



Rationale, Approaches and Implementation in Europe

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Workshop “Evaluating Management Effectiveness: Future Proofing”

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Content



- Evaluation of management effectiveness
 - What is it and why is it worth doing?
 - One framework, several aspects, many methods
- The European experience: Preliminary insights
 - Evaluation approaches in European countries
 - Reporting on results of individual sites
- Questions & Discussion

Context & Definition



- More than 100,000 protected areas worldwide
- Declaration not always means adequate protection
- Management effectiveness evaluation:

The assessment of how well the PA is being managed – primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives. [It] reflects three main themes:

- *Design issues relating to both individual sites and PA systems*
- *Adequacy and appropriateness of management systems and processes*
- *Delivery of protected area objectives including conservation of values*

Hockings et al. (2006)

Rationale



- Who wants to know?
 - Managers of Individual PAs
 - National PA Agencies
 - Funding Agencies (GEF, World Bank)
 - NGOs (WWF, TNC, CI)
 - Conventions (WHS, CBD)
- Why do they want to know?
 - Promote adaptive management
 - Resource allocation and priority setting
 - Promote accountability and transparency
 - Facilitate advocacy



CBD Programme of Work on PAs



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.

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.
- 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.

Goal 4.3: To assess and monitor protected area status and trends (→ Natura 2000)

WCPA Framework



Hockings et al. (2006) Evaluating Effectiveness

Context	Significance, threats, vulnerability, national policy, engagement of partners
Planning	PA legislation and policy, PA system design, Reserve design, Management planning
Inputs	Resourcing of agency, resourcing of site
Process	Suitability of management processes
Outputs	Result of management actions, services and products
Outcomes	Impacts: effects of management in relation to objectives

Methodological Diversity

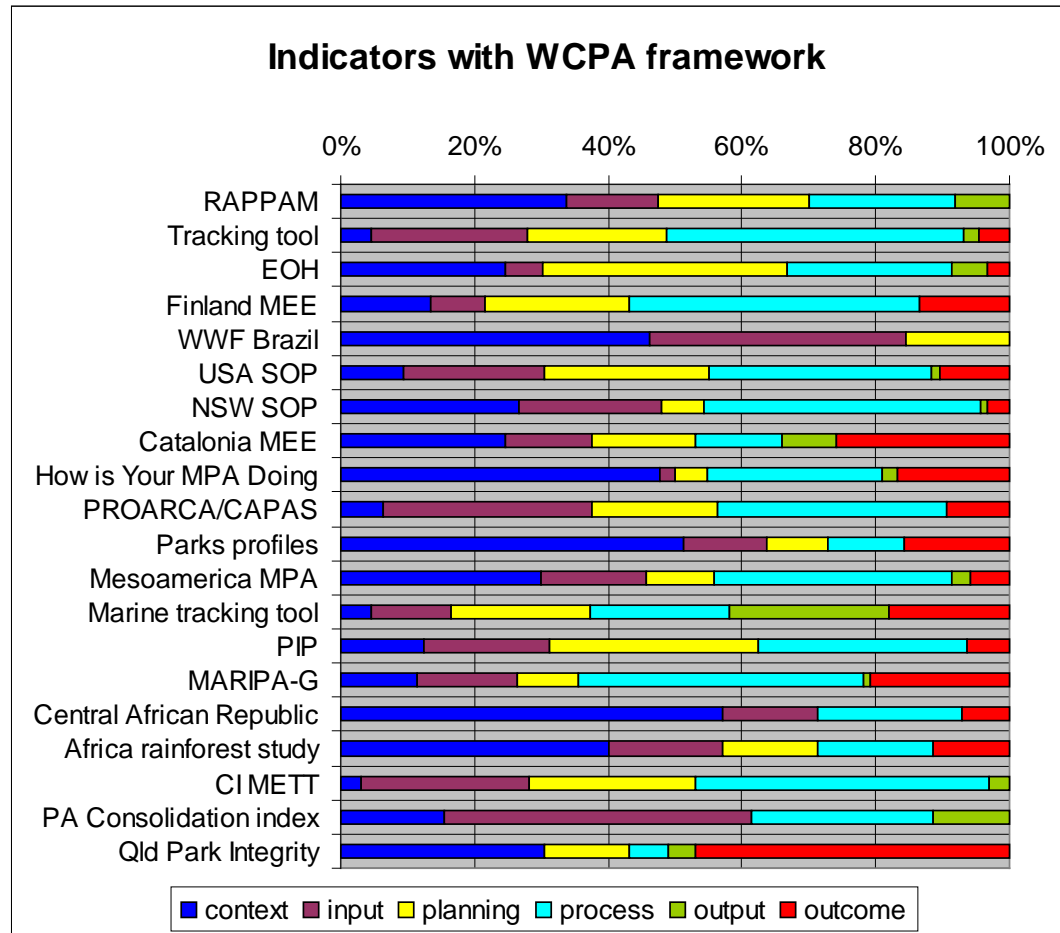


- Different scale, frequency, resources, adaptability
- International methods with wide-ranging application

Abbr	Full Name	Main Purpose	Application
RAPPAM	Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management	Prioritization and resource allocation	>1600 PAs in >40 countries
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool	Accountability and transparency (GEF/World Bank)	>1200 PAs in >80 countries
EoH	Enhancing our Heritage	Adaptive management (in-depth)	>20 WHS in 10 countries

- Worldwide: More than 70 described methodologies
 - Notable diversity in Latin American countries, but also in Europe

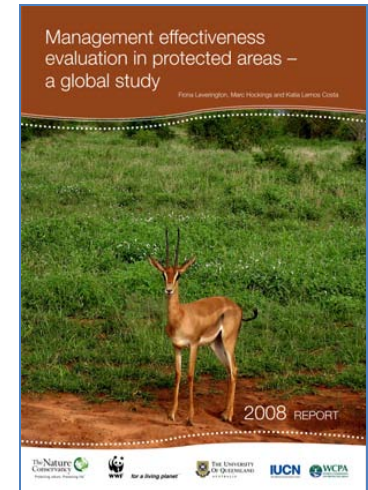
Methodological Diversity



Global Study



- University of Queensland (AU)
 - Prof. Marc Hockings, Dr. Fiona Leverington
- Effort to compile worldwide experiences
 - 2005-2008 (and continued...)
 - >6300 assessments in >100 countries
 - Statistical correlations between variables
 - Report with recommendations
- PAME Information Module on WDPA
 - www.wdpa.org/me



European Study









- “Blind Spots” in Global Study
- May 2009 – February 2010
 - Universities of Greifswald (Prof. Susanne Stoll-Kleemann) and Queensland (Hockings/Leverington), UNEP-WCMC, EUROPARC Federation, Equilibrium, German Agency for Nature Conservation (funding agency)
- Contacting national agencies, CBD focal points, NGOs
 - Information on methodologies, their application (& data)
- Expected Outputs: Workshop (Nov 1-5) and Report

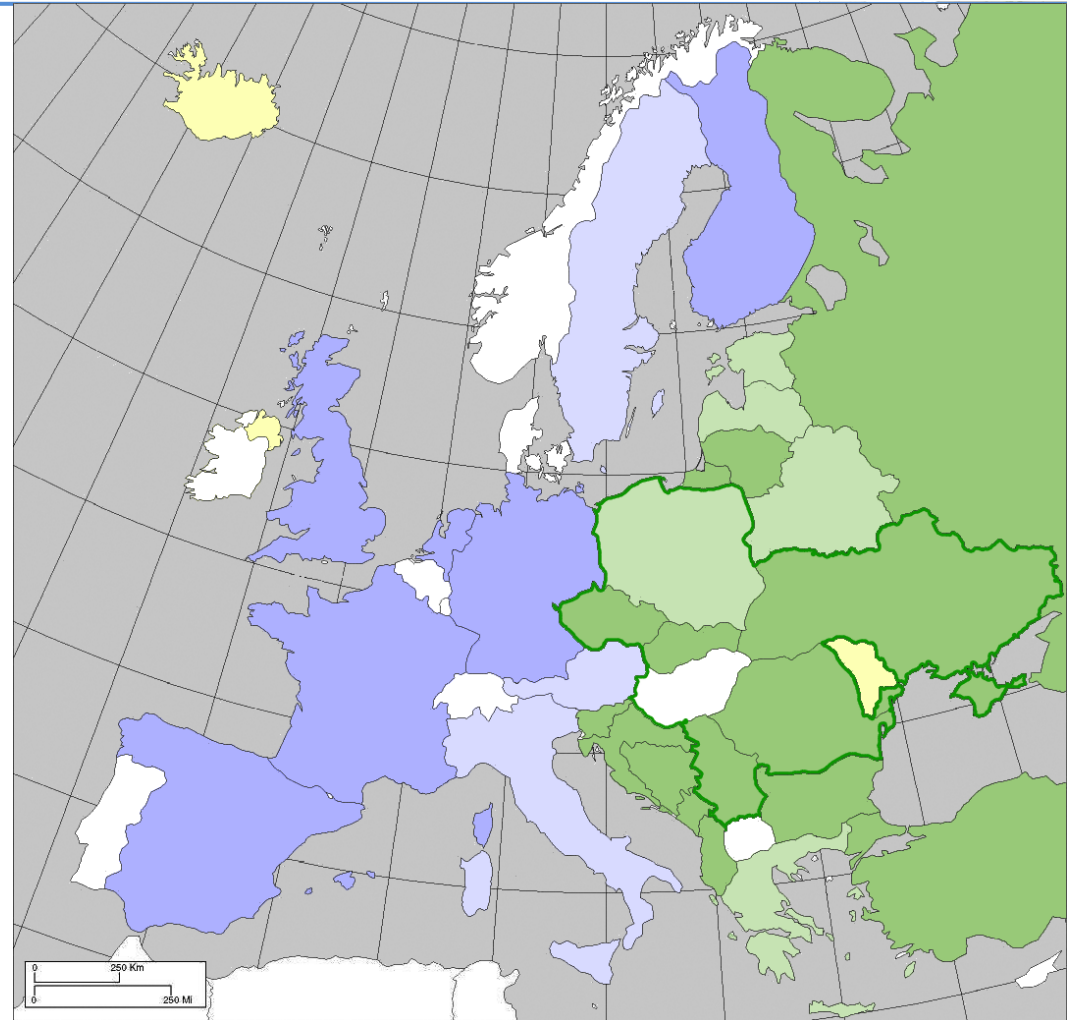


Europe: Preliminary Results

- Evaluations on the National Level

-  National System(s) (applied)
-  National System(s) (pilot)
-  RAPPAM (& METT)
-  Isolated METT
-  No evaluation
-  Insufficient data

Note: As data analysis is still ongoing, this map is for illustrative purposes only.



Europe: Preliminary Results



- International Systems for Individual Sites

System	Objective	Application in Europe
PANParks	Certification of excellence in habitat and visitor management	11 parks assessed 10 parks are certified
European Diploma of Protected Areas	Award to outstanding sites with suitable conservation scheme (Council of Europe)	69 awards in 25 countries
UNESCO-WHS Periodic Reporting	Assessment whether World Heritage values of sites are maintained over time	31 natural, 9 mixed HS (application unknown)
UNESCO-MAB Periodic Review	Assessment whether biosphere reserves correspond to Statutory Framework	204 BRs (application known only for some countries)
Research Surveys (GoBi, Stockholm)	Analysis of success and failure factors for biosphere reserve management	GoBi: 73 sites Stockholm: 28 sites
IBA Monitoring	Assess status and management of Important Bird Areas (Birdlife)	

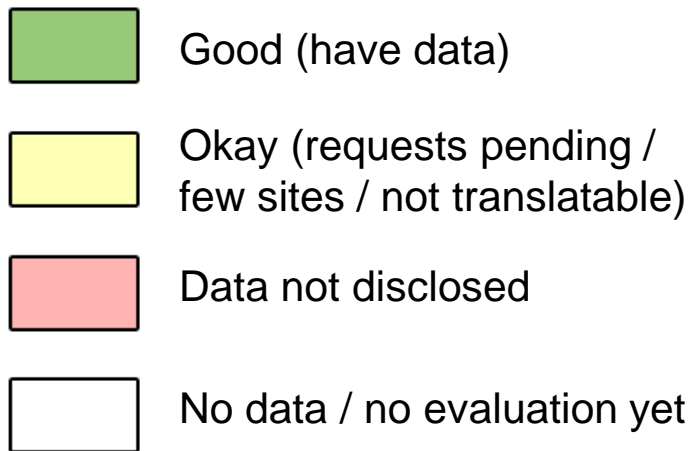
Challenge: What counts?



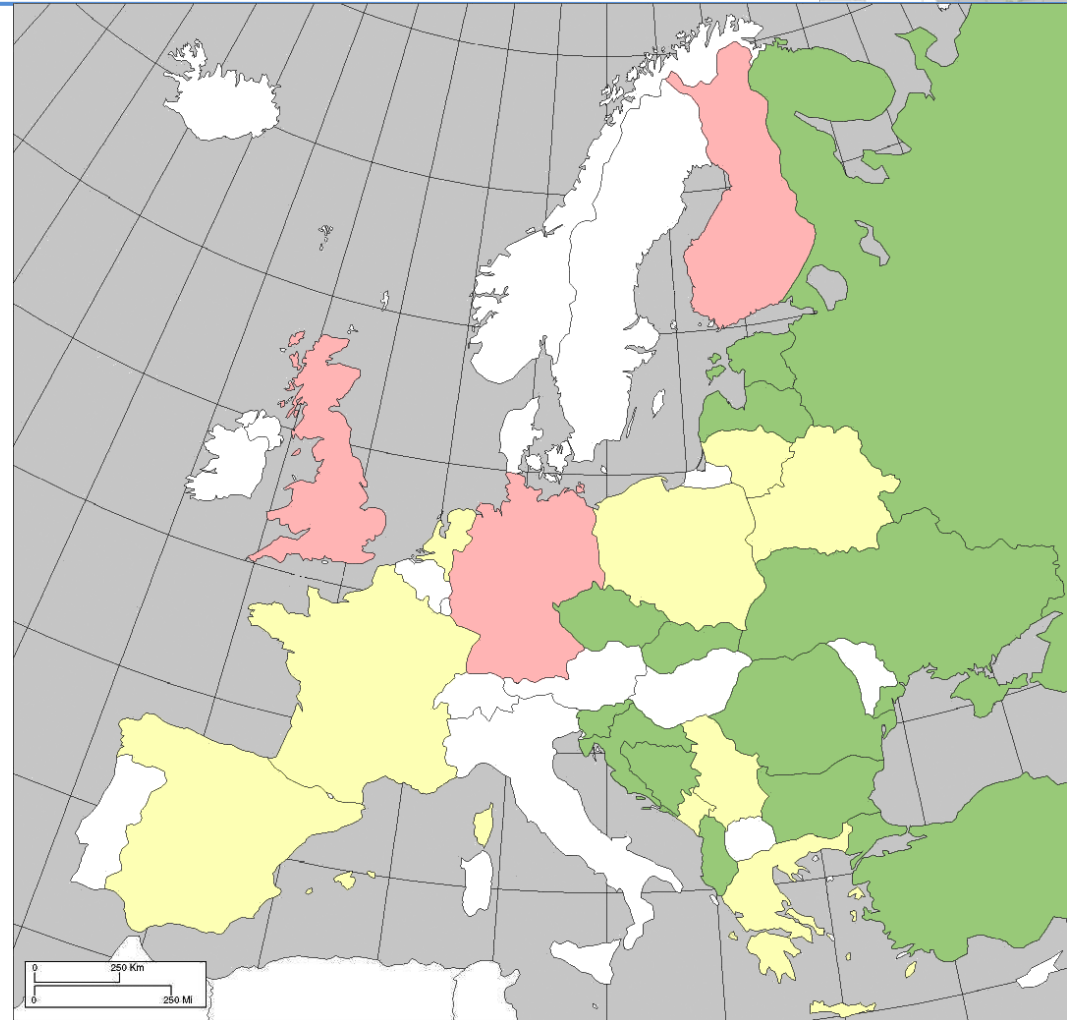
- Different types of evaluation
 - RAPPAM (allocation) & METT (accountability)
 - Quality criteria and certification
 - Research-oriented surveys
 - Evaluation of management plans
 - Different depth, not always coherent methodology
 - Financial accounting with outcome indicators
 - EMAS / ISO 14001 (environmental management systems)
 - Italy: Quality Park Project, France: Life Promesse, Spain (Europarc)

Europe: Preliminary Results

- Access to Site-Level Results



Note: As data analysis is still ongoing, this map is for illustrative purposes only.



Data Access: Reasons?



- Why is data not being disclosed?
 - German National Parks Quality Criteria: „Do not want competition between parks“
 - German Nature Parks Quality Campaign: Participation voluntary, data confidential
 - Finland MEE: Data for internal analysis only
 - England: Data ownership which each individual park.
- Information = potential for political pressure
- Data not comparable accross sites / not translated

Summary: The Big Picture



- Western Europe
 - National / local approaches (adapted), disclosure difficult
- Eastern Europe
 - International approaches (standard), data disclosure easy
- Mirror of actors' interest in the protected area?

Questions



- Workshop Questions
 - How to formulate measurable **goals**?
 - How to use and **implement** evaluation results?
 - How to make evaluation more **cost-effective**?
- Evaluating Management Effectiveness in Europe
 - Are Pan-European comparisons desirable?
 - Implications for streamlining and transparency / data ownership?
 - What role for effectiveness evaluation in Europe?
 - Redundancies (Natura 2000, ISO 14001, accounting, certification)?
 - What do **you** want, what do **you** need to assess?