



Management Effectiveness Workshop

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International Coral Reef Initiative

Adaptive Management and use of Management Effectiveness findings and recommendations Colombia and Galapagos cases

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Outline

1. Brief
2. Colombia case study
3. Galapagos Marine Reserve case study
4. A few Learning Points





Colombia's Protected Areas

Evaluating the effectiveness of the National Parks System

WCPA – IUCN – Parques Nacionales Naturales Colombia - WWF





Objectives

Develop and implement a methodology to:

- Assess management of the System of National Natural Parks
- Integrate system level and site level assessments for the National Natural Parks and make recommendations for improvements
- Develop recommendations for improving the effectiveness of National Parks management and the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) in relevant aspects.



Protected Areas management effectiveness assessment tool (site level)	
MANAGEMENT EFFICACY	MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •LONG-TERM (10 years or more) 	
<i>Conservation goals achievement</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MEDIUM-TERM (5-10 years) 	
<i>Social Legitimacy</i>	<i>Situation Assessment Quality</i>
<i>Management Situation</i>	<i>Management Strategy Quality</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SHORT-TERM (1-5 years) 	
<i>Governance</i>	<i>Operational Planning Quality</i>
	<i>Execution Processes Quality.</i>
	<i>Monitoring Processes Quality</i>
	<i>Management Follow-up Quality</i>
	<i>Administrative Processes Management Support Quality</i>
	<i>Social and Institutional Capacity</i>

**ANALYSIS UNIT I
EFFICACY**

Indices	Indicators	Attributes
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Long-term efficacy index</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Conservation Goal Achievement</p>	<p>Affinity between the conservation goals and the ecological characteristics of the PA and region</p>
		<p>Landscape transformation in the PA and the region</p>
		<p>State of conservation objects</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Medium-term efficacy index</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Legitimacy</p>	<p>Social recognition of the conservation objectives:</p>
		<p>Social recognition of the public function in conservation of the competent authorities</p>
		<p>Social recognition of the PA's existence as a form of public protection</p>
		<p>Cultural meaning of the PA or some of its values</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Management Situation Favourability</p>	<p>Risk level</p>
		<p>Likelihood of success</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Short-term efficacy index</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Governance</p>	<p>Area over which the competent authority exercises effective control</p>
		<p>Disciplinary processes dealt with and managed effectively</p>



Methodology

Extended field inspection, workshops and consultations with:

- Interest groups (Productive sectors, academia, NGOs, development sector)
- Stakeholders (representatives of local communities, black and indigenous communities)
- Regional institutions
- Representatives from government
- Park rangers
- Delegates from the Ministry of Environment.





Findings & recommendations

The Colombian Management Effectiveness Team and external experts rated performance against 51 indicators, divided into eight main areas or topics:

- Protected Areas System
- Legal and Policy Framework
- Biodiversity
- Social Participation
- Tourism
- Resources and Management
- Monitoring, Research, and Assessment
- International Linkages





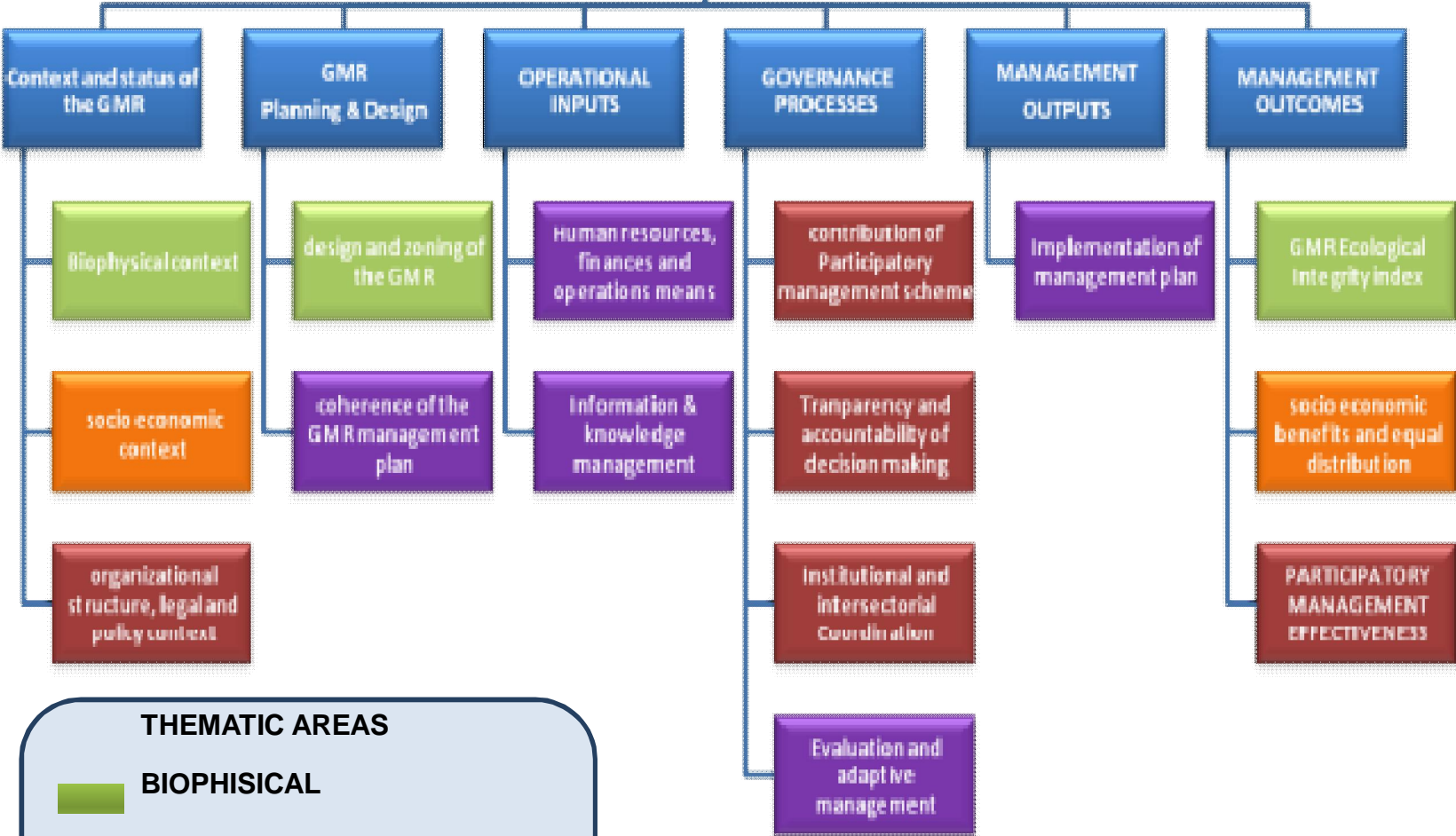
A step forward: implementation of recommendations

- Organizational structure
- Adjusting management plans: zoning, design, conservation objectives, climate change and invasive management strategies
- Gap analysis: marine, transicional areas, migratory species and transboundary areas
- PA system political constituency
 - Ministry of Defense & security
 - National Pas policy
 - Mining and Energy partnership
 - Land tenure Institute & Ministry of Agriculture

Galapagos Marine Reserve Management Effectiveness Assessment



Galapagos Marine Reserve Management Effectiveness Assessment Methodology



THEMATIC AREAS

- BIOPHISICAL**
- SOCIOECONOMIC**
- GOVERNANCE**
- PLANNING & MANAGEMENT**





Recommendations under implementation:


- Integrate management of marine and terrestrial reserves with clear conservation targets and goals, and adequate strategies and policy guidelines to address key issues for management of the whole World Heritage Area
- Redesign the Galapagos National Park's internal structure and architecture to allow for better alignment with its mission and new challenges
- Set up an integrated information system for technical decision making with clear conservation targets and indicators for performance and conservation management
- Adjust GMR zoning to incorporate newly available biophysical information and reflect emerging threats and opportunities
- Development of key policies and management strategies addressing fisheries and tourism
- Strengthen institutional governance and transparency / accountability & participatory management body



Inputs vs. Outcomes

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- Greater emphasis on performance can help make park management more “outcome” rather than “input” oriented

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- Protected Area management performance has been assessed based on how much money has been spent or how many permits issued—or how many laws and regulations have been adopted. These “input” measures may or may not be indicative of success

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- Actual environmental success can be judged only “on the ground” as a matter of “outcomes.” Results are what matters—improved water quality, increased governance, decreased habitat loss, reduced hazards, increased local community involvement



Evaluation should focus on outcomes/results

- Three main types of performance data:
 - Scientific opinion and biodiversity data (especially in relation to the objectives of conservation)
 - Assessment about management performance from staff and stakeholders
 - Views from non local stakeholders





Methodology should evaluate interconnected elements:

- Linking organizational structure with inputs, planning, deliveries and outcomes
- Linking planning with conservation targets goals and socio economic indicators
- The integration of the individual protected areas within the wider regional or national protected area network
- Linking protected area policy with other sectors
- Linking protected areas policy approach with national context and country's interests and needs

