

Healthy Islands, Healthy Oceans = Healthy People



Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation and Healthy Country Planning



The Nature
Conservancy



Protecting nature. Preserving life.™



Conservation Coaches Network

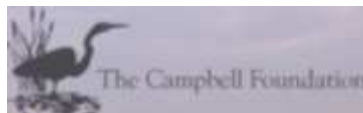


CMP

The Conservation Measures Partnership

Healthy
Country
Planning

Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP)



Open Standards

CMP

The Conservation Measures Partnership

Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation

Version 2.0
October 2007



The Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP) is a joint venture of conservation NGOs that seek better ways to design, manage, and measure the impacts of their conservation actions. Partners include the African Wildlife Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the World Wide Fund for Nature/World Wildlife Fund. Collaborators include The Cambridge Conservation Forum, Conservation International, Enterprise Wildlife/NTA, Foundation of Sokoine, The National Park and Wildlife Foundation, Rare, the World Commission on Protected Areas and the World Conservation Union/IUCN.

Themes within the Open Standards

- Decisions are evidence based
- Management effectiveness is measured and evaluated
- Common taxonomies allow interpretation across regions, organisations, etc
- Learning is documented and shared

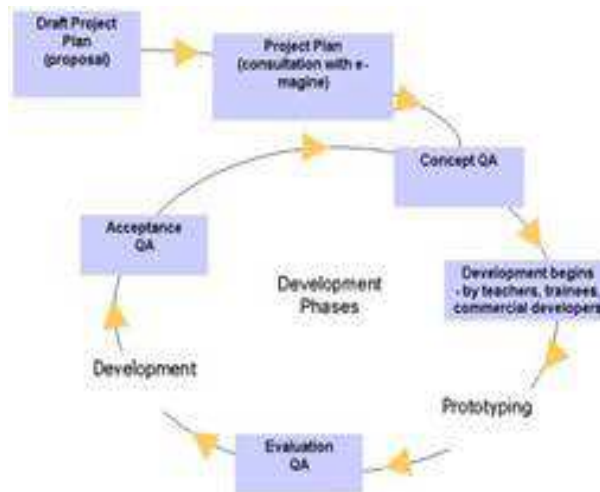
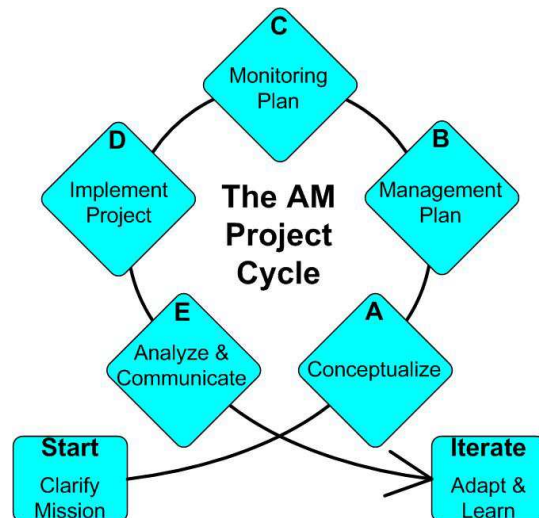
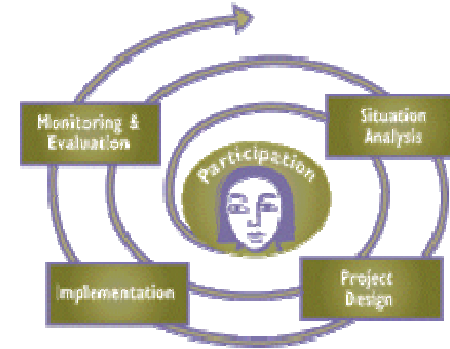
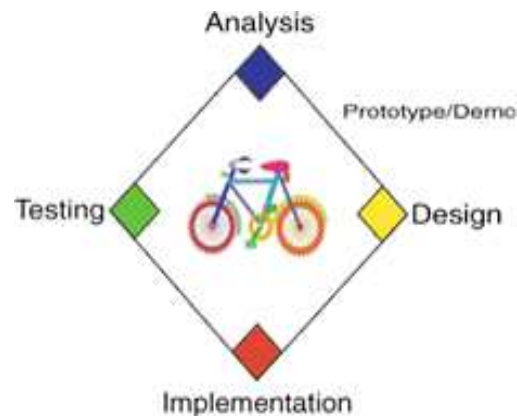
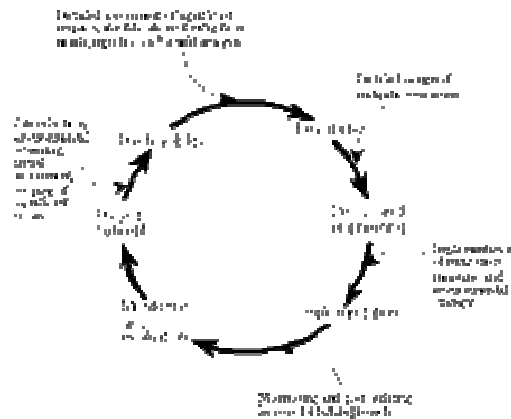


Why these tools?

Driven by some key questions:

- If I only have \$1 to spend, where is the most effective place to spend it?
- When there is often a big time lag between action and response how do I know I am on the right track?
- How do demonstrate this to others?
- How do I improve?
- What do I do on Monday?

Many Versions of Adaptive Management in Practice



1. Conceptualize

- Define initial team
- Define scope, vision, targets
- Identify critical threats
- Complete situation analysis

5. Capture and Share Learning

- Document learning
- Share learning
- Create learning environment

2. Plan Actions and Monitoring

- Develop goals, strategies, assumptions, and objectives
- Develop monitoring plan
- Develop operational plan

4. Analyze, Use, Adapt

- Prepare data for analysis
- Analyze results
- Adapt strategic plan

3. Implement Actions and Monitoring

- Develop work plan and timeline
- Develop and refine budget
- Implement plans

CMP

The Conservation Measures Partnership

Gondwana Link - Landscapes



gondwana link

FITZ-STIRLING FUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN

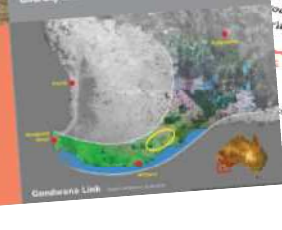
Gondwana Link is one of the largest and most ambitious ecological programs in Australian history. Designed to protect and restore ecological resilience within one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, the completed Gondwana Link will stretch for 1000 kilometres across south western Australia, from the wet karri forests of the far south west to the mallee and woodland on the edge of the Nullarbor plain.

A key focus area is between the Fitzgerald River and the Stirling Range National Parks, or what's known as the Fitz-Stirling area. The biological richness of the parks is well known: Stirling Range National Park contains more than 1500 plant species, including 87 found nowhere else, and at least 138 orchid species or 38% of Western Australia's total. More than 1800 plant taxa have been recorded from the Fitzgerald River National Park, including 52 endemic to the park and another 48 endemic to the park and nearby areas. Equally remarkable is that these two parks only have about 40% of their species in common despite, being only 70 km apart. It is not surprising therefore that the Fitz-Stirling section is so rich in diversity and endemism.

Broadway at Minarup in the centre of the Fitz-Stirling area.

Gondwana Link is one of the most ambitious ecological programs in Australia. A wide range of groups are collaborating to protect, manage and restore bushland in a 1000 kilometre-long pathway, from the wet forests of Australia's south west corner to the woodlands and mallee bordering the Nullarbor plain.

Fitz-Stirling section of Gondwana Link sits between the Stirling Range and Fitzgerald River National Parks.



WHAT WE WANT TO CONSERVE

We used The Nature Conservancy's "Conservation by Design" process (www.nature.org/outreach/howwe/worldwide/) to identify six key ecological targets as the focus for our protection and restoration efforts. If we improve the viability of each of these targets, we believe we will improve the ecological condition of the entire system. Each target includes "nested" targets (species or communities with similar needs, traits or habitats) and has different characteristics or attributes that need to be considered when developing strategies for their protection.

We have also made an initial assessment of the viability of the targets, as shown in Appendix A, on page (i). We are currently gathering more precise information on all of the targets and will then review the viability assessments. Separate information sheets are available for each of the targets.

CONSERVATION TARGETS WITH NESTED TARGETS

- CREEK SYSTEMS**
 - Water rat
 - Freshwater crustaceans and other aquatic invertebrates
 - Long-necked turtle
 - Frogs
 - Permanent pools
- PROTEACEOUS-RICH COMMUNITIES**
 - Chickadee community
 - Western whistler
 - Honey possum
 - Western mouse
 - Arncliffe's Cockatoo
 - Minors
- TAMMARS AND BLACK-GLOVED WALLABIES**
 - Tammar
 - Black-gloved wallaby
 - Black-gloved possum
- MALLEE AND MOORT WOODLANDS**
 - Spotted quail
 - Spotted quail
 - Spotted quail
 - Spotted quail
- FOR SWAMPY YATE WOODLANDS**
 - Swampy yate
 - Swampy yate
 - Swampy yate
 - Swampy yate

MEASURING OUR SUCCESS

MONITORING AND MONITORING

A key question facing any team is: "Are we working?" To answer this question, we need to be working on a number of indicators. We need to know how well we are keeping the critical targets, and, in turn, whether the viability of the conservation targets is improving. A monitoring network for the viability of our targets has been developed (below) and is now being implemented.



Reducing sediments and nutrients in the creeks within the Fitz-Stirling area will benefit the indicators (below).

INDICATOR	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING
VIABILITY MONITORING	
Topography	Percentage of catchment under perennial vegetation
Proteaceous-rich communities	Distribution of fire age classes
Mallee and moort woodlands	Distribution in the landscape
Freshwater systems	- Permanent pools affected by sedimentation - Riparian zone condition - Water quality
Creeks	- Community condition (structure, floristics) - Presence of bird pollinators - Seed set
Mallee and moort woodlands	Community condition
Yate woodlands	- Age classes present - Species richness - Crown condition
Freshwater systems	Water quality
THREAT MONITORING	
Proteaceous-rich communities	Percentage of original extent remaining or restored
Mallee and moort woodlands	Habitat occupancy
Tammar and black-gloved wallabies	Populations of nested target species
Freshwater systems	Fire return interval
Creeks	Erosion and sand slugs
Proteaceous-rich communities	Invasive species (weeds) and pathogens
Mallee and moort woodlands	
Yate woodlands	

Property-scale



Boolcoommatta Reserve Property Plan



2010-10-22



Piney Grove/Big Woods 10 Year Conservation Action Plan



The Nature Conservancy in Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

2008



Maunalua Bay Conservation Action Plan

December 2006

*Vision: A Maunalua Bay where marine life is abundant,
the water is clean and clear, and where people take
kuleana in caring for and sustainably managing the bay.*



Kimbe Bay

Papua New Guinea

A Resilient Network of Marine Protected Areas

Annisah Sapul

Conservation training and support Specialist

The Australian Indigenous and Conservation Estates

1. Australia = 7.7 million sq kms
2. Indigenous estate = 1.5 million sq kms, 20% of Australia
3. National Reserve System = 808,900 sq kms, 12.8% of Australia
4. Indigenous Protected Areas = 188,400 sq kms, 23% of NRS, 2.7% of Australia
5. Joint management-Aboriginal owned = 69,300 sq kms, 8.5 % of NRS, 0.9% of Australia
6. Cooperative management arrangements
7. Private protected areas = 4.22% of NRS, 0.5% of Australia



Adapted from Altman, Buchanan and Larsen (2007) and
<http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/nrs/about/ownership.html>



Wunambal Gaambera

Healthy Country Plan



A plan for looking after Wunambal Gaambera Country
2010 – 2020

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Kimberley, Western Australia
Declared an Indigenous Protected Area in May 2011



Declared Indigenous Protected Areas



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities



Towns

Other protected areas (2010)

Aboriginal lands

Note. CM = Co-Managed IPA.

Indigenous Protected
Area Consultation Projects

ANSWER

A Mawonga
B Werai Forest (CM)

A Katiti Petermann
B Laynhapuy - Stage 2
C Marthakal
D South East Arnhem Land
E Thamarurr - Stage 2
F Waanyi Garawa
G Wardaman

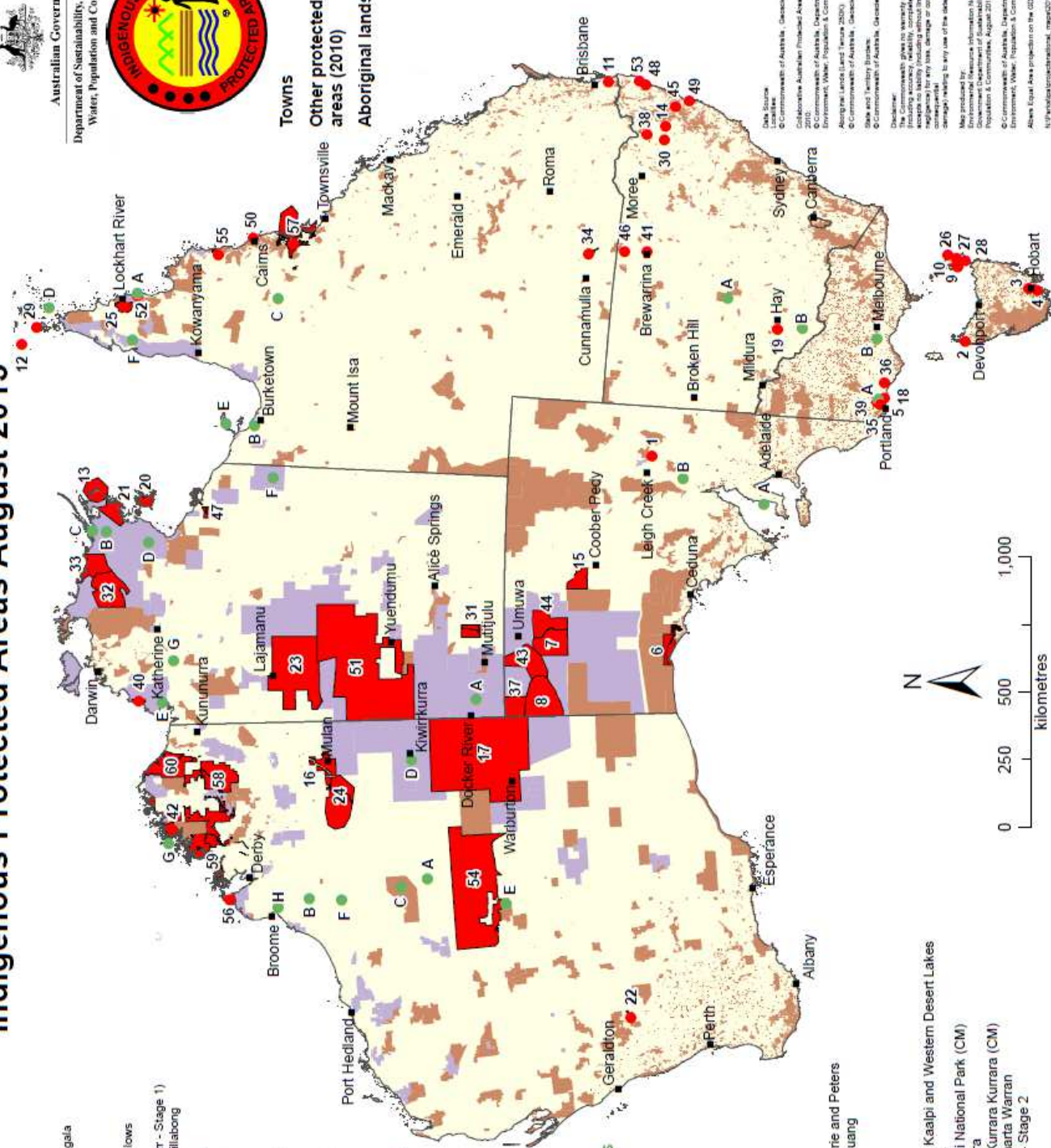


- A Angkum - Stage 2
- B Ganalidda
- C Tallaroo Station
- D Torres Strait Region
- E Wellesley Islands
- F Wik, Wik Way and H

51 A Wauratee (Wardang Island)
B Yappala

A Lake Gorrie and Peters
B Wurdli Young

WA A Jilakuru, Kaalpi and Western Desert Lakes
B Karajarri
C Karlamilyi National Park (CM)
D Kiwirrkurra
E Mutawa Kurrara Kurrara (CM)
F Nyangumarta Waran
G Unguu - Stage 2
H Yawuru

[illegible]

Map produced by:
Australian Environmental Resource Information Network (AERIN), Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population & Communities, August 2013.
© Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population & Communities, 2013.

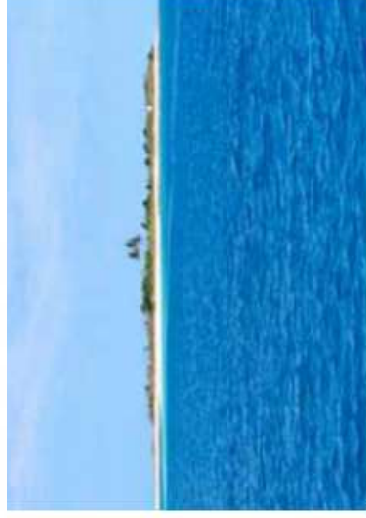
Alliance Equal Area projection on the GDA94 Datum.
NUTPaction project number: map002013
Published online: 26 Nov 2013 (published)

Healthy Country Planning



"we can't separate our land from our sea. To us they are connected together because our stories connect our hills to the islands, and the rivers connect the land to the ocean. To us pama, even some animals that live on the land look after some of the oceans".

Abraham Omeenyio in August 2010, representing views from his parents and Umpila elders when asked, what is more important for Umpila, the land or the sea?

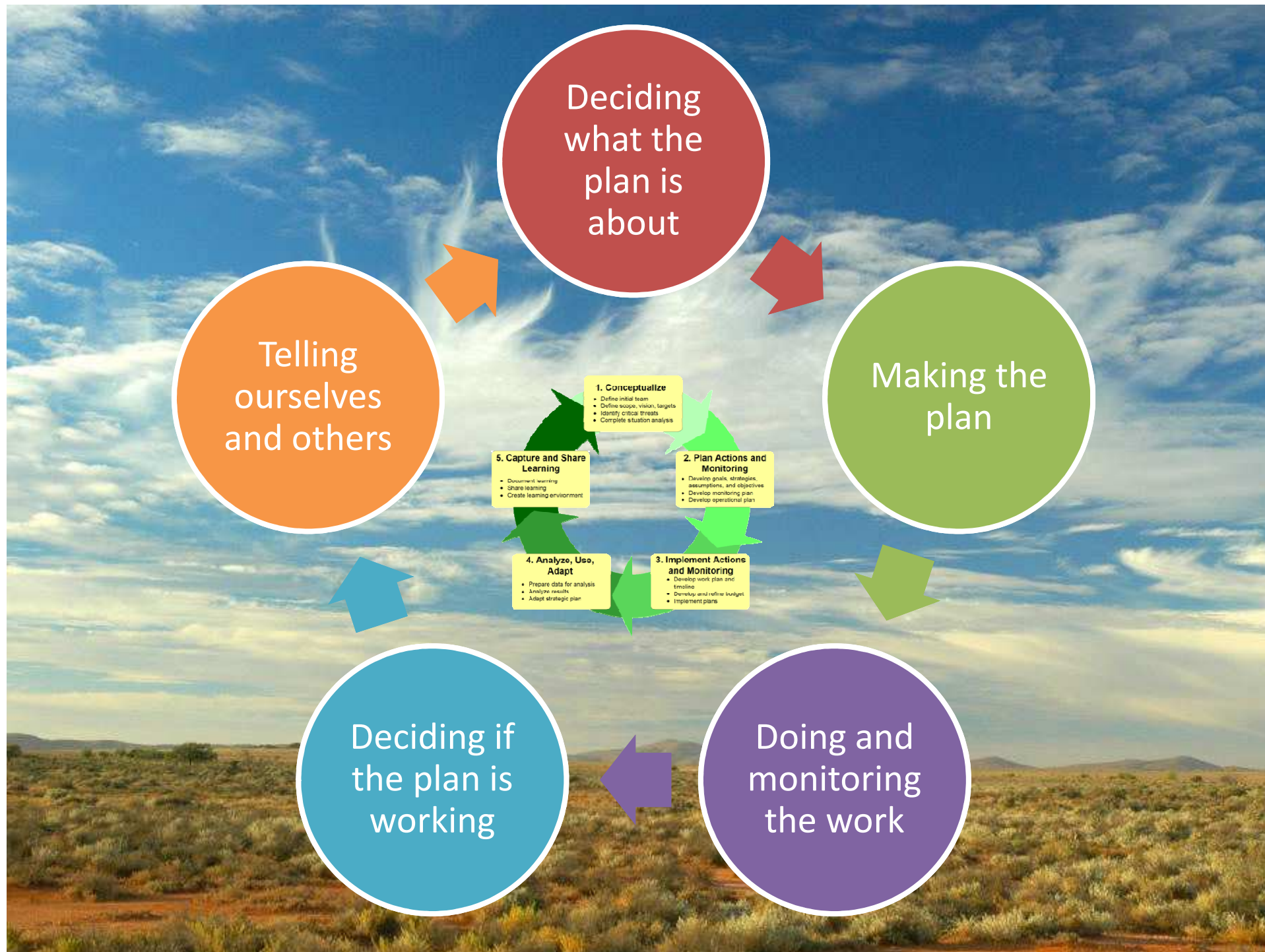


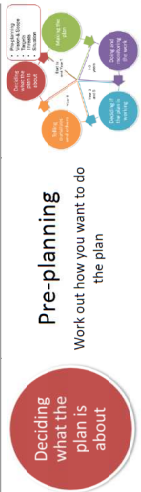
UMPILA PAMA MALNGKANICHI HEALTHY COUNTRY PLAN 2013 - 2020



Healthy Country/Healthy Islands

- Moved from planning FOR communities > planning WITH communities > planning BY communities
- Language appropriate to the communities (no acronyms!)
- Combines customary and scientific knowledge in one framework
- Adapts as knowledge improves and approaches are tested
- Simple and flexible, but still based on rigorous process





Links to which Conservation Action Planning / Open Standard step?

- Conservation Action Planning**
- a. Before you begin
 - i. Conceptualize
- Open Standards**
- a. Before you begin
 - i. Define the initial project team
- Why should you do this step?**
- To create a rough work plan and approach to make sure the project gets done, and look at capacity and community needs.
 - o Making a plan can take a lot of time and money, so it is important to really think about how you will do it.
 - o It is also important to be really clear with yourself and others why you want to do the plan.

- How would you do this step?**
- Get together with a small group of people who are most likely to be involved in making the plan (community members, local government, etc.)
 - Discuss the questions below and record your answers – flip chart, video, computer
 - Use the Gap Capacity Assessment tool to think about where you might need some extra support and resources

Option for Rapid approach: It is quite possible to do this with just two people as long as they are well informed about the plan and need.

Who should be involved?

- Consider involving people with the following skills / backgrounds:
 - o the person / people who will lead the plan (sponsor, planner, coordinator, facilitators)
 - o experience in the community
 - o knows the landscape and environment
 - o understanding of the resources you have to use
 - o will be involved in making the plan work when finished

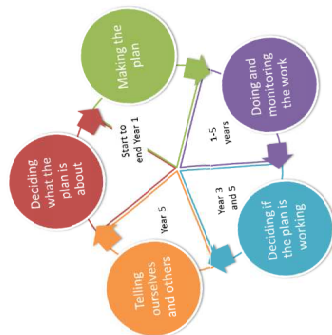
Things you might need

- Money to bring a small group of people together
- Some basic maps of where you are making a plan for
- Paper / computer to record your answers
- You will need about a day to do this well

Adding what the plan is about

Pre-Pl

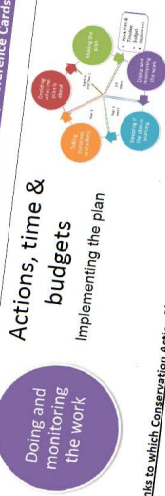
Healthy Country Planning Summary Reference Cards



A Summary guide to each step in the Conservation Action Planning / Open Standards approach to conservation planning for use by facilitators and planning teams.

MARCH 2012

Healthy Country Planning Summary Reference Cards



Links to which Conservation Action Planning / Open Standard step?

- Conservation Action Planning**
- a. Develop Work Plan
- Open Standards**
- a. Implement Actions and Monitoring:
 - i. Develop Work plan and timeline
 - ii. Develop and refine budget

Why should you do this step?

- To develop a detailed annual budget and workplan for the people who will implement your plan.

How would you do this step?

- Once the management plan is complete, sit down with the planning team and work through each strategy and identify the actions required to complete the strategy.
- For each action identify timeline, budget, source of funds, who will do it and the results expected
- Develop a budget and work program broken up into the appropriate time frame for your site (calendar year, financial year, seasons)
- This can be done on flip charts and later transferred to a spreadsheet or other electronic document

Option for Rapid approach: This step is relatively simple and can be done quickly. If needed, it can be completed by an individual but should be checked by the people below.

Who should be involved?

- The person with overall responsibility for the plan succeeding (Manager)
- The person / people responsible for doing the work (rangers etc)
- Someone with an understanding of budgets / finances

Things you might need

- The Management Plan
- Computer / spreadsheet
- Flip charts etc

Questions that can help you do this step

- What are the specific action steps that need to be done?
- Who is responsible for each step?
- What is the timeline for the plan?

Doing and monitoring the work

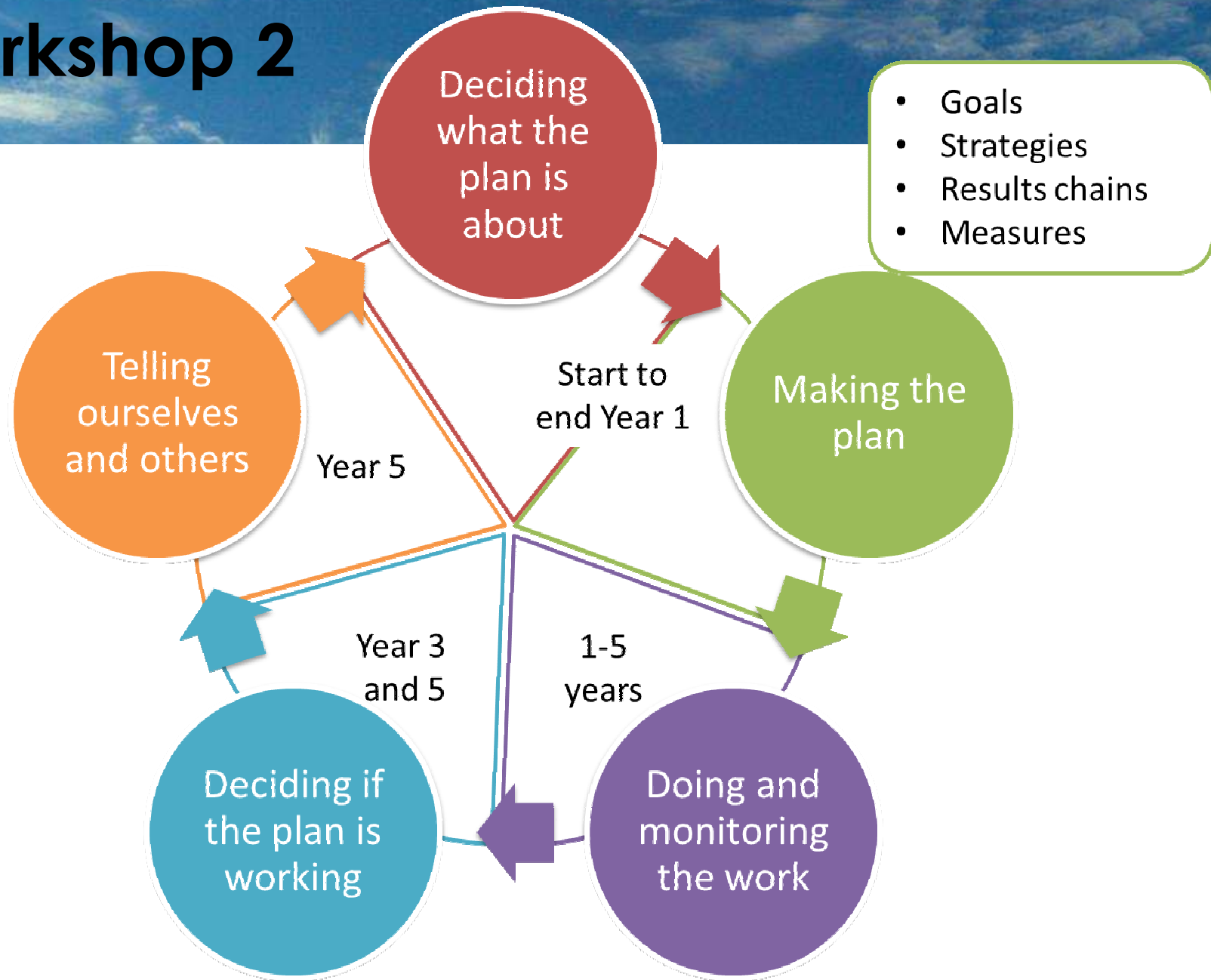
Actions, time & budgets

Workshop 1

- Pre-planning
- Dream & Project Area
- Targets
- Threats
- Situation



Workshop 2



Healthy Country Planning Class of 2011

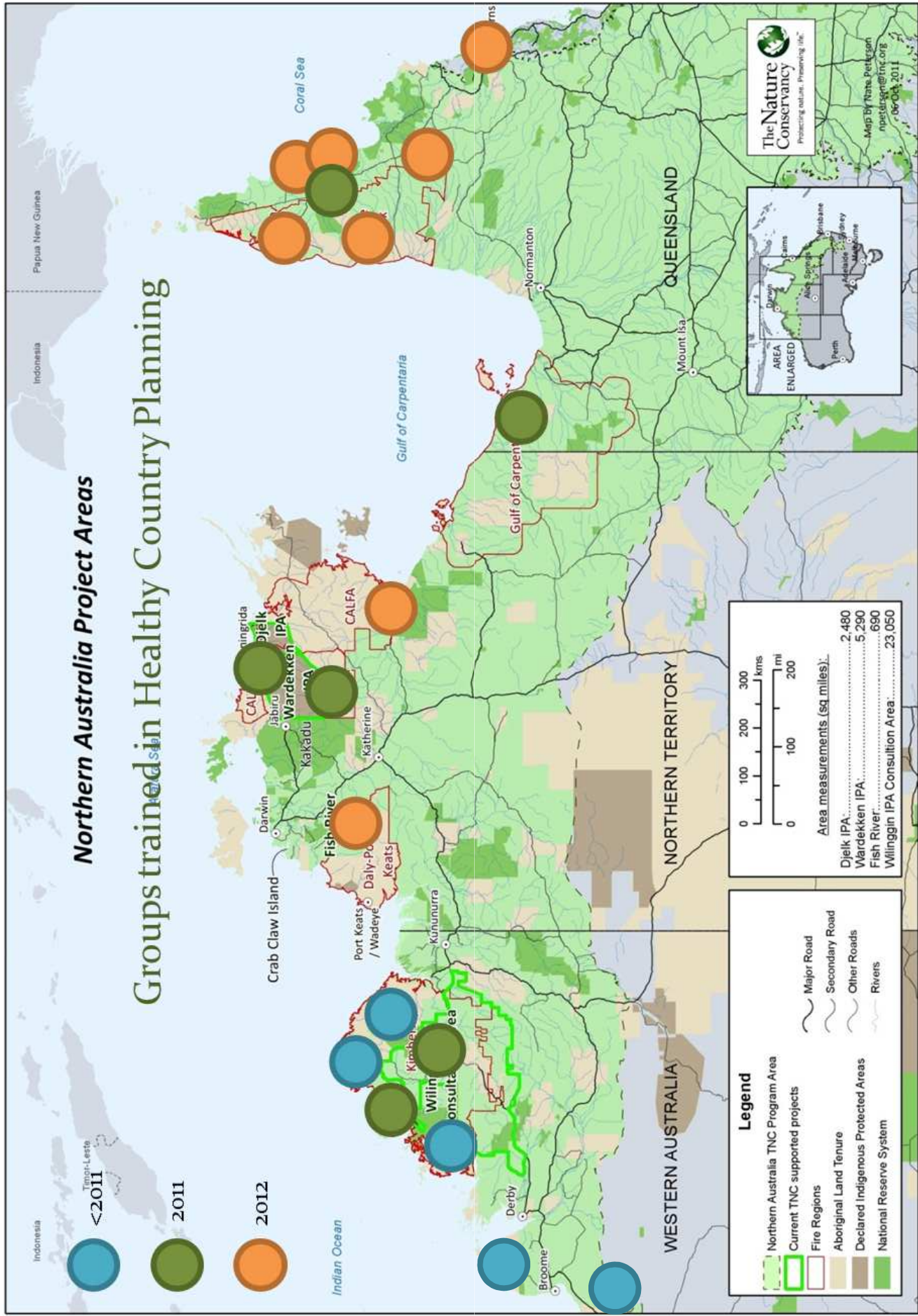




Healthy Country Planning Class of 2012

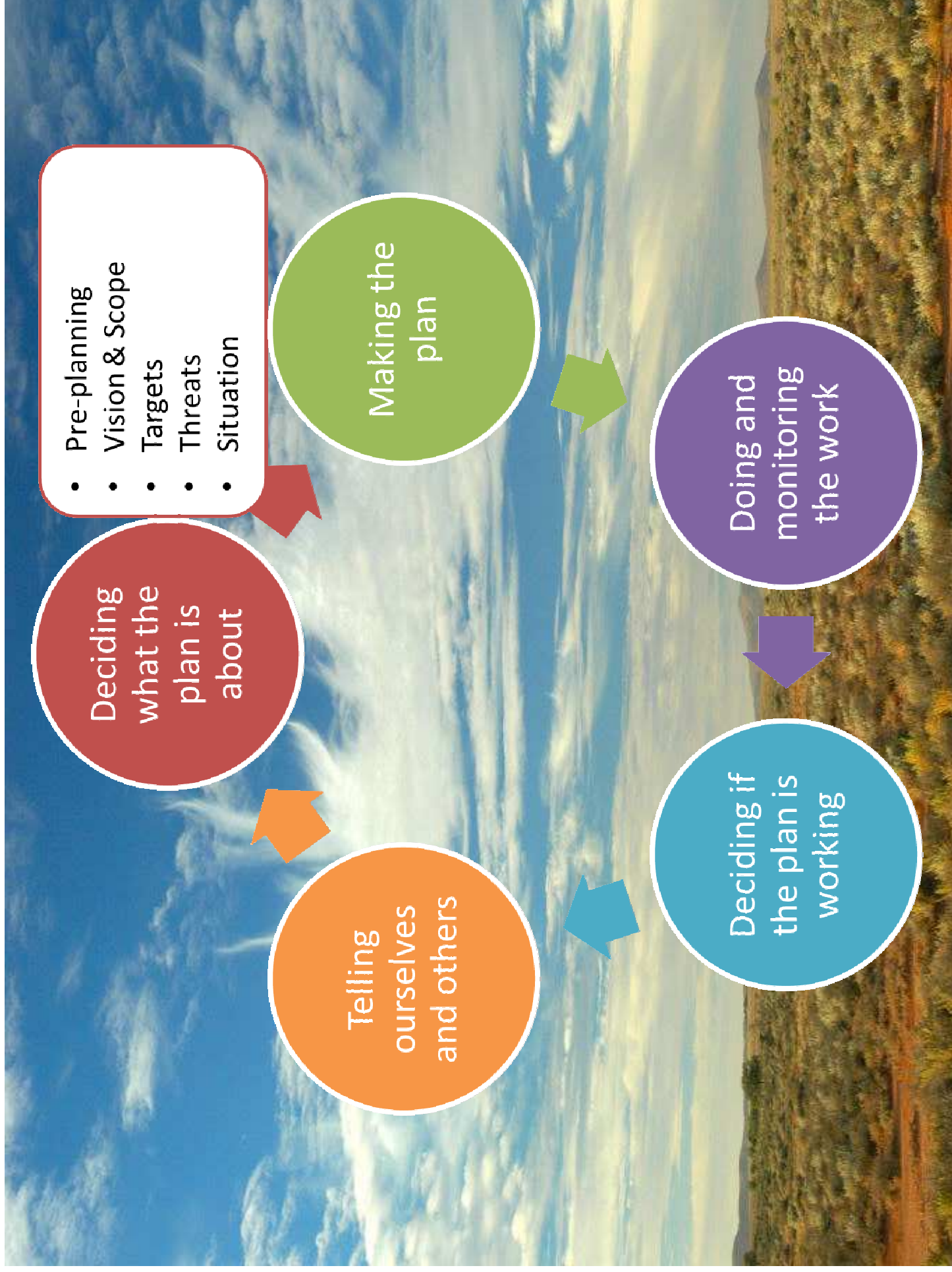


Groups trained in Healthy Country Planning



Coaches Training





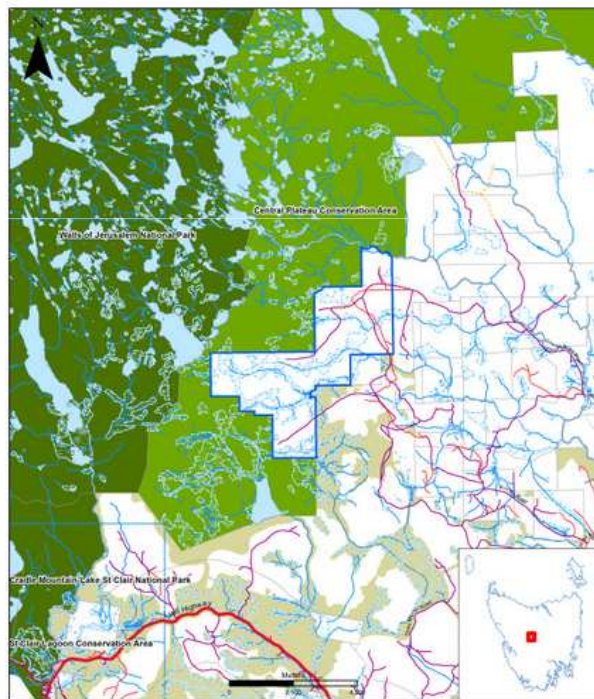
Define team / Pre-planning

Who will design, lead and implement the project?



Scope and Vision

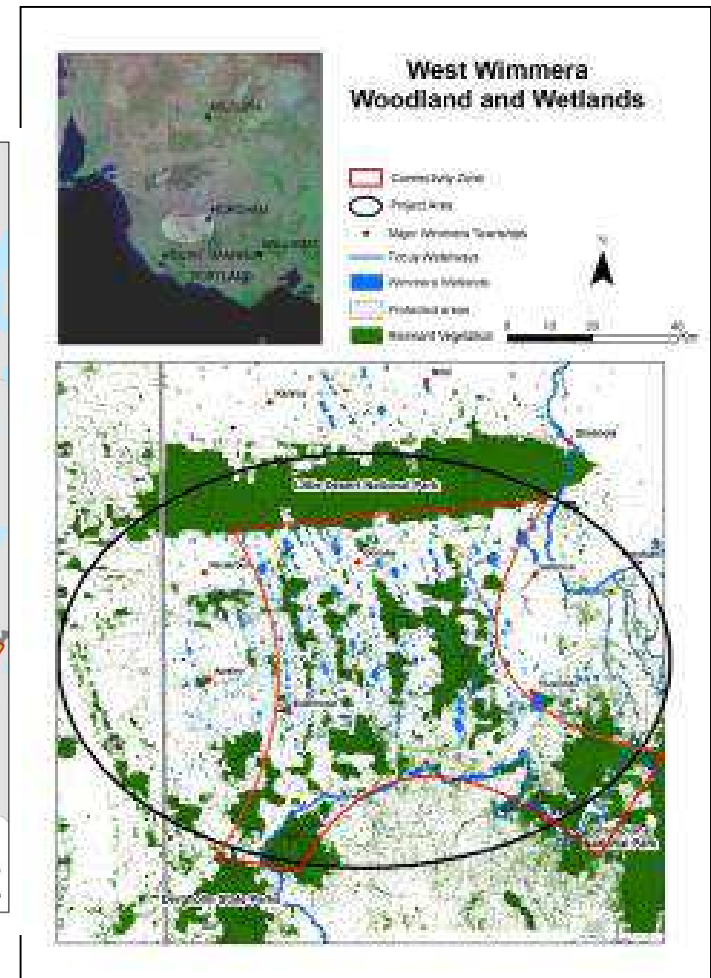
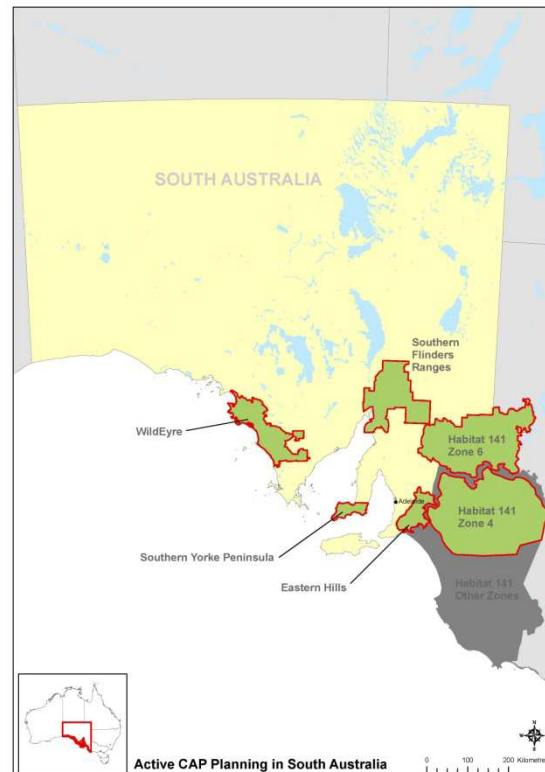
What is the overall vision and scale of the project?



1:100,000
Protected Areas on Private Land Program
Gunns Ltd - Skullbone Plains
PID: 5470083
Title Ref: 224902 / 1
Mapsheet: INA 4434
Data Sources: LIST, TUC, DPSPWE
Conservation Officer: Matt Taylor
Date: 27th May 2010



Map produced by the Tasmanian Land Conservancy



Wunambal Gaambara Healthy Country Plan Traditional Land Tenure

Wunquu

Wuyurru Wanjina
Photo: WGAC



Map 2: Wunambal Gaambara Country
according to Wanjina Wungurr Law

Wunambal Gaambara Country

Wargul Wargul
Nerengal
Mungala lu
Wapenbe
Kingana
Nuramri
Gibulde

Language Areas

Gaambara

Wunambal

Gural Graa Country

Place name

Punamill
Unpuu



0 20 40
Kilometres

Wuyurru

Gural

Birremangurey
Dorra

Munumu

Kandiwal

Punamill
Unpuu

Guuringey

Gural

Gural

Wungurr in Gaambara Country
Photo: WGAC



Gwion at Munumu
Photo: WGAC

The vision

The workshop broke into two groups - men and women - to talk about the vision for the plan. A vision is a statement on what the country, land and sea should be like in ten years time. It is also about the way traditional owners relate to the country. A vision statement needs to be just a few lines long, up front in the plan so whoever looks at the plan will know straight away what Wunambal Gaambera people want their country to be like in ten years time. It is really important to get it right.

There was lots of talking in each group. At the end of the group talks, everyone came back into the one big group and representatives from each group presented ideas on what should be considered for the vision.

Men's group - discussing the vision



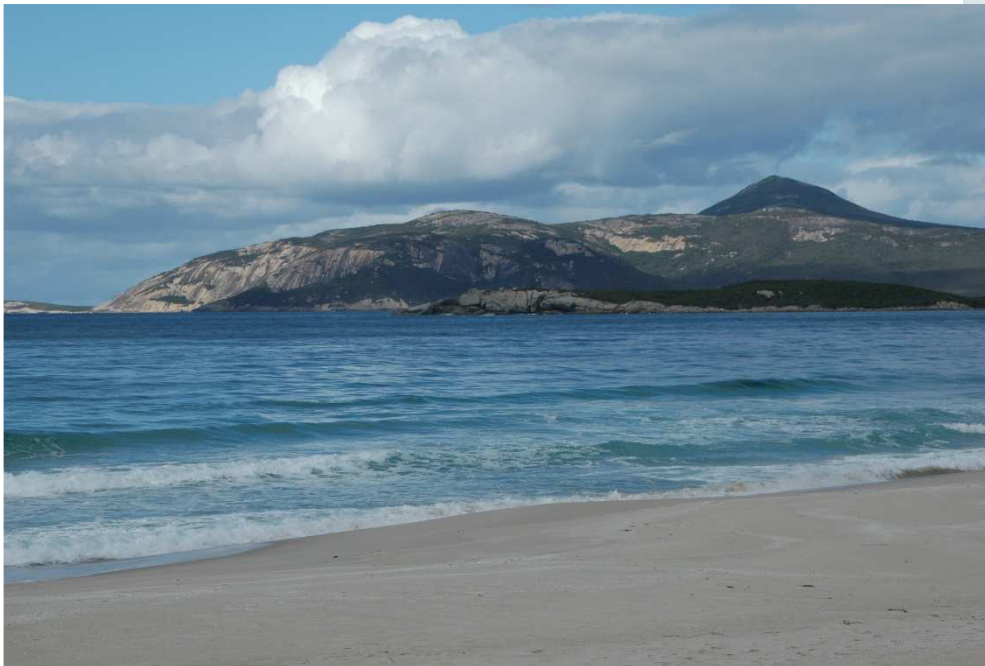
Women's group - discussing the vision



Targets (= assets, values)

What are we trying to manage?

Different targets need different management



- Ecological Systems
- Communities
- Species



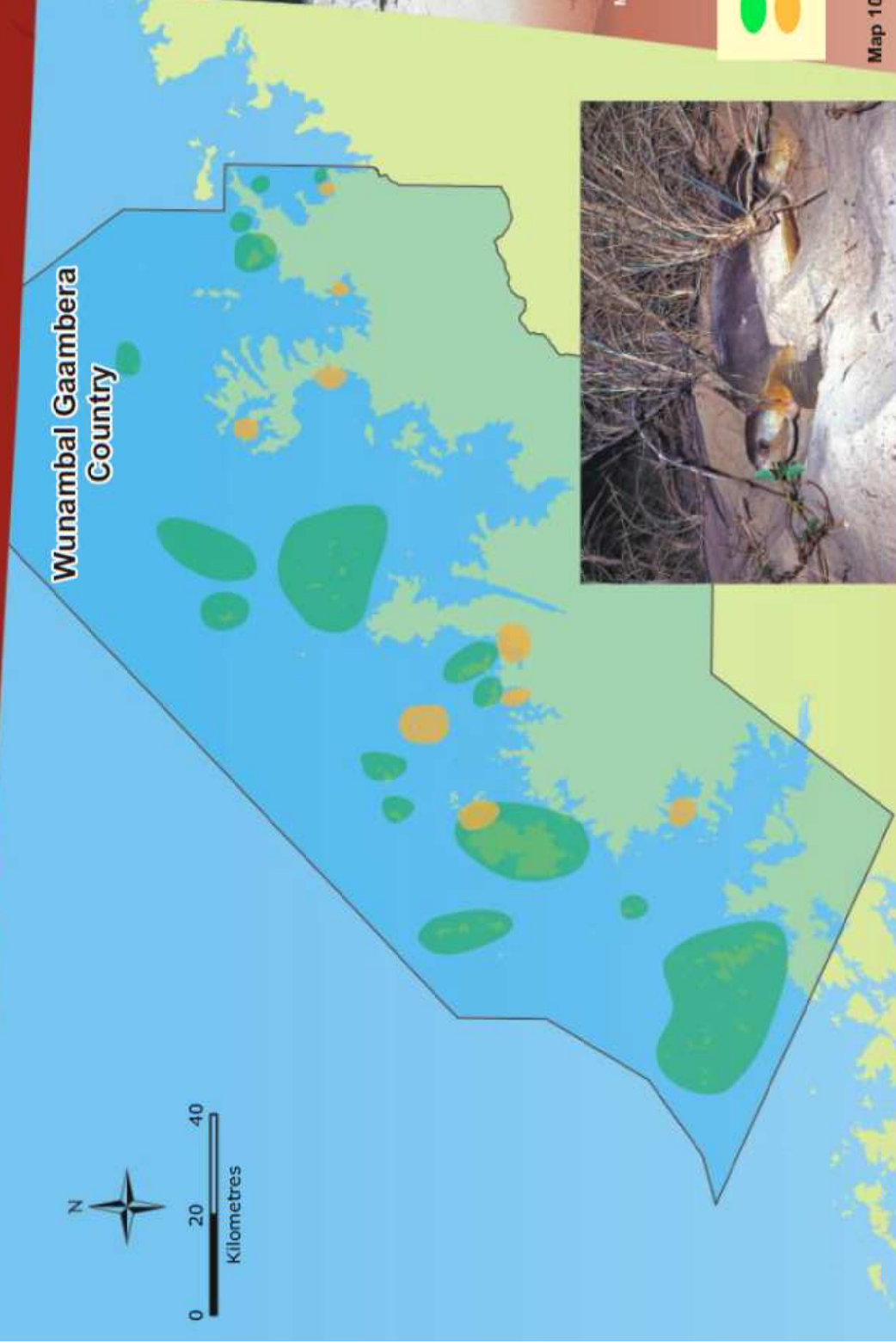
Cultural Targets

- Non tangible values
- Local/indigenous knowledge
- Social institutions
 - Customary law
- Spirituality
 - Sacred places and rituals
- Oral history
- Traditions
 - Language, music and dances, festivals, food



Wunquu

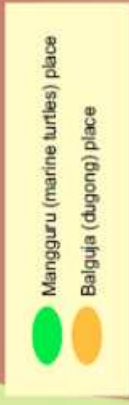
Mangguru (marine turtles) and balguja (dugong) places in Wunambal Gaambara Country



Mardumal (flatback turtle) nesting
Photo: Ian Morris



Mardumal track on South Maret Beach
Photo: WGAC

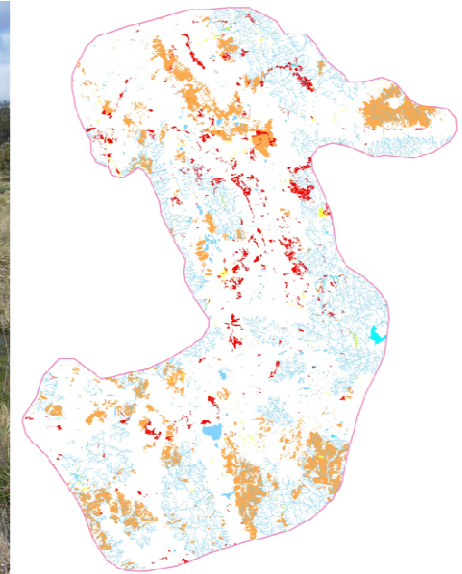


Map 10: Some mangguru (marine turtles) and balguja (dugong) places in Wunambal Gaambara Country

Viability Assessment

Viability assessment helps teams answer important questions:

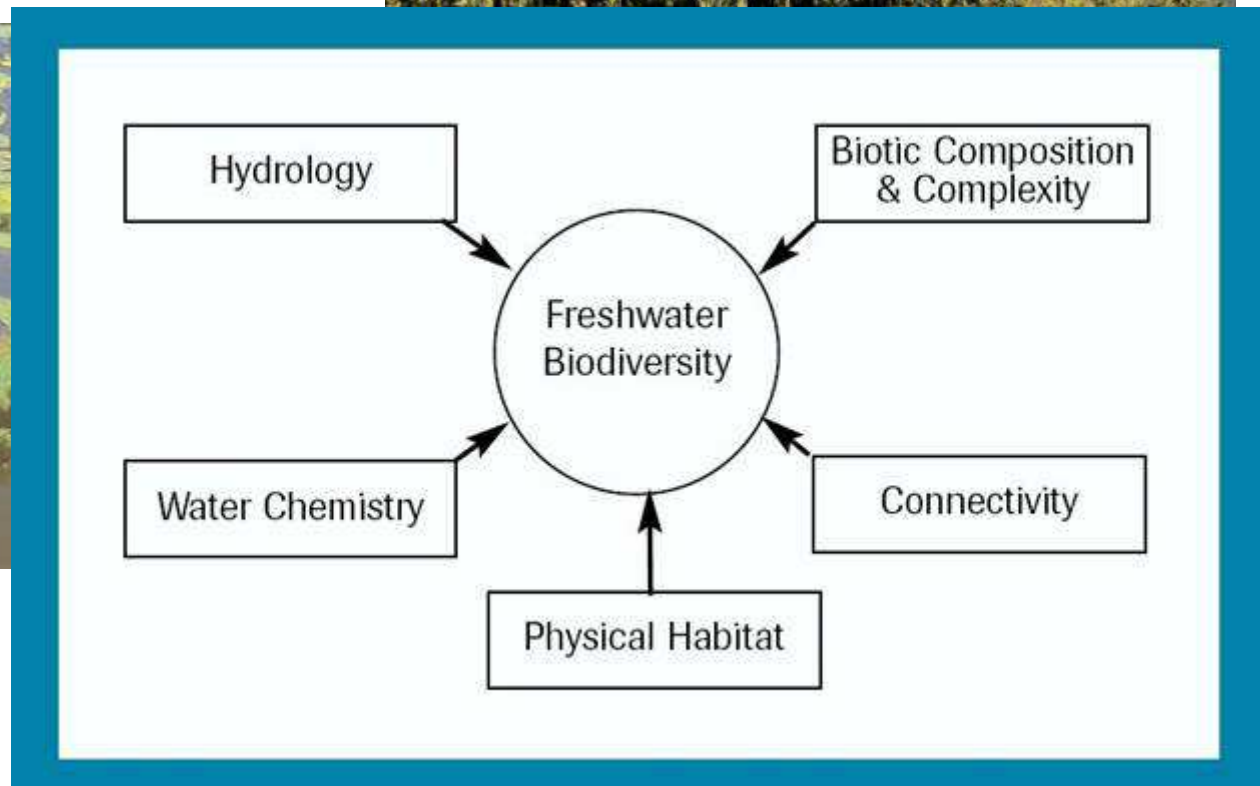
- What key characteristics define a healthy target? (attributes)
- How do we physically measure those characteristics? (indicators)
- How is our target doing *now*?
- What do we want to achieve? (ultimate, measurable goals)



Upland riparian systems

Key Attributes

Freshwater Key Attributes



Indicators

Indicator Ratings

Good:

Indicator w/in acceptable range of variation; Some intervention required for maintenance

Very Good:

Ecologically desirable status; Requires little intervention for maintenance

Indicator Ratings Bold=Current *Italics=Desired*

Focal Target	Category	Key Attribute	Indicator	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good
Target name	- Size - Condition - Landscape Context	Key Attribute A	Indicator 1	Criteria for Poor	Criteria for Fair	<i>Criteria for Good</i>	Criteria for Very Good



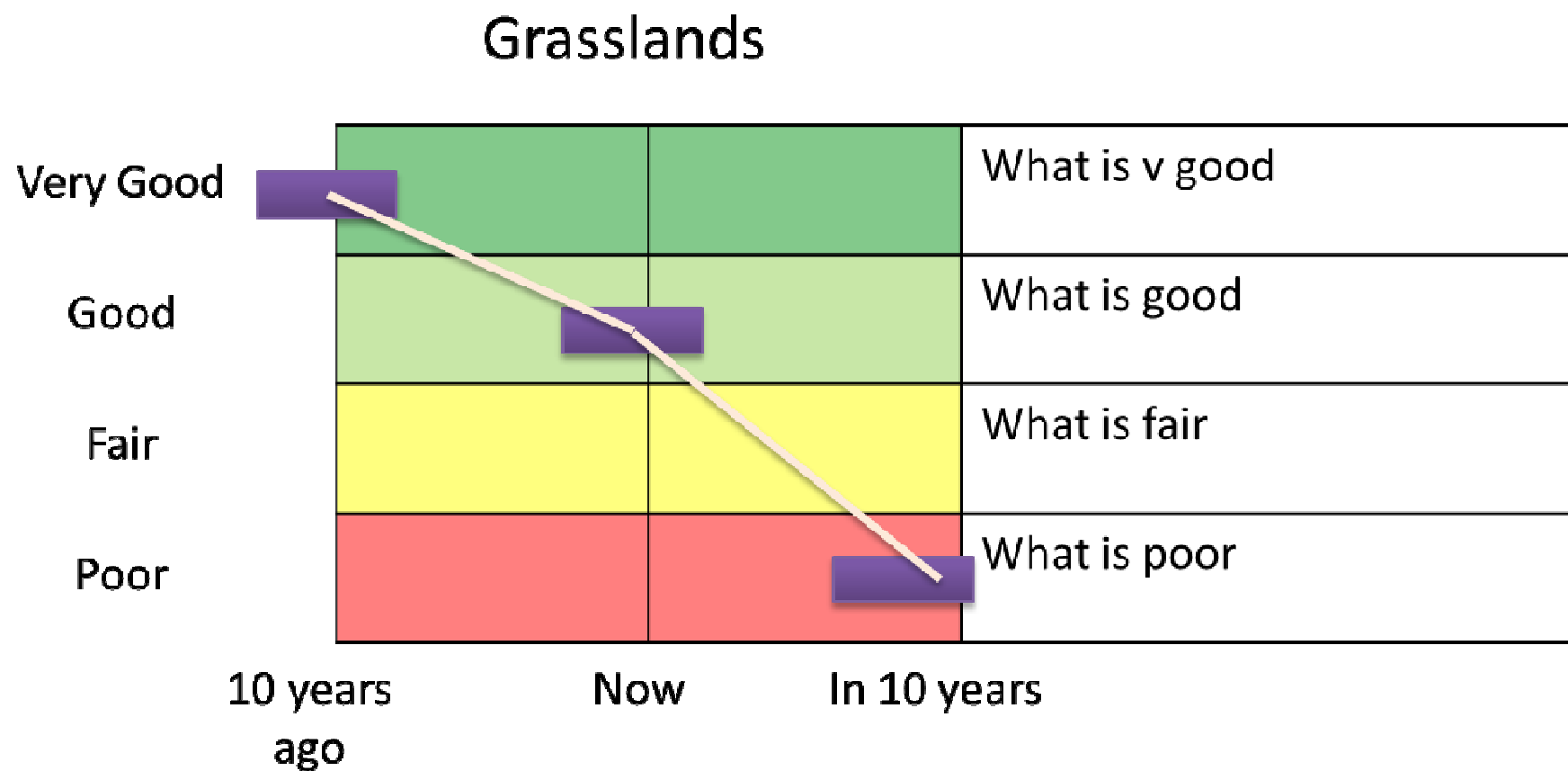
Poor:

Restoration increasingly difficult; May result in extirpation

Fair:

Outside acceptable range of variation; Requires human intervention

More visual methods also good



Wunambal Gaambara Healthy Country Plan

How Healthy Are the Targets?

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By looking at how healthy each key part of the targets are, we figured out the overall health of our Country. Our understanding of the health of each of these key parts is based on our knowledge, the knowledge of our project partners and results of scientists work done with us on our Country. However, for some key parts we do not have a lot of information, so we need to make sure we do research on these things to get a better understanding of their health.

Key parts of target Target	Landscape/ Seascape Health	Cultural Health	Biophysical Condition	Size	Overall health
Wanjina Wunggurr Culture	Good	Poor	-	-	Fair
Right Way Fire	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Aamba and Other Meat Foods	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Wulo	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Waterholes	Very good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Bush Plants	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Rock Art	Good	Poor	Fair	-	Poor
Cultural Places on Islands	Good	Poor	Fair	-	Poor
Fish and Other Seafoods	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Mangguru and Balguja	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Wunambal Gaambara Country Health					Fair

Table 1 Summary of the Health of Wunambal Gaambara Healthy Country Targets

'This table is good – in a quick way it shows what we need to focus on to keep our Country healthy.' – Damien Lawford

Walambia (Antelope Kangaroo)

Photo: Ian Morris



Munungyunga (barramundi)

Photo: Ian Morris

Threats



Stresses

The impairment or degradation of key attributes

(criteria: *severity, scope*)

Examples:

- Altered Vegetation Condition
- Ecosystem Fragmentation

Threats



Sources

Factors that cause stress
(criteria: *contribution, irreversibility*)

Examples:

- Established non-native ungulates (ferals)
- Established habitat-modifying weeds
- New invasive plants and animals
- Wildfires

The main threats

Uunguu

Targets Threats	Wanjina and Wunggam Law – our culture	Right way fire	Aamba and other meat foods	Wulu	Yawal	Bush plants	Rock art	Cultural places on islands	Fish and other seafoods	Manggunu and balguja	Overall threat rank
1 Loss of traditional knowledge	Very high	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
2 Not being secure on country	Very high	Very high	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High	High	Low	Low	Very high
3 Bauxite mining	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	High	High	Very high	Very high	Medium	High	Very high
4 Climate change	Low	Medium	High	High	Very high	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Very high	Very high
5 Wrong way fire	Very high	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	-	Low	High
6 Visitors not being respectful	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Very high	High	Medium	High	High
7 Lack of land and sea management capacity	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High	Medium	Low	High
8 Weeds	Low	Very high	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	-	Medium	High
9 Feral animals	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High	High
10 Commercial fishing	High	-	-	-	-	-	Low	Low	High	High	High
Business and industry*	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
Threat status for targets and Wunambal Gaambera Country	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high

* = Business and industry that we know – like eco-tourism, pearling and airport logistics

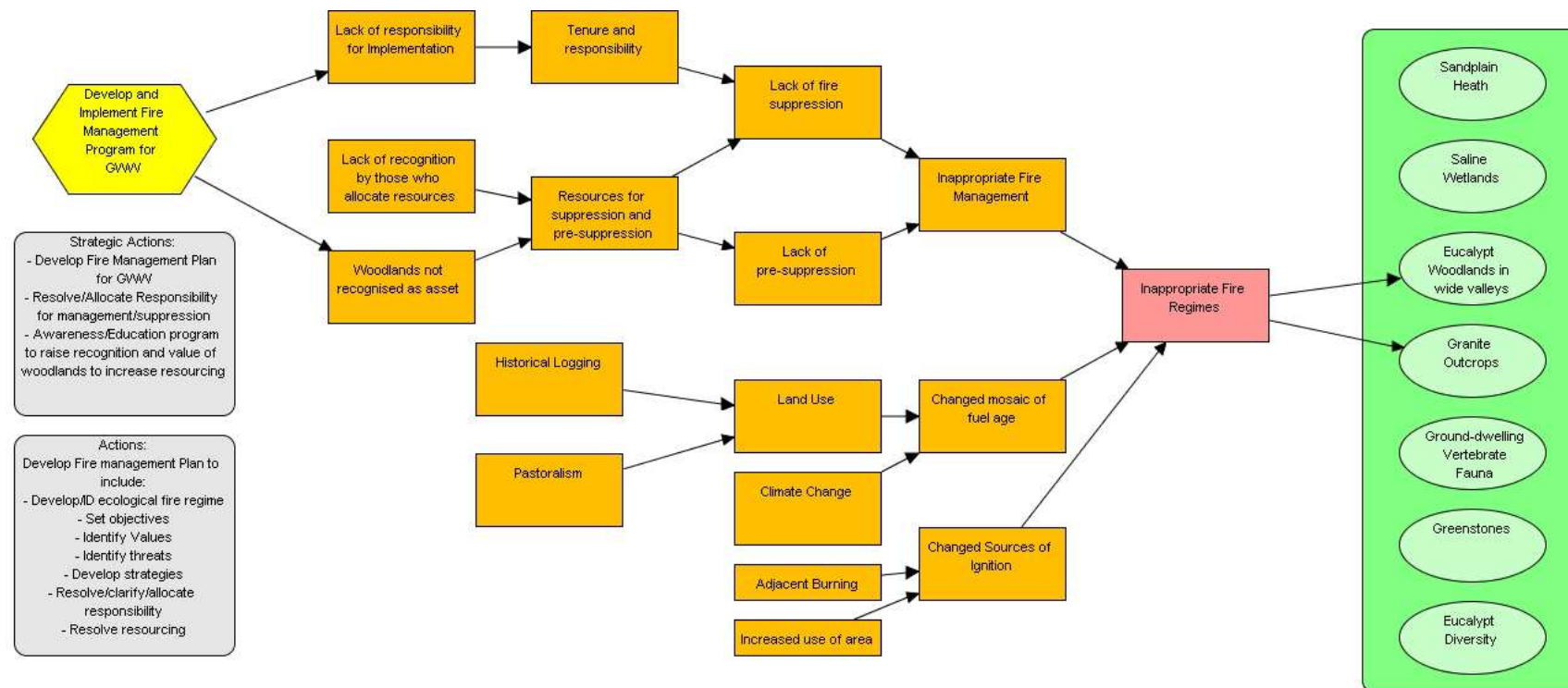
Threat ranking explanation

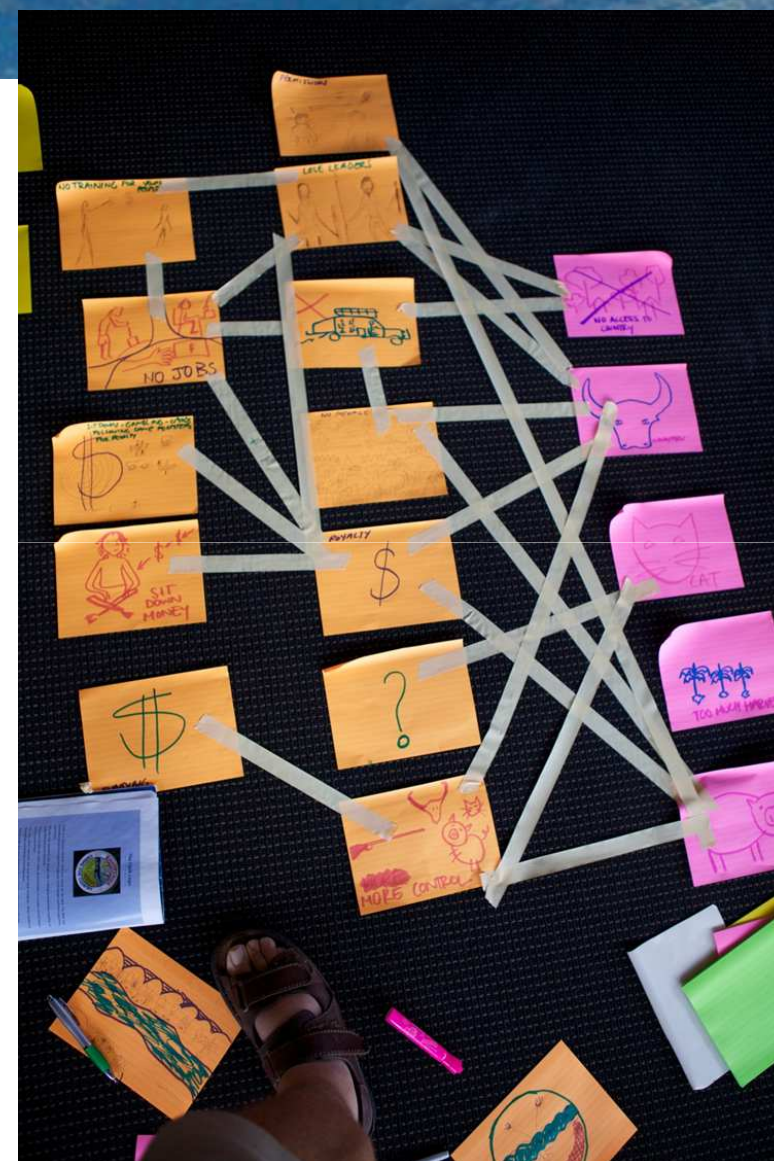
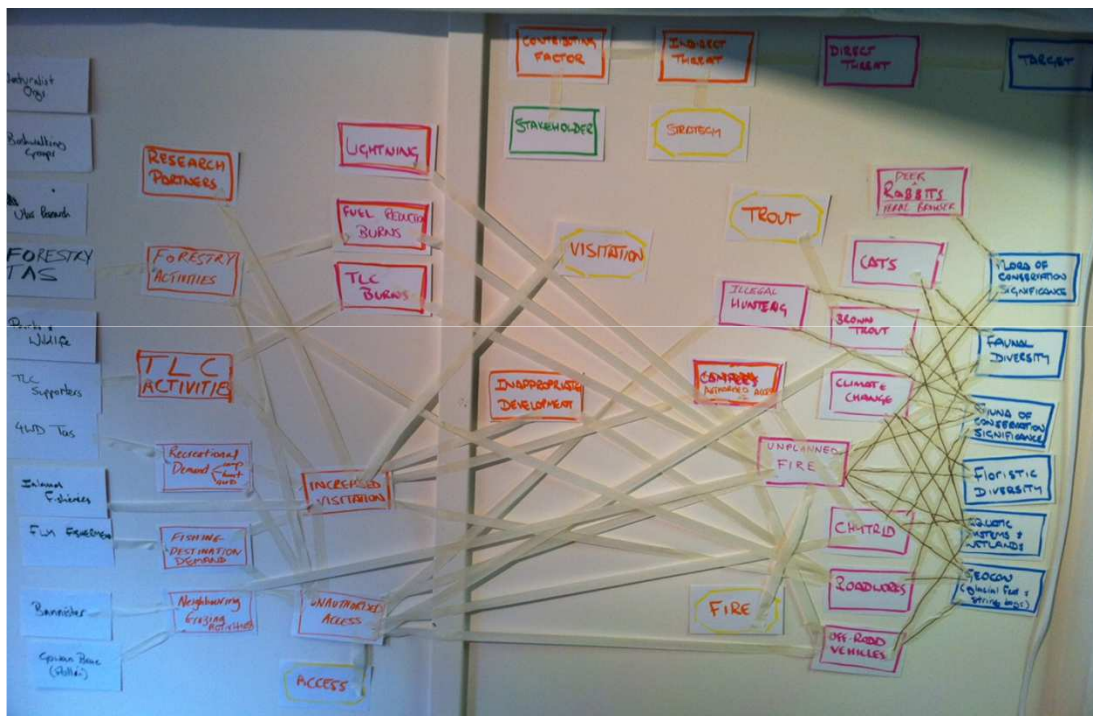
- Very high = The threat has the potential or is likely to destroy or remove all or part of the target, if the current situation or rate of damage continues. If this happens then it may not be possible to make the target healthy again.
- High = The threat is likely to cause serious damage to all or part of the target, if the current situation or rate of damage continues. If this happens then it would be very expensive and difficult to make the target healthy.
- Medium = The threat is likely to cause moderate damage to all or part of the target, if the current situation or rate of damage continues. If this happens then it would take a reasonable effort and amount of money to make the target healthy.
- Low = The threat is likely to cause a small amount of damage to all or part of the target, if the current situation or rate of damage continues. If this happens it would not cost too much money and would be relatively easy to make the target healthy.

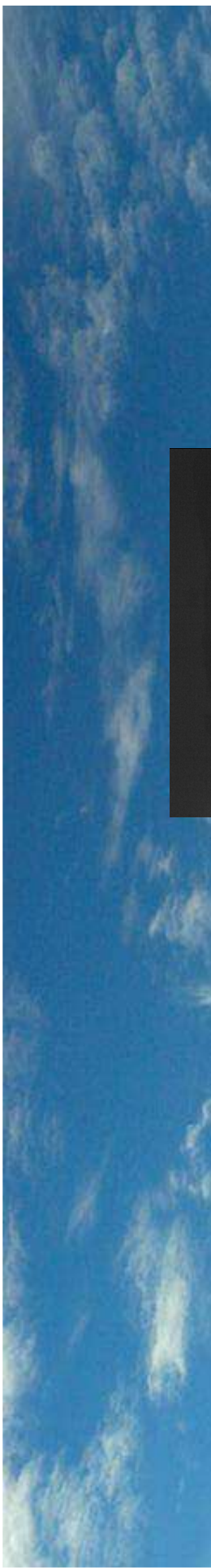
**Table 2: Summary of main threats that we know of
to Wunambal Gaambera Country**

Situation Analysis

- Presents a picture of the situation at the project site
- Shows assumed linkages between factors
- Helps identify stakeholders and strategies
- Is a team effort, based on sound understanding







- Goals
- Strategies
- Results chains
- Measures

Making the
plan

Doing and
monitoring
the work

Deciding if
the plan is
working

Telling
ourselves
and others

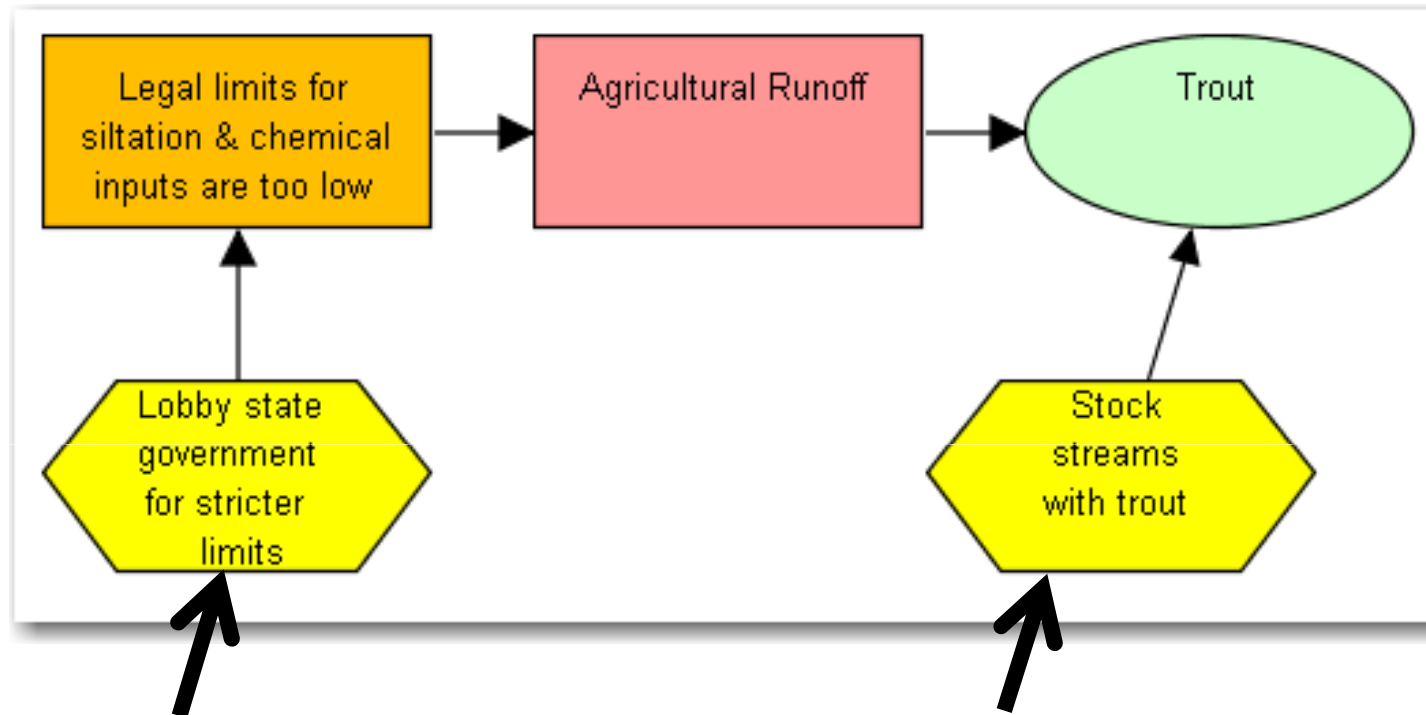
Deciding
what the
plan is
about



Goals, Objectives, Strategies, Actions

- Typical planning hierarchy
- Goals / Objectives – essentially the same
 - Goals – targets
 - Objectives – threats
 - Many teams just pick one or the other
- Strategies – groups of actions designed to achieve Goals / Objectives
- Actions – what you do Monday.

Only two types!



Threat
Abatement
Strategy

Viability
Enhancement
Strategy

Days 1, 2 and 3 – Developing strategies and actions

Heather explained that just like what was done for kangaroos at the last workshop, the working group has to come up with some ways to fix the problems (threats) or to help keep, or make, the other targets healthy (viable). These things are called strategies and actions. The working group went through the threats for each of the targets and listed some strategies and actions to fix the problems. On the first day this was done as one large group and on the second and third days this was done in two groups - women and men.

Turtles and dugongs

- work with fisheries management mob - be part of industry group
- turtle exclusion devices, information on by-catch
- get involved in turtle and dugong monitoring project
- increase patrols - beaches and sea - collecting rubbish, nets, map areas
- educate traditional owners about danger of ghost nets, rubbish, plastic bags
- collect information on marine debris
- learn about climate change and how temperature changes might effect eggs
- beach assessment - breeding grounds
- monitor hunting
- boat access
- weed monitoring and control - consult with environmental organisations
- regional mapping of seagrass - monitoring and information - maybe zoning
- consult with neighbouring groups on seagrass
- pass on traditional knowledge
- capacity building

Cultural places on islands

- get visitor pass working
- collect information on where and when boats are going, monitoring
- tourism training
- traditional owner visits to islands and learning from elders
- information and education for tourists with visitor pass on right behaviour
- zone areas - no go areas as well
- access to bigger boat and building capacity for operating with larger boat
- consult with companies
- monitor sea level rise on cultural places e.g. photo points
- no photos of burial sites - educate tourists
- site maintenance - remove vegetation, burning around, monitor
- talk to pearling mob about doing the right thing
- work with neighbours
- ranger station on Bigge Island



Margaret, Janet and Sandra working on strategies and actions



The men's group - Desmond, Sylvester, Raphael and Bevan



Passing on traditional knowledge



Feral camel control



Waru planning



Show funders and supporters our work

Strategy Ranking

- **Benefits**
 - **Sufficiency** - towards achieving the threat abatement or target enhancement outcome
 - **Duration** - of outcome
 - **Leverage** - towards achieving *another* important outcome within the conservation area, or elsewhere
- **Feasibility**
 - **Lead individual/institution** to implement strategy
 - **Ability to motivate** key constituencies
 - Some motivational “currencies” = easier, cheaper, recognition, fun
 - **Degree of complexity/difficulty**
- **Cost**
 - **Staffing & direct costs** (one-time & recurring)
 - How many zero's (\$1,000 / \$10,000 / \$100,000 / \$1m)

Focus Your Project

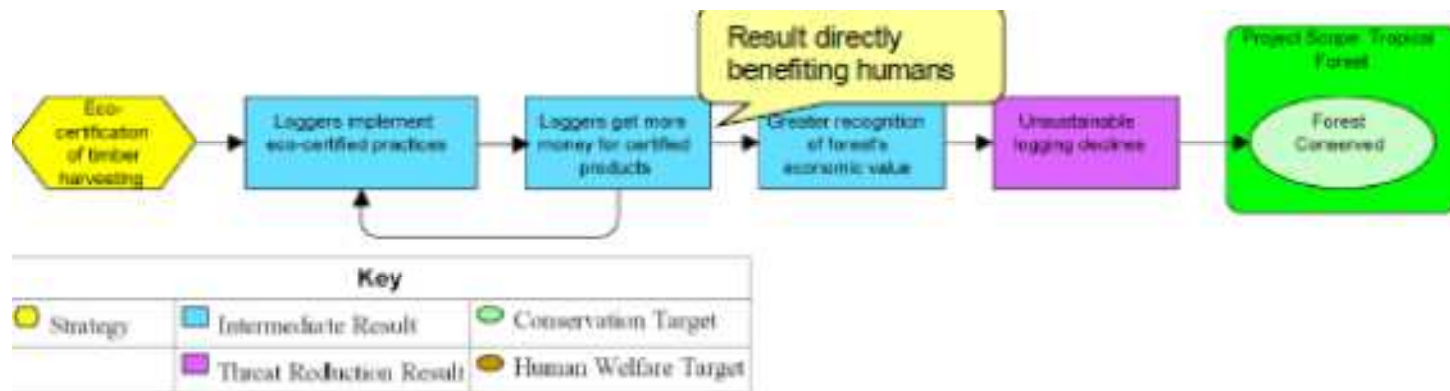
- Prioritize strategies

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Potential Impact</i>	<i>Feasibility</i>	<i>Gap/ Niche</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Promotion of best management practices	11	11	9	31
Habitat restoration	8	6	7	21
Work with developers to set aside high conservation value wetlands	10	1	8	19
Encourage water efficiency measures	5	4	1	10
Awareness raising campaign to improve landowner vegetation management	6	9	11	26
Weed eradication campaign	7	5	10	22
Encourage energy efficiency measures	1	3	2	6
Training in organic farming	2	2	3	7
Promotion of incentives for organic agriculture	3	7	4	14

What is a Results Chain?

A diagram of a series of “if...then” causal statements that:

- Defines how a project team *thinks* a strategy will contribute to reducing a threat and conserving a target
- Focuses on the achievement of results – not the execution of activities
- Is composed of assumptions that can be tested





We light fires to
burn the country



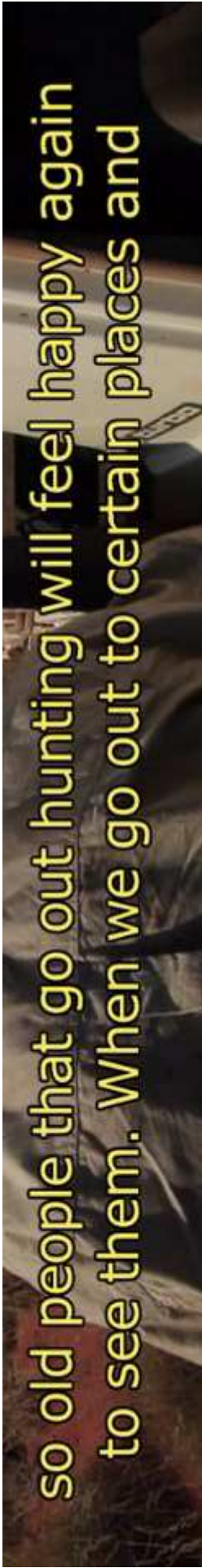
so the grass is going to
come back to rejuvenate



and all the animals will come
back to that burnt patch.



So the animals like the hill kangaroo,
rock wallabies can come back to this area;



so old people that go out hunting will feel happy again
to see them. When we go out to certain places and

Develop Objectives

- Objective: A formal statement detailing a desired outcome of a project such as reducing a critical threat.
- A good objective should meet the following criteria:
- All Objectives (and strategies) should be SMART
 - **S** — **Specific**
 - **M** — **Measurable**
 - **A** — **Actionable**
 - **R** — **Realistic**
 - **T** — **Timebound**
- Use this as a simple test
- Getting this right will make the next steps much easier

Keeping the Targets Healthy and Fixing the Threats

To reach our Vision we need to keep the Targets healthy and fix or lessen the Threats. To help us do this we have put Objectives for what we want to achieve by year 2020. By having Objectives it is easier to stay on track to reach our Vision.

By achieving our Objectives we want to improve the overall health of Wunambal Gaambera Country from Fair to Very Good.

What we want for Healthy Country – our Objectives

Most Important Objectives

1. By 2012 the old peoples' traditional knowledge on plants, animals, Country and how these relate to each other, will be recorded, saved and made accessible to Wunambal Gaambera people.
2. By 2020 our Country will still be healthy with no plants, animals, fish or birds, or their habitats that are here today, being lost.

Other objectives

3. By 2014 we will be looking after ten important cultural sites according to Wanjinia Wunggurr Law, and by 2020 all culturally important sites will be looked after in this way.
4. By 2014 awe will be managing visitors to Wunambal Gaambera Country and promoting respect for Country in accordance with Wanjinia Wunggurr Law.
5. By 2015 we will be running an ongoing Wanjinia Wunggurr cultural education program for Wunambal Gaambera

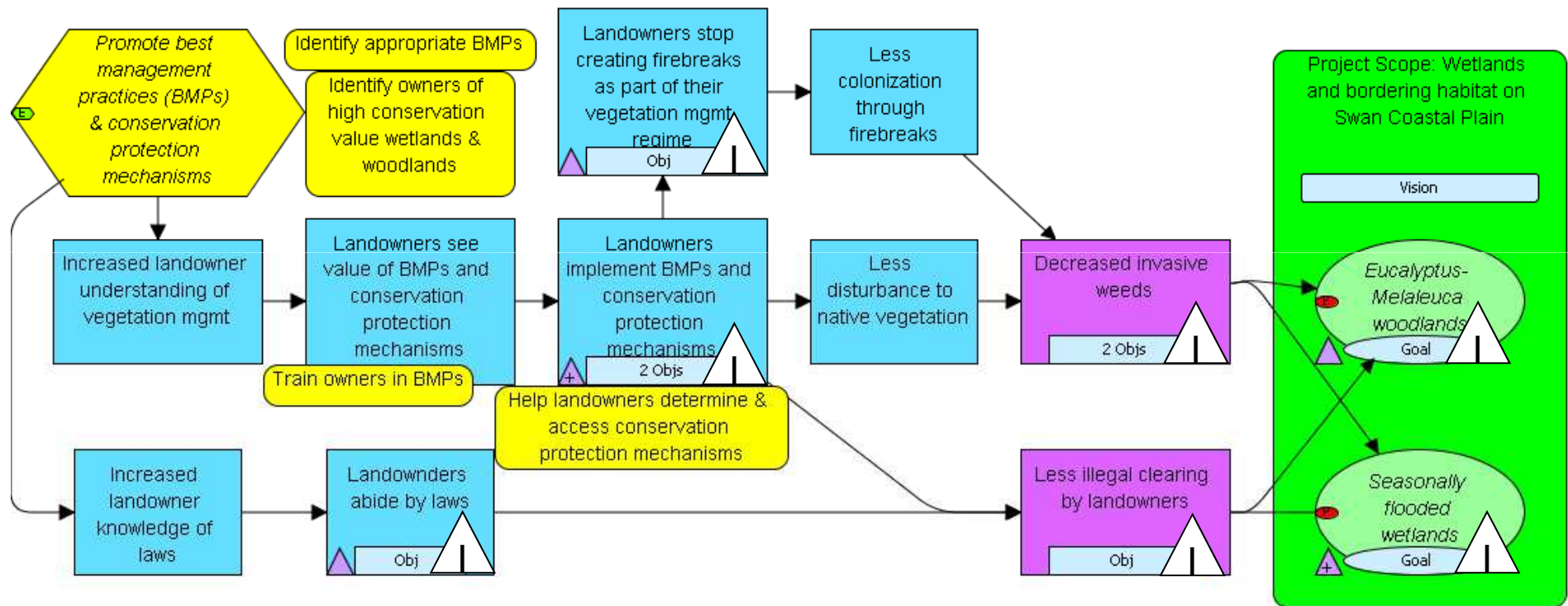
people.

6. By 2015 five Wunambal Gaambera families will have the opportunity to live and/or visit their traditional Country and by 2020 all families will have this opportunity.
7. By 2015 ten Unguu Land and Sea Management Rangers will have the capacity to look after Country using traditional and western knowledge, and by 2020 the Ranger service will be managed by a Wunambal Gaambera person.
8. By 2015 we will be managing fire on Wunambal Gaambera Country.
9. By 2015 we will be managing and controlling pest species on Wunambal Gaambera Country and by 2020 pest species will have a smaller impact.
10. By 2015 we will have figured out and started using ways to reduce the problems that climate change might have on our Targets, us and Wunambal Gaambera Country, and ways to make sure our actions don't make the carbon problem worse.
11. By 2020 Unguu Land and Sea Management Limited will have sustainable financial capacity to manage Healthy Country.



wimihimi (Gouldian finch)
Photo: Ian Morris

Identify Key Information Needs: What Is Necessary...

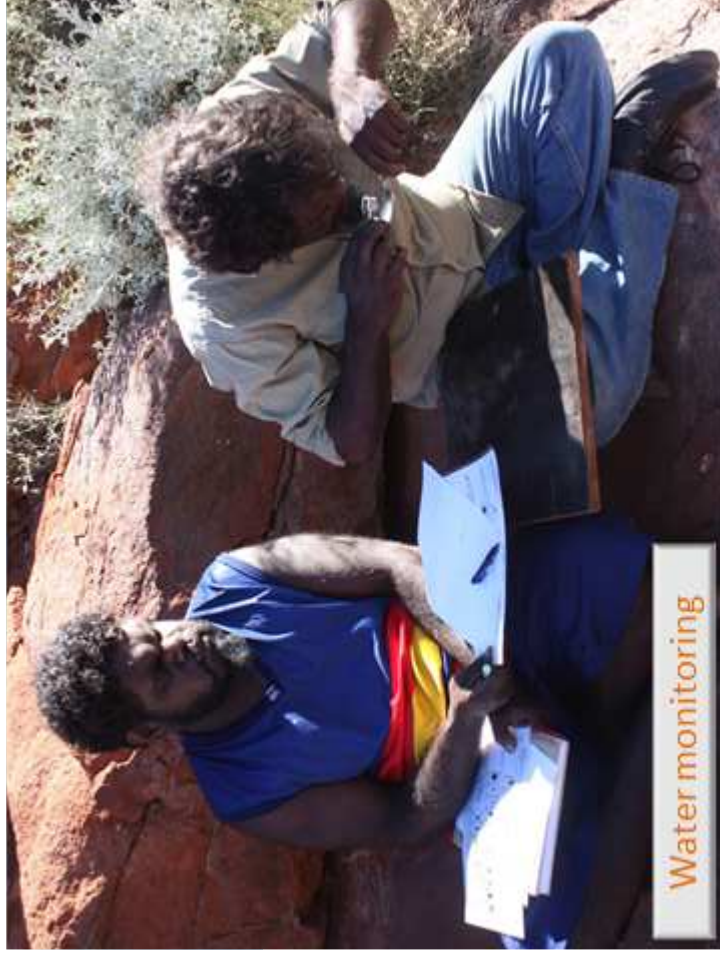


Example of a Monitoring Plan

What (Indicator)	How (Methods)	When	Who	Where	Comments
Objective: By 2015 and thereafter, no new invasive plant species are detected in the Eucalyptus-Melaleuca woodlands and seasonally flooded wetlands.					
Monitoring Approach: time series					
# of new invasive plant species recorded in the Eucalyptus-Melaleuca woodlands and seasonally flooded wetlands	Vegetation surveys – transects	Every 2 years, in Sept, beginning in 2009	Andrew K. (WWF)	Select sites in Swan Coastal Plain Eucalyptus-Melaleuca woodlands and seasonally flooded wetlands	To be conducted at the end of the wet season for accuracy and consistency



Fauna monitoring program



Water monitoring



now we've got
about 30 rangers.

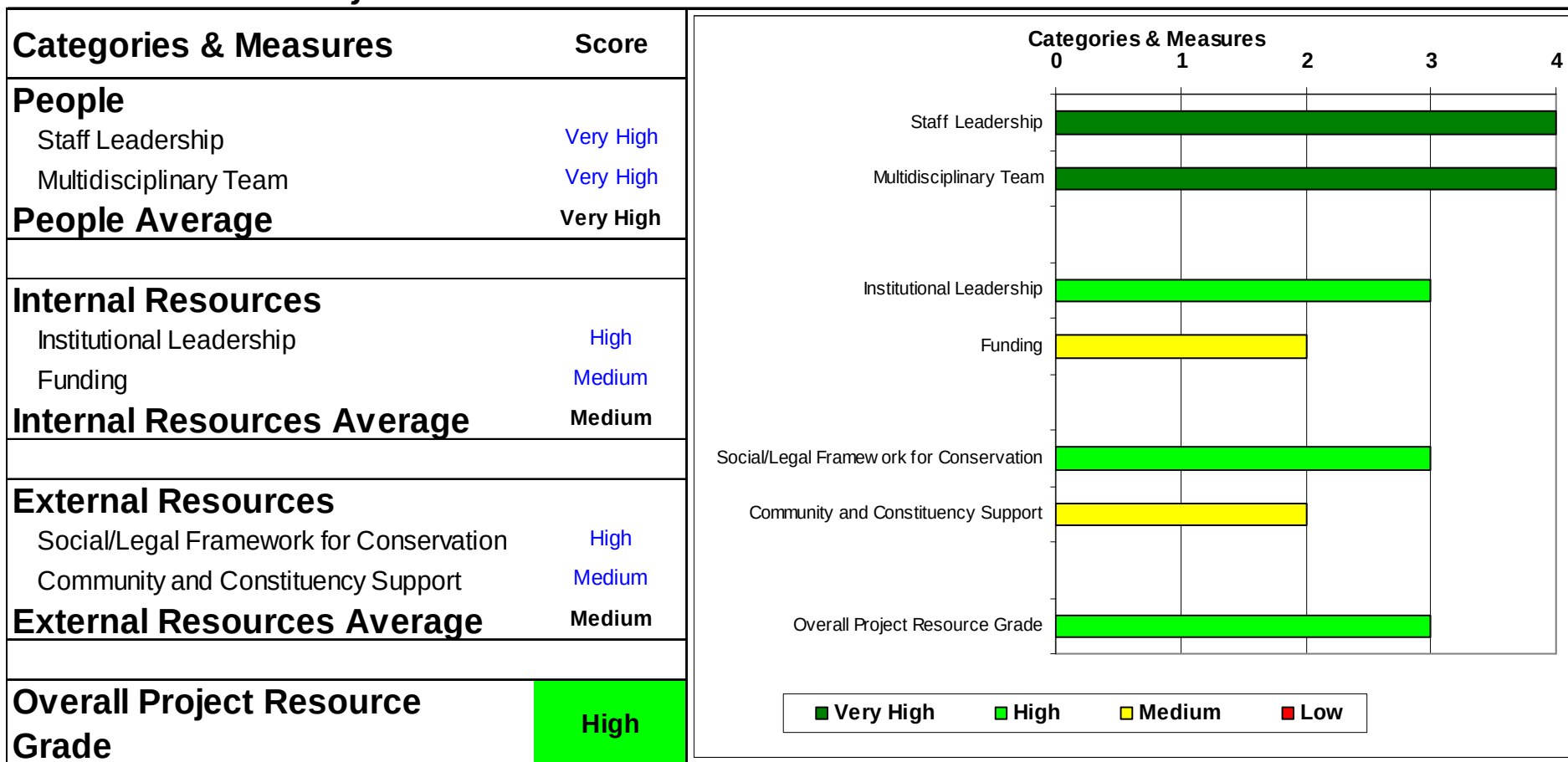


Camel monitoring

Project Resources

Project Resources

Cosumnes River Project



```
graph TD; A((Deciding what the plan is about)) --> B((Making the plan)); B --> C((Doing and monitoring the work)); C --> D((Deciding if the plan is working)); D --> E((Telling ourselves and others)); E --> A;
```

Deciding what the plan is about

Making the plan

- Work Plan & Timeline
- Budget
- Implement

Doing and monitoring the work

Deciding if the plan is working

Telling ourselves and others

Develop Work Plans

- Lists of major action steps and monitoring tasks
- Assignments of steps and tasks to specific individual(s) and rough timeline
- Brief summary of project capacity and a rough project budget
- If necessary, objectives and strategic actions for obtaining sufficient project resources



Workplanning in Miradi

Work Plan

Who will do it? When & how much time \$ Expenses

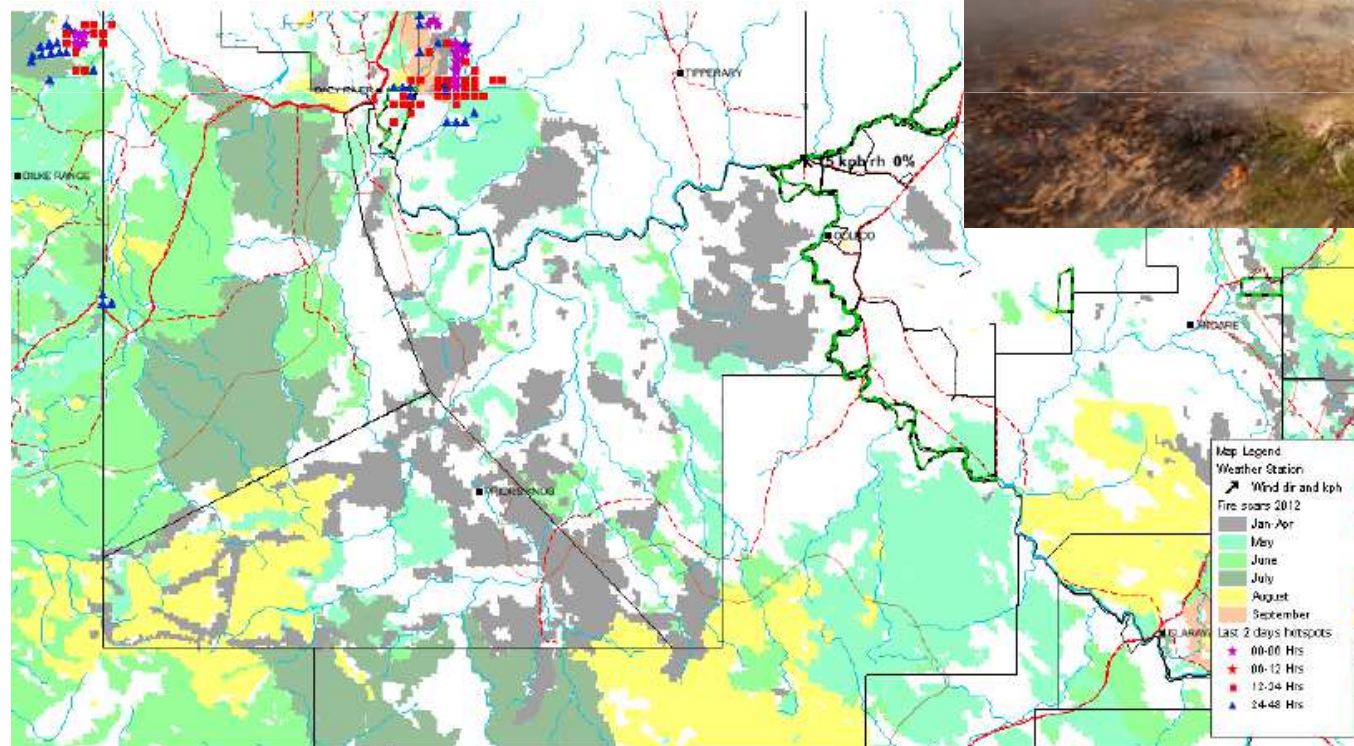
Work Plan Project Resources Accounting Codes Funding

Expand All Rows Collapse All Rows Create... Delete... Edit Columns...

Item	Progress	Who	When	Work Units Total	Expenses Total	Budget Total
Karl_Somewhere_National_Pa	Not Specified	KAD. LOG.	2010			
1. BMP Awareness Campa						
2. Predator Avoidance Trai						
s1. Predation Avoidanc	On-Track	KAD. LOG.	2010			
o102i1. Likely cattle kill	Schedul...	KAD. Not	2010			
Puma Predation ID	Not Spec...	KAD. Not	2010			
g4i1. Large Herbivores	Not Spec...					
g5i1. Individual puma ic	Minor Is...	KAD	2010			
o101i1. # of puma killed	Schedul...	KAD. MGG	2010			
o103i1. % of ranchers a	Schedul...	KAD	2010			
o103i2. % of ranchers v	Schedul...	KAD	2010			
o104i1. % of ranchers t	Schedul...	KAD. MGG	2010			
o104i3. % of ranchers v	Schedul...	KAD	2010			
o105i1. \$ raised for trav	On-Track					
Impacts Awareness Camp						
Organize protests						

Implement

- Management Actions
- Monitoring



Centre: Lat: 14.07 S Lon: 130.99 E Scale: 1cm = 9.66 km Date: 10/09/12 Projection: WGS84 Data Sources: See next page

**UUNGUURANGERS ANNUAL ACTIVITIES.
2011/2012.**



Wet season weeding at Mitchell.



On going fire work!



Turtle and dugong monitoring with NAILSMA/CSIRO/NERP using



```
graph TD; A((Deciding what the plan is about)) --> B((Making the plan)); B --> C((Doing and monitoring the work)); C --> D((Deciding if the plan is working)); D --> E((Telling ourselves and others)); E --> A;
```

Deciding what the plan is about

Making the plan

Doing and monitoring the work

Deciding if the plan is working

Telling ourselves and others

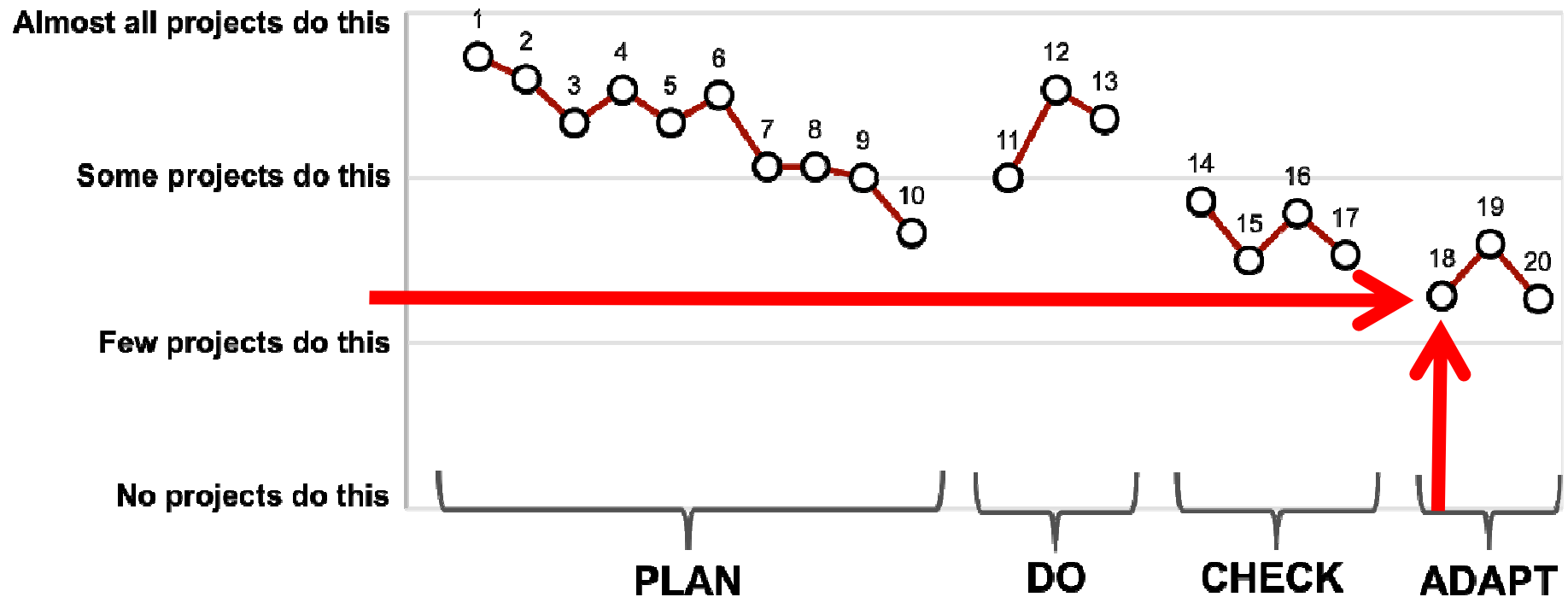
- Getting data
- Looking at results
- Adapting the plan

Analyze, Reflect & Adapt

- Appropriate and scheduled analyses of your data
- Updated health and threat assessments
- Modify objectives, strategies, and work plans, as warranted
- Regular updates of project documents



It's tough to find examples



Use data to adapt & learn

Muir, 2010. Are We Measuring Conservation Effectiveness? A survey of current results-based management practices in the conservation community in Foundations of Success, 2008

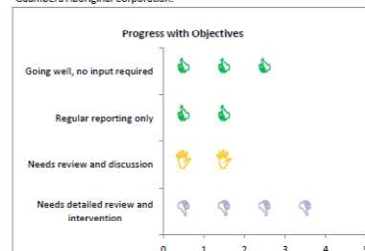
UMEC



Summary Report

Uunguu Monitoring and Evaluation Committee - Progress Summary

The Wunambal-Gaambara Healthy Country Plan and Action Plan were completed in 2010. After they were finished it took about 18 months to begin putting the plan into action. The Uunguu Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (UMEC) was set up to help Wunambal Gaambara people decide if the plan was being used and was working. The UMEC met twice in 2012 to talk about how to report on progress and to review progress. This is the first report from the UMEC to the Wunambal Gaambara Aboriginal Corporation.

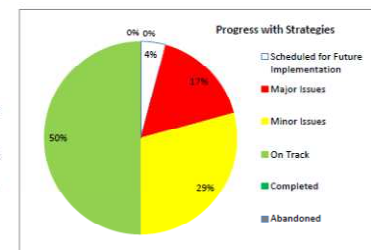


How are we going with our Objectives?

Because the plan has only started, it is too early to say if the plan is helping to make country healthier. For now, the best way to measure how it is going is to look at progress toward achieving the Objectives and Strategies in the Healthy Country Plan.

The Objectives are the big things we want to see achieved in the next 10 years.

The chart on the left shows that we are having some issues with trying to meet over half of our Objectives. The next page gives some detail about which ones. It will be important, in the next year, to focus on the Objectives that are not working properly.



Page 2

Strategies

ACTION PLAN (Projects from the Action Plan)	STRATEGIES from Healthy Country Plan	LEADER (The person who will make this happen)	PROPOSED ACTIONS (The things that need to be done on the ground to make the plan happen)	DATE	PROGRESS (Is the Strategy / Action happening)	TEAM COMMENTS (What does the Leader say about Progress)	EVIDENCE (What shows that this has happened)	COMMITTEE COMMENTS (What does UMEC think)
HEALTHY COUNTRY - OPERATIONS								
SMART WAY OF	1. Use management program	Healthy Country Manager	1. Conduct the management program (2010/11) and 2. conduct the management program (2011/12) and 3. conduct the management program (2012/13) and 4. conduct the management program (2013/14) and 5. conduct the management program (2014/15) and 6. conduct the management program (2015/16) and 7. conduct the management program (2016/17) and 8. conduct the management program (2017/18) and 9. conduct the management program (2018/19) and 10. conduct the management program (2019/20)	Aug 11	On Track, ongoing progress	Strategic management plan of the country, 2010/11 management plan, 2011/12 management plan, 2012/13 management plan, 2013/14 management plan, 2014/15 management plan, 2015/16 management plan, 2016/17 management plan, 2017/18 management plan, 2018/19 management plan, 2019/20 management plan	Information from UMEC at 2012/13 and 2013/14	On Track, ongoing progress
CONTRIBUTING TO A	2. Meet and find out what is going on	Healthy Country Manager	1. Conduct the management program (2010/11) and 2. conduct the management program (2011/12) and 3. conduct the management program (2012/13) and 4. conduct the management program (2013/14) and 5. conduct the management program (2014/15) and 6. conduct the management program (2015/16) and 7. conduct the management program (2016/17) and 8. conduct the management program (2017/18) and 9. conduct the management program (2018/19) and 10. conduct the management program (2019/20)	Aug 11	On Track, ongoing progress	Strategic management plan of the country, 2010/11 management plan, 2011/12 management plan, 2012/13 management plan, 2013/14 management plan, 2014/15 management plan, 2015/16 management plan, 2016/17 management plan, 2017/18 management plan, 2018/19 management plan, 2019/20 management plan	Information from UMEC at 2012/13 and 2013/14	On Track, ongoing progress
SPECIAL PLANTS, ANIMALS, COMMUNITIES	3. Identify management program for the country	Healthy Country Manager	1. Conduct the management program (2010/11) and 2. conduct the management program (2011/12) and 3. conduct the management program (2012/13) and 4. conduct the management program (2013/14) and 5. conduct the management program (2014/15) and 6. conduct the management program (2015/16) and 7. conduct the management program (2016/17) and 8. conduct the management program (2017/18) and 9. conduct the management program (2018/19) and 10. conduct the management program (2019/20)	Aug 11	On Track, ongoing progress	Strategic management plan of the country, 2010/11 management plan, 2011/12 management plan, 2012/13 management plan, 2013/14 management plan, 2014/15 management plan, 2015/16 management plan, 2016/17 management plan, 2017/18 management plan, 2018/19 management plan, 2019/20 management plan	Information from UMEC at 2012/13 and 2013/14	On Track, ongoing progress
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	4. Manage the country with the management plan	Project Coordinator	1. Conduct the management program (2010/11) and 2. conduct the management program (2011/12) and 3. conduct the management program (2012/13) and 4. conduct the management program (2013/14) and 5. conduct the management program (2014/15) and 6. conduct the management program (2015/16) and 7. conduct the management program (2016/17) and 8. conduct the management program (2017/18) and 9. conduct the management program (2018/19) and 10. conduct the management program (2019/20)	Aug 11	On Track, ongoing progress	Strategic management plan of the country, 2010/11 management plan, 2011/12 management plan, 2012/13 management plan, 2013/14 management plan, 2014/15 management plan, 2015/16 management plan, 2016/17 management plan, 2017/18 management plan, 2018/19 management plan, 2019/20 management plan	Information from UMEC at 2012/13 and 2013/14	On Track, ongoing progress
CULTURAL ASSET MANAGEMENT	5. Cultural asset management program	Healthy Country Manager	1. Conduct the management program (2010/11) and 2. conduct the management program (2011/12) and 3. conduct the management program (2012/13) and 4. conduct the management program (2013/14) and 5. conduct the management program (2014/15) and 6. conduct the management program (2015/16) and 7. conduct the management program (2016/17) and 8. conduct the management program (2017/18) and 9. conduct the management program (2018/19) and 10. conduct the management program (2019/20)	Aug 11	On Track, ongoing progress	Strategic management plan of the country, 2010/11 management plan, 2011/12 management plan, 2012/13 management plan, 2013/14 management plan, 2014/15 management plan, 2015/16 management plan, 2016/17 management plan, 2017/18 management plan, 2018/19 management plan, 2019/20 management plan	Information from UMEC at 2012/13 and 2013/14	On Track, ongoing progress

Deciding
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and others



Miradi Standard Reports

Reports

Standard Reports Custom Reports

Full Report Run...

Summary Report Run...

Conceptual Model Run...

Results Chains Run...

Threat Ratings - Table Run...

Target Viability - Table Run...

Strategic Plan Run...

Monitoring Plan Run...

Work Plan Run...

Progress Report Run...

.rtf can be open & edited in Word

Project Plan For Conservation of Somewhere National Park
Version: 2010-05-13

Project Name	Conservation of Somewhere National Park
Project Data Effective Date	2009-10-08
Project Filename	Karl_Somewhere_National_Park
Project Number	
Related Projects	
Project Website	
Project Description	
Project Status	
Next Steps	

Team

Given Name	Surname	Resource ID	Organization	Position	Roles	Email
Cathy	Consult	COD	Environmental Education Consulting	Education and Training Specialist	Team Member, Project Advisor	
Karl	Didier	KAD	Wildlife Conservation Society	Conservation Planner and Spatial Ecologist	Team Member, Leader, Manager, Process Facilitator	kdidier@wcs.org
John	Logistics	LOG	Wildlife Conservation Society	Administrative Assistant	Team Member	
Billy	Deakin	BAD	Wildlife Conservation Society	Hydrologist and Wetlands Specialist	Team Member	
Maria	Costa	MOG	Wildlife Conservation Society	Monitoring Specialist	Team Member	

Scope

Scope and Vision

Scope Site Name	Somewhere National Park
Scope Site Description	The boundaries of the park, including high Andes Puma (puma), meadows, shrub-grassland and shrub-dominated areas, crosscut by a zone with cushion plants.
Vision Statement Text	Restore & preserve in perpetuity the ecological integrity of Somewhere National Park, so that its native species fulfill their ecological roles undisturbed by human activities and exotic species, and the ecosystems of the park continue to provide critical services to human visitors and residents living outside the park.
Comments	

Biodiversity Features

Biodiversity Area (hectares)	Notes
	Endemic species that have been documented to date include the San Guillermo daisy (<i>Rhaphanocarpus</i> sp.) and two lizards, the San Guillermo armadillo-tailed lizard (<i>Crotaphytus</i> sp.) and the San Guillermo chameleon (<i>Chamaeleo</i> sp.).
IUCN Red List Species	Andean cat (<i>Felis concolor</i>) is present and endangered, possibly present is short-tailed chinchilla (<i>Chinchilla chinchilla</i>) which is critically endangered, possibly present is the plant <i>Algeria</i> (<i>Algeria</i> sp.) which is vulnerable, Lesser rhea (<i>Rhea pennata</i>) is present and near threatened.
Other Notable Species	guanaco, vicuña, puma, Andean condor, cougar, fox, lesser rhea, pique (<i>Hesperia</i> sp.), the only fish present.

Human Stakeholders

Planning

Workplan

Project Dates	Start	2010-01-01	End	
Workplan Dates	Start	2010-06-01	End	
Fiscal Year	July to June			
FTE Days per Year				
Comments				

Financial

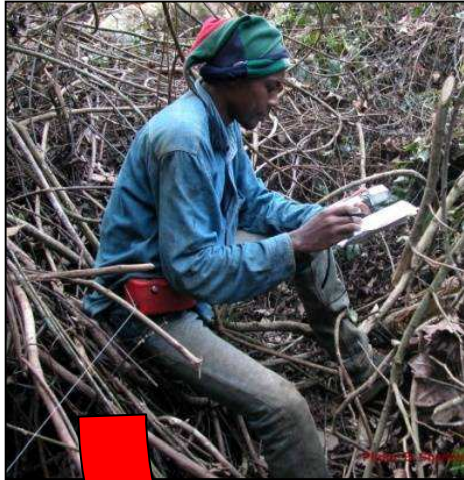
Currency	Type	Dollar (United States)	Symbol	\$
Currency Decimal Places				
Total Budget for Funding				
% Budget Secured				
Key Funding Sources				
Comments				

Learn & Share

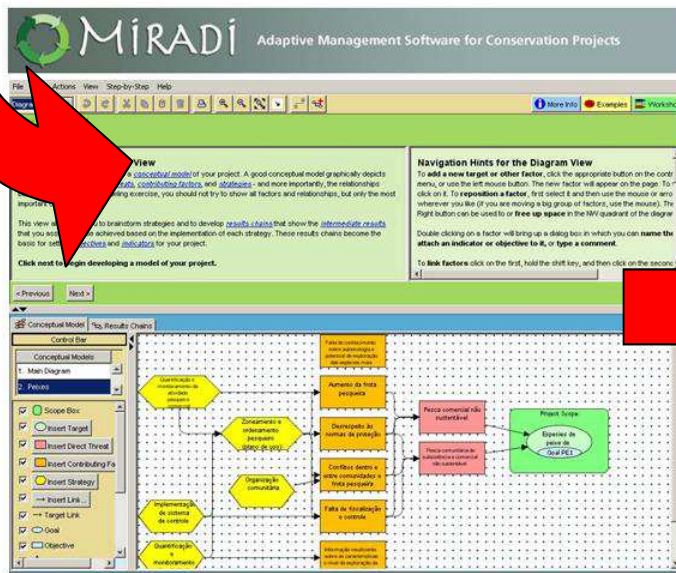
Identification of
key audiences
and appropriate
communication
products for
each



Sharing Lessons about Projects & Strategies



- Monitoring the success of strategies & sharing
- Identification of key audiences and appropriate communication products



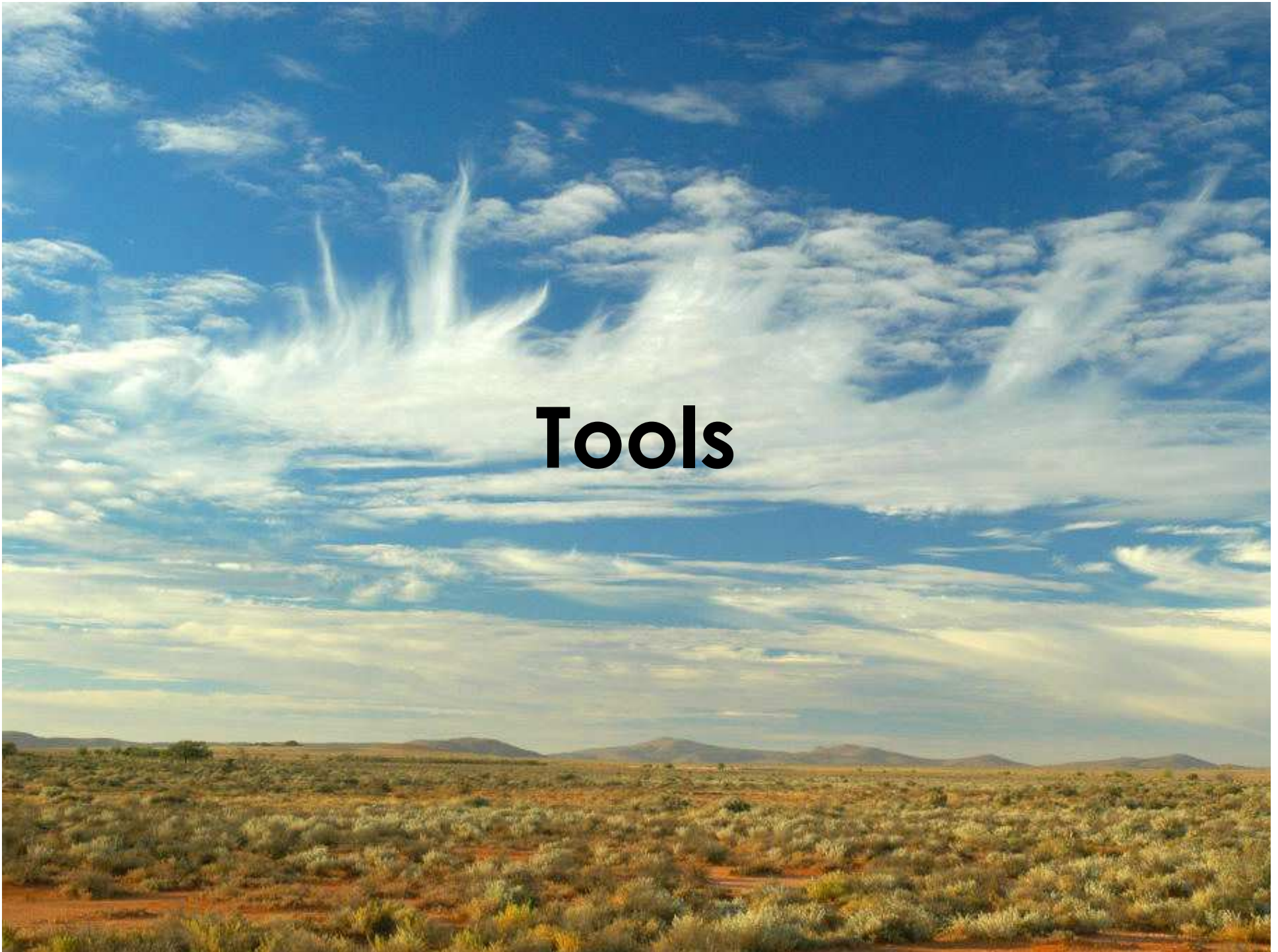
Online Database



Planning /action to reporting



Tools



CAP Excel Tool

	A	B	C
1			ConserveOnline Help
2	Conservation Action Planning Workbook A tool for developing strategies, taking action, and measuring success © 2009 The Nature Conservancy Version: CAP_v6a January 17, 2009		Online Tutorial
3	Protecting nature. Preserving life.™		Full Version
4	Welcome	Hide / Zoom Worksheets	Workbook Setup (Establecer libro de trabajo) (Organização do Programa) (Установка рабочей книги)
			Reset Menus and Tables
			Switch to Basic Version
5	To enter, edit or delete data in protected cells (which are shaded or contain entries in black font), double-click on the cell. An entry form will appear. To change the table format, double-click on the table header. A table format form will appear.		
6	Project and Conservation Targets		
7	Project	San Miguel/Dolores River	
8	Target #1	San Miguel River System	
9	Target #2	Lower Dolores River System	
10	Target #3	CO Plateau Cliff and Canyon	
11	Target #4	PJ & Ponderosa Pine Woodland	
12	Target #5	Montane-mixed shrubland/grassland mosaic	
13	Target #6	Desert Shrubland	
14	Target #7	Sagebrush Shrubland	
15	Target #8	High elevation forest/alpine mosaic	

Home Viability Σ Viability Stress,Source (1) Σ Threats Strategies Monitoring Σ Stresses Resources Targets Menus Scoring

miradi.org

conserveonline.org/workspaces/Miradi

- Beta released in January 2007
- Public versions '08

[Contact Us](#)

**Miradi™**
Adaptive Management Software for Conservation Projects

Home About Miradi Software Features Open Standards Download Miradi FAQs Contact

Login successful

Miradi has the potential to transform the practice of conservation.

- Easy Step-by-Step Interview Wizard
- Threat Prioritization
- Development of Objectives and Actions
- Selection of Monitoring Indicators
- Planning and Financial Views



Working Together

The Miradi software program is a joint venture between the Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP) and Benetech.

CMP
The Conservation Measures Partnership

[The Conservation Measures Partnership](#) is a consortium of conservation NGOs committed to improving the practice of conservation.

Benetech
Technology Serving Humanity

[Benetech](#) is an innovative Palo Alto-based nonprofit that develops sustainable technology projects addressing major social issues in areas such as disability, human rights, literacy, education, the environment and the digital divide.

Welcome to Miradi

Miradi - a Swahili word meaning "project" or "goal" - is a user-friendly program that allows nature conservation practitioners to design, manage, monitor, and learn from their projects to more effectively meet their conservation goals. The program guides users through a series of step-by-step interview wizards, based on the [Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation](#). As practitioners go through these steps, Miradi helps them to define their project scope, and design conceptual models and spatial maps of their project site. The software helps teams to prioritize threats, develop objectives and actions, and select monitoring indicators to assess the effectiveness of their strategies. Miradi also supports the development of workplans, budgets, and other tools to help practitioners implement and manage their project. Users can export Miradi project data to donor reports or, in the future, to a central database to share their information with other practitioners.

Miradi News - July 2008

Miradi Version 2.1 Released

We are extremely pleased to announce that Miradi 2.1 is now available. Click [here](#) to download this latest version. Valuable new features include diagram support for stresses and activities, enhanced diagram tools, and lots of other improvements.

Record Progress as work is executed

Miradi - Boolcoommatta_v2.01

File Edit View Actions Step-by-Step Help

Work Plan

Dashboard More Info Examples Workshop

Work Plan Analysis Project Resources Accounting Codes Funding Sources Category #1 Category #2

Expand All Rows Move Item Up Create... Customize Table... Collapse All Rows Move Item Down Delete Item Filter by Resource...

Item	Progress	Who	When	Work Units												Projected Expenses											
				Total	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	FY13	Total	FY11								
Boolcoommatta_v2.01		Con, Con, Con,	2010-07-01	1230	46,090	38,426	8,133	15,...	8,628	16,0...	31,384	16,3...	8,171	9,637	6,386	26,1...	230,747	605,170	188,7...								
RC01. Reserve ownership and infrastructure																											
RC02. Rabbit control																											
213. Rabbit Control	On-Track	Con, PY, RM,	2011-04-01	169	35,500	20,000		500			10,000	500					66,500	113,500	38,000								
Map warrens	Completed	PY, RM	2011-04	6																							
Check for cultural heritage sites prior to any so	On-Track																										
Rip rabbit warrens	On-Track	RM, Vol	2012-04	22																							
Rip remaining warrens	Completed	Con, RM, Vol	FY 2012	72	35,000	20,000											55,000	101,000	38,000								
Warren Detection follow up	On-Track	RM, Vol	2011-07-01	69	500			500			10,000	500					11,500	12,500									
Liaise with key stakeholders	Not Specified																										

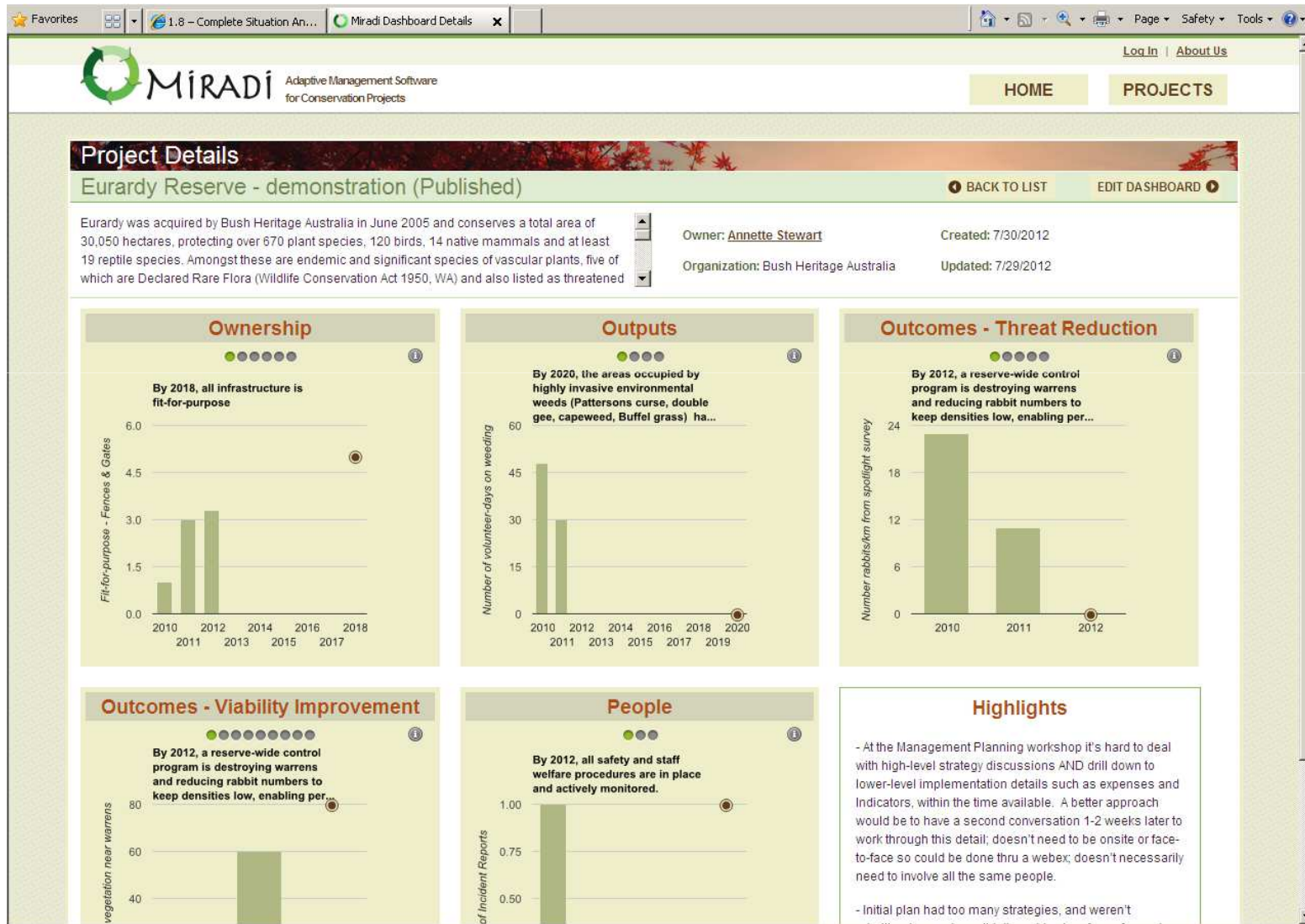
Summary Progress Report Assignments Projected Expenses

Create Progress Report Delete Progress Report

Progress Report: 3

Progress Date	Progress Status	Details
2012-01-31	Minor Issues - Ongoing, has minor issues t...	Project has been put on hold due to the need to check for cultural heritage sites prior to soil disturbance activity. This check is
2012-05-11	On-Track - Ongoing, generally on track	
2012-05-30	Completed - Successfully accomplished	NVC Money now expended. there is still about 600 warrens to do plus any reopened warrens over the coming years.

Web dashboard



ConPro Online Database

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online
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of >1000
projects

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What is ConPro? ConPro is a searchable repository of over 1000 conservation projects of The Nature Conservancy and our partners. Learn details like the ecological targets being conserved, threats to these targets, strategies being implemented, and what indicator measurements are showing about progress towards achieving the project objectives. [Read more...](#)

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Featured Projects

Northern Kenya Rangelands

The Northern Kenya Rangelands project covers a vast unbroken landscape, roughly the size of California, in northern Kenya. It is a mosaic of conserved and connected private, communal and public lands that protect unique habitats, wildlife, traditional grazing practices and fresh water across latitudinal and elevation gradients. The objective of the project is to sustain pastoral communities through wildlife conservation while helping to increase resiliency to climate change. The ConPro record includes a Miradi file, a summary report, and a detailed map.

Tools: Network

North America

Europe

Asia

Africa

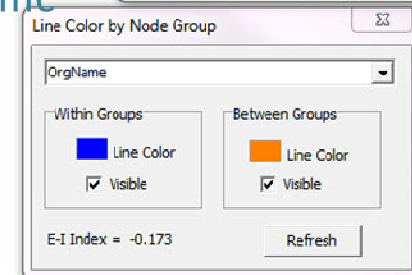
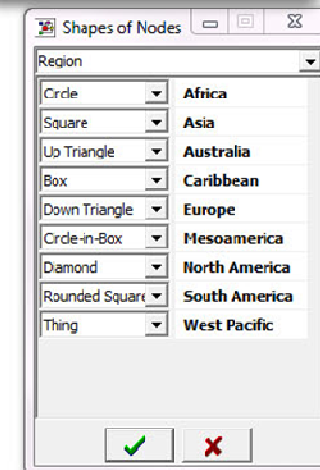
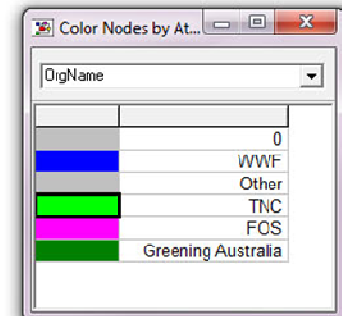
Caribbean

West Pacific

Mesoamerica

South America

Australia





Thanks to...

APN, Balangarra, Bardi Jawi, Dambimangari, Djelk, Kuuku Y'au, Mapoon, Olkola, Umpila, Waddekan, Wilinggin, Unguu/Wunambal Gaambera, Yugul Mangi communities and their HCP teams,

Stuart Cowell, Geoff Lipsett-Moore and Natalie Holland,

The Nature Conservancy and CCNET