adequate to conduct critical law enforcement activities



Enhancing our Heritage



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
WWF International - The Nature Conservancy

EoH - Example of threat assessment

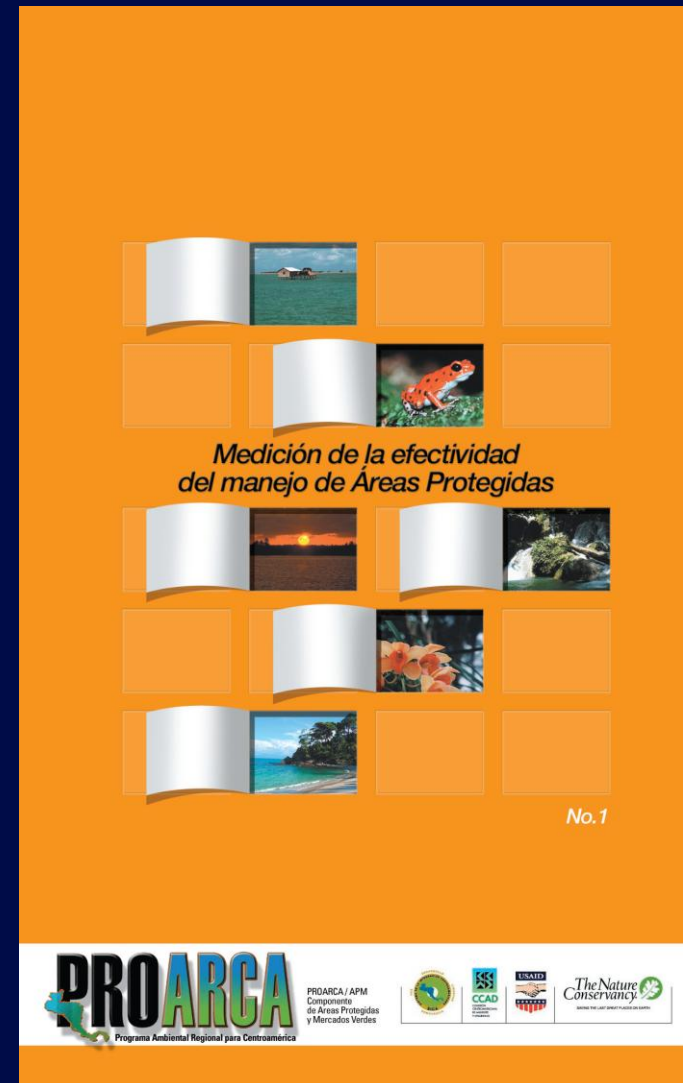
Threats to Biodiversity Values							
List Threats	Is it a Current or Potential Threat?	Identify major sources of threat		Impact of threat		Management response	
				Extent	Severity	Action	Urgency of action
Scarcity of water	Current	Source(s)	Water infra-structure development in the watershed leading to diversion of water away from Keoladeo National Park (See Box 4)	11 sq. km of wetland area	High	Short term and long term measures have been identified. Short term measures have been implemented also (see Box 5)	Very urgent
			Disruption in the supply of water from the traditional major water resource	Failure of heronries, drastic decline in migratory avifauna, degradation in groundwater quality	High	Bore well as short term measure to fight drought conditions	Very urgent
Siltation and Eutrophication	Current	Source(s)	Silt brought in from the watershed as a result of degradation in the water shed. Accumulation of biomass in the wetland is leading to eutrophication	Eutrophication of the area, alongwith siltation it leads to reduced water holding capacity of the wetlands	High		
Invasive sp. <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , <i>Eicchornia species.</i> , <i>Paspalum species</i> <i>Clarias</i> fish (mangoor fish)	Current	Source(s)	<i>P. juliflora</i> introduced initially under afforestation programme which later spread across by natural dispersion	All habitat types	High	Mitigation plan is being executed by Forest Dept. <i>Paspalum</i> - removal in Aug-September	Very urgent
			<i>Eicchornia</i> species. : seed inflow with water	Wetland areas	High	Manual removal	2006-07 is dry, therefore action was not required
			<i>Paspalum</i> species. Interruption in traditional grazing practice by buffaloes leading to overgrowth	Wetland areas	High	This fish is dangerous for biodiversity of KNP.	



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
 IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
 WWF International - The Nature Conservancy

PROARCA-CAPAS

- Widely applied in Latin America
- 5 different aspects or *ambitos*: social, administrative, resources (natural and cultural), policy/ legal, and economic/ financial
- Each indicator is scored on a 1 to 5 scale, where
 - 0= 0% of the optimum condition (no progress towards effective management)
 - 1=25%
 - 2=50%
 - 3=75%
 - 5 = 100% or the optimum condition.



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
WWF International - The Nature Conservancy

IUCN
The World Conservation Union



NSW State of Parks

Part A Descriptors and categorizations.

These identify the reserve and categories that might be used for summary statistics.

Part B Resourcing information

These are inputs to management (staff levels and \$). One might expect a strong correlation between level of resourcing and management performance.

There have been problems using these data.

Part C Plans, values, threats and stakeholders

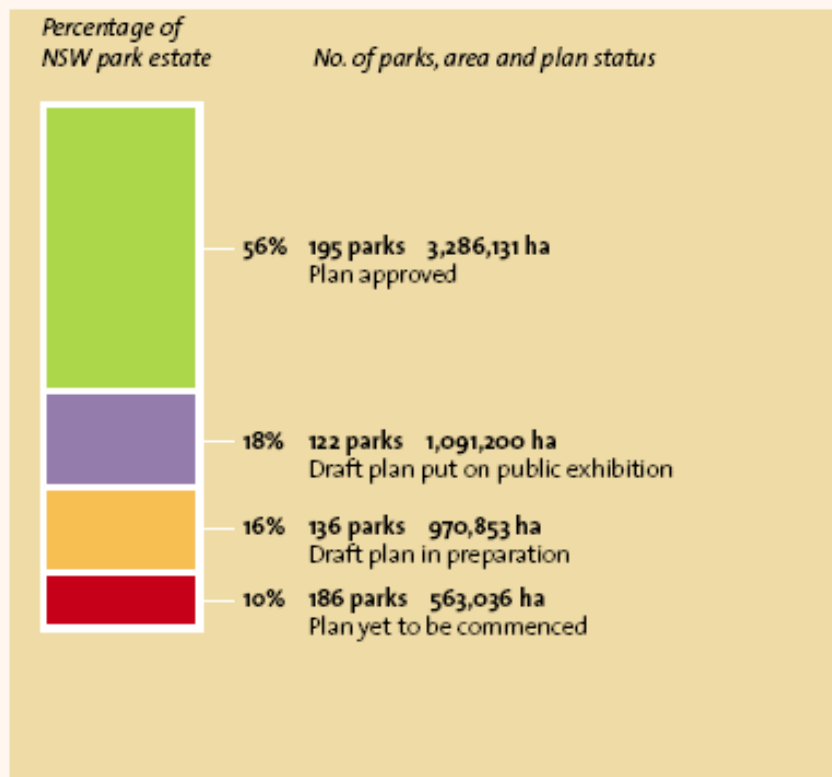
These data define the current status of the reserve.

Part D Management assessment

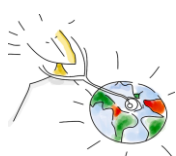
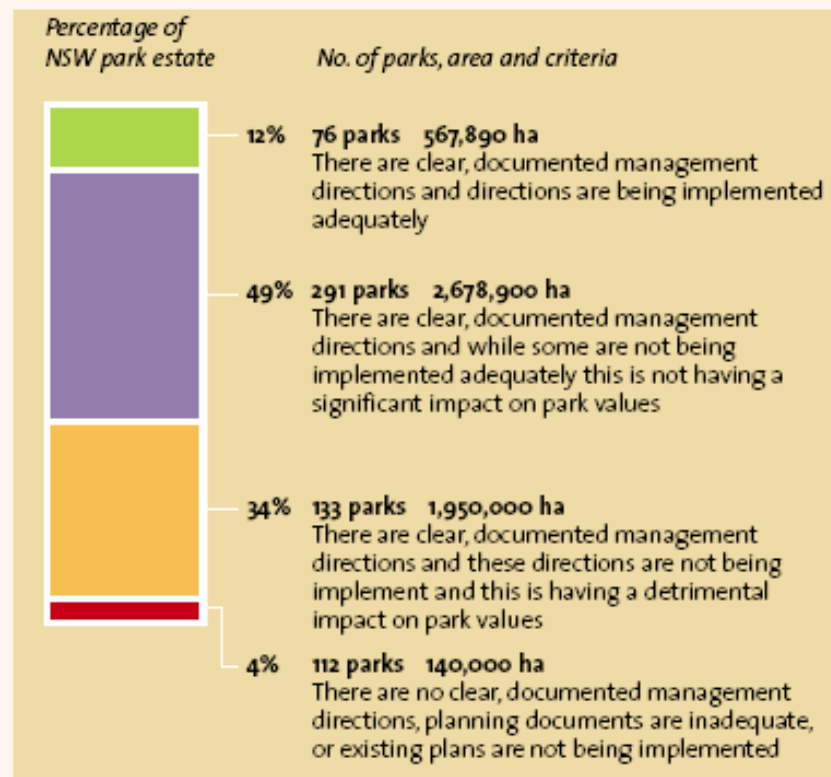
These items are the evaluation of management in the context of items considered in Parts A to C. This is the management effectiveness evaluation.



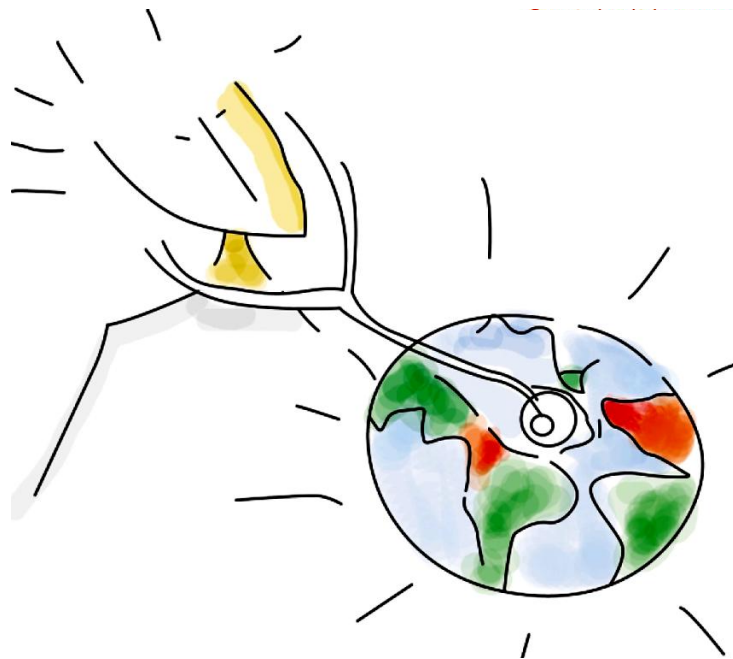
Plans of management



Performance in planning and direction-setting for management



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
 IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
 WWF International - The Nature Conservancy



Thank you



Global study into management effectiveness of protected areas
IUCN-WCPA - The University of Queensland -
WWF International - The Nature Conservancy

IUCN
The World Conservation Union