

Assessing Protected Areas Management Effectiveness in Brazil:

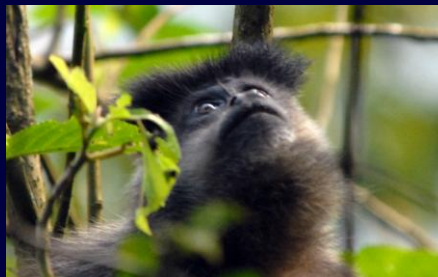
Progress, challenges and opportunities

Presented at training workshop for the participants of the
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Helena Boniatti Pavese
Programme Officer
Protected Areas Programme
UNEP - World Conservation Monitoring Centre

ME Evaluations in Brazil

- ◆ In Brazil, different methods of management effectiveness evaluation have been developed and applied in the last 10 years.
- ◆ 1998: WWF and The Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), assessed 86 federal protected areas for indirect use (IUCN I and II) in different regions of the country.
- ◆ Analysed the degree of vulnerability and implementation of the Brazilian protected areas and concluded that 43% of the areas assessed were at extremely or high risk of human interference.
- ◆ Results used with great effect in the approval of the Brazilian National System on Protected Areas (Law 9985/00 - SNUC).



1998



Methodology

**Number of
Assessments**

WWF 1999

86

Total 1998: 86 Assessments

2003



Methodology

Number of Assessments

WWF 1999

Parks in Peril

6

Parks Profile

5

Padovan

12

Scenery Matrix

63

Tracking tool

12

Total 2003: 98 Assessments

2007



Methodology	Number of Assessments
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WWF 1999	
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Parks in Peril	
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Parks Profile	
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Padovan	
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Scenery Matrix	27
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Tracking tool	101
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RAPPAM	278
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Total: 406 Assessments

1999 - 2007



Methodology	Number of Assessments
WWF 1999	86
Parks in Peril	8
Parks Profile	5
Padovan	12
Scenery Matrix	90
Tracking tool	111
RAPPAM	278

Total: 590 Assessments

375 Protected Areas Assessed

Progress towards the 30% target

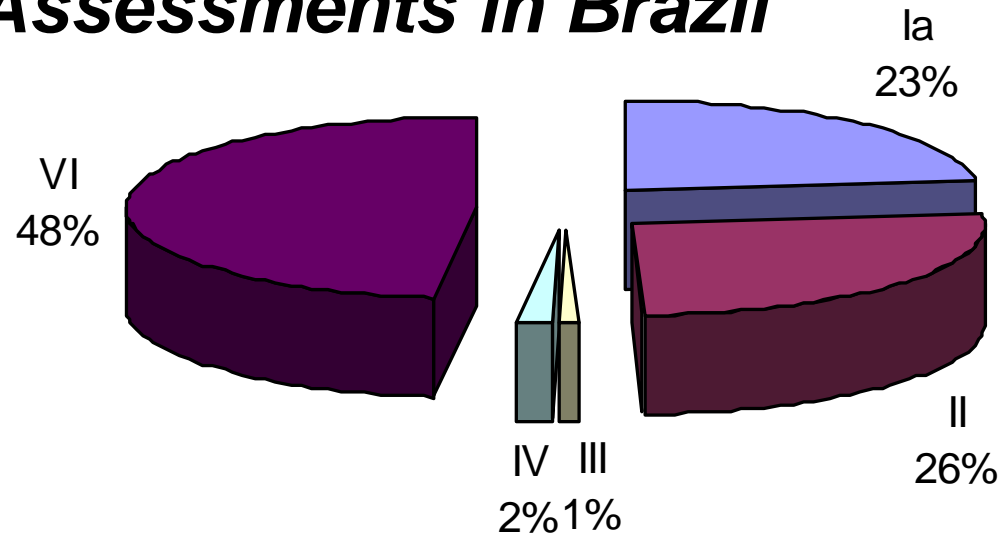


4.2.2 Implement management effectiveness evaluations of at least 30 percent of each Party's protected areas by 2010 and of national protected area systems and, as appropriate, ecological networks

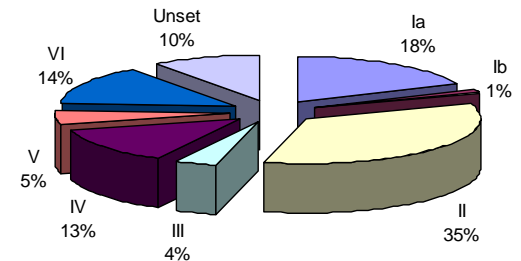
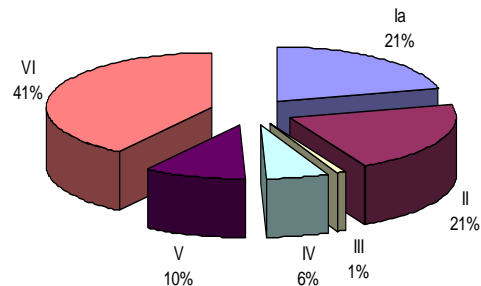
26% of the PA system assessed

Protected Areas Assessed by IUCN Category

Assessments in Brazil

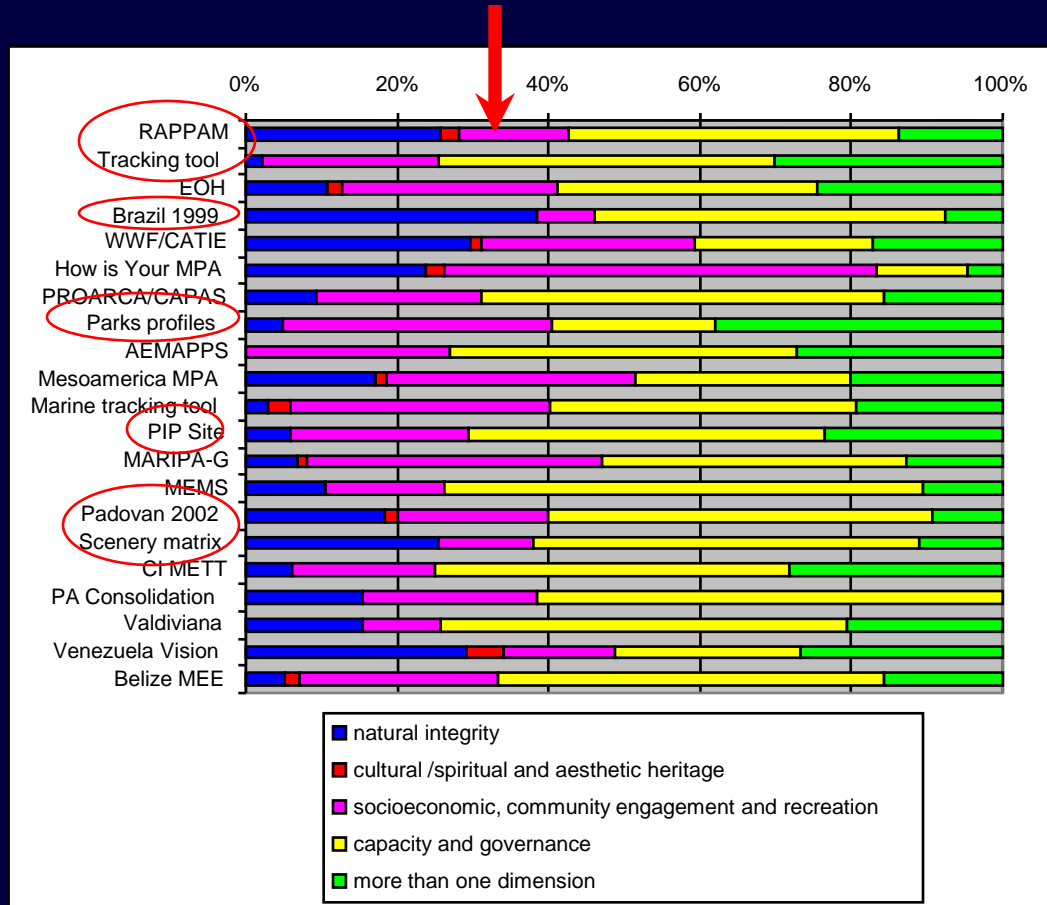


Categories of the SNUC

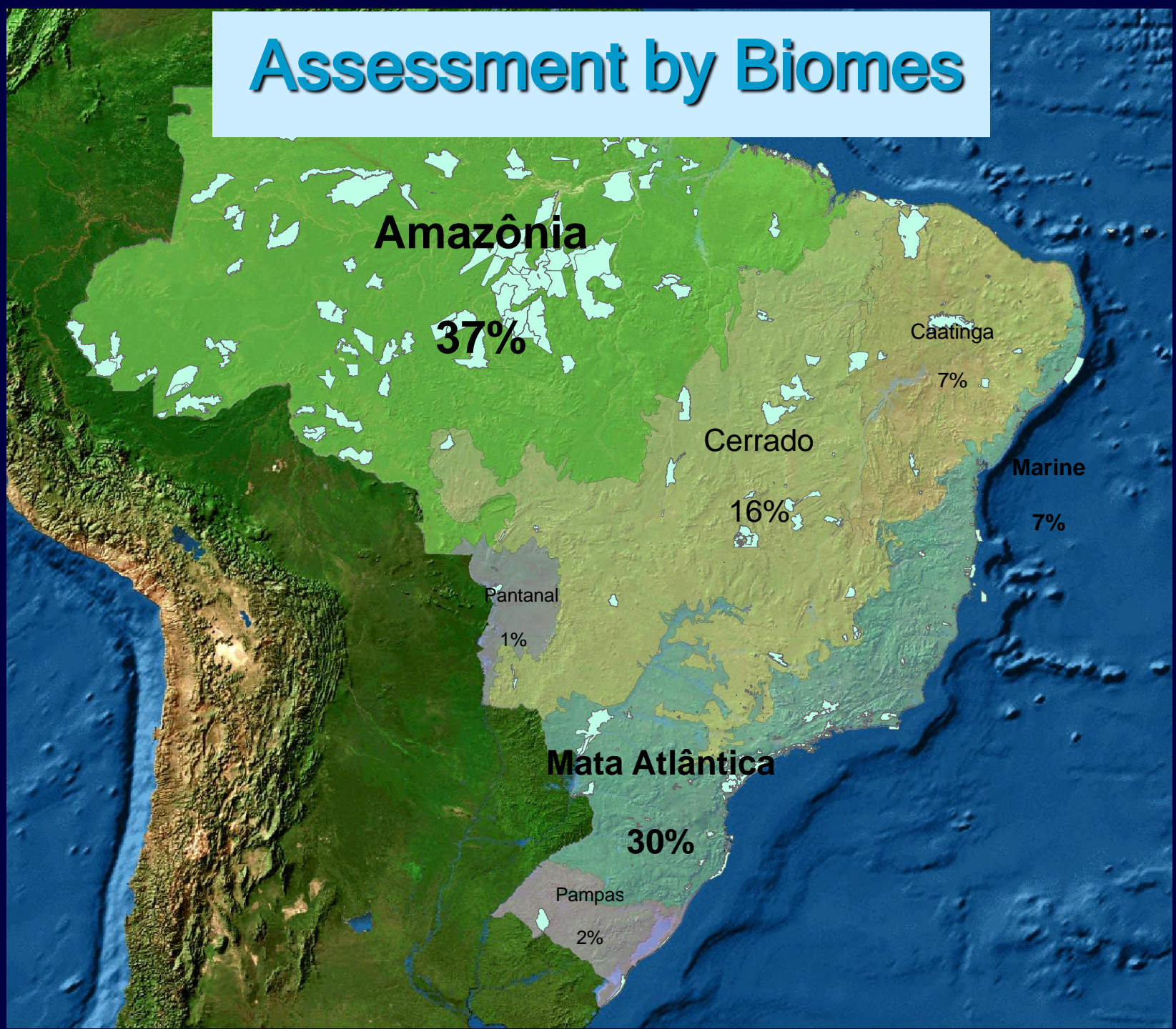


Assessments in the World

Management Dimensions



Assessment by Biomes



Main findings - Threats

Brazil 1999

Development
conflicts with the
area

Insularization

Land use conflicts

Commercial use of
natural resources

Internal alterations

RAPPAM 2007

Urban expansion

Invasive species

External influence

Human impact

Hunting

Main findings - Management

Brazil 1999

Management plan

Insufficient staff

Incompatibility of land use

Insufficient funding

Inadequate demarcation

RAPPAM 2007

Management evaluation
and planning

Human resources

Research and
monitoring

Financial resources

Infrastructure

Overall result

WWF 1999: concluded that 43% of the areas assessed were at extremely or high risk of human interference.

RAPPAM 2007: Of the 246 Protected Areas assessed; 32 (13%) had a high effectiveness; 89 (36%) medium effectiveness; and 125 (51%) low effectiveness.

Dec. 5.758/2006

National Strategic Plan on Protected Areas

Goal (6.2): Evaluate and promote the effectiveness, efficiency and efficacy of the National System.

Specific objectives:

- a) To establish mechanisms and institutional arrangements for the monitoring and evaluation of ME;
- b) Adopt an adequate management (based on the ecosystem approach) based on the results of the monitoring and evaluation of ME

Strategies:

- a) To implement ME assessments, in a representative number of protected areas;
- b) To collaborate with other countries and organizations interested in conservation and biological diversity for the development, testing, assessment and promotion of norms and best practices for monitoring protected areas;
- c) To identify indicators and establish protocols for monitoring how the objectives of the protected areas are being met;
- d) To monitor the effects of the establishment and implementation of the protected areas on indigenous peoples, *quilombolas* and local communities, proposing measures for mitigate those effects,

Addressing the financial gaps and needs

Study to address financial needs to implementation and management of the national system

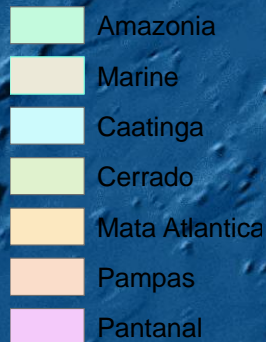
Brazilian system requires new structural investments in the order of US\$700 millions, and projected annual expenses of about US\$450 millions, the majority of it (US\$313 millions) to be spend with staffing.

Environment compensation scheme (Law 9985/00)

Fine paid by enterprises that cause significant and non-mitigating impacts. It corresponds to at least 0,5% of the total value of the enterprise cost, and must be applied in the implementation of management of protected areas.

Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation

2.684 priority areas and indicated priority actions for each of them, which include recovering degraded ecosystems, planning the use of the land and establishing new protected areas.



Conclusion


Progress, challenges, opportunities

- Different methodologies have been applied in Brazil, 3 of them, developed in the country.
- Nearly 600 assessments in less than 10 years, about 400 in the last 4 years.
- This has generated a rich source of information, identifying major threats and trends in management .
- Protected areas of the 6 IUCN categories have been assessed.
- However, only recently a systematic assessment has been undertaken.
- In addition, highly threatened biomes, poorly represented, have also been poorly assessed.
- Although significant progress has been made on the implementation of ME evaluations, the situation in Brazil is still not satisfactory. 50% of the Federal protected areas still have low management effectiveness levels.

Conclusion

Progress, challenges, opportunities

- Development of policies and strategies to support the effective management of the protected areas.
- Analysis of financial needs for the implementation and management of the national system, as a first step for the development a financial plan for the long-term sustainability of the protected areas system.
- Development of mechanisms for in country generation of revenues.
- Analysis of conservation gaps for the identification of priority areas for the creation of new PA areas and priority actions for ensuring their long-term sustainability.



**Thank you
Obrigada
Grazie**