State of the Parks systems in Australia

- Comprehensive systems in many States (esp NSW and Victoria)
- Developed as a collaboration between University of Queensland and park management agencies
- In NSW – all 900+ reserves assessed every 3 years
- In Victoria – 400 most significant reserves assessed every 3 years
- Process for assessment, auditing and analysis of data
- Linking results to strategic plans and regional operational planning as well as park planning and management
- Support from top of agency

3. Weed management

1. ☐ Weeds are not a threat to values in this reserve AND there is no weed management program
2. ☐ There is insufficient information to assess how effective management has been in addressing negative impacts from weeds in this reserve

Assessment 1: Approach to management		Assessment 2: Effect of management	
3. What is the overall approach to weed management in this reserve?		4. How effective has management been in addressing negative impacts from weeds in this reserve?	
☐	Implementation of a comprehensive, planned approach	☐	Impacts are negligible
☐	Implementation of a planned approach, constrained in scope or capacity	☐	Impacts are diminishing
☐	Reactive management	☐	Impacts are stable
☐	Little or no management	☐	Impacts are increasing

5. Reason for management approach	Select from list
6. Justification/Comment	

Evidence to support assessment	
7. Evidence types	8. Details of evidence (e.g . years of experience, details of published sources)
☐ Staff experience	
☐ Research	
☐ Planning documents	
☐ Specialist opinion	
☐ Community opinion	
☐ Corporate data	
☐ Monitoring	

Detailed assessment of weed species identified for this reserve (please update existing records) (optional)

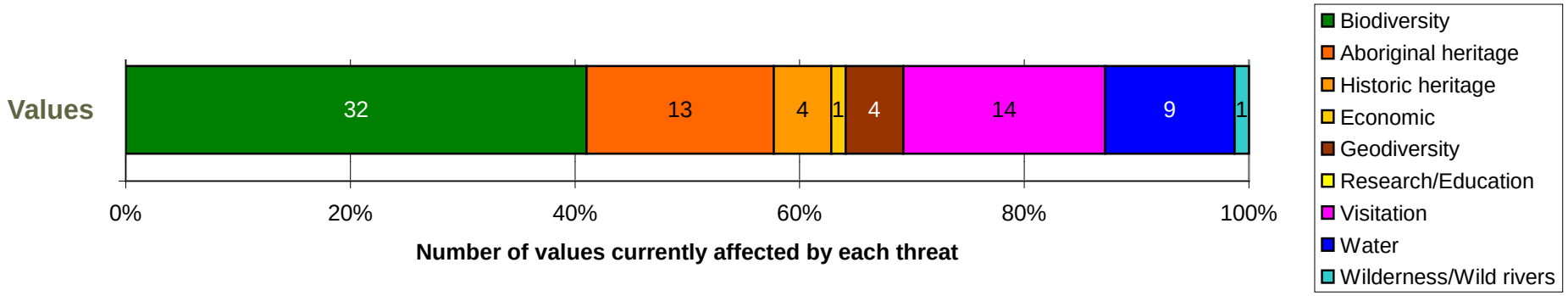
9. Weed species	10. Extent	11. Aim of management	12. Approach to management	13. Effect of management	14. Evidence for effect of management assessment
Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	
Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	
Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	Select from list	

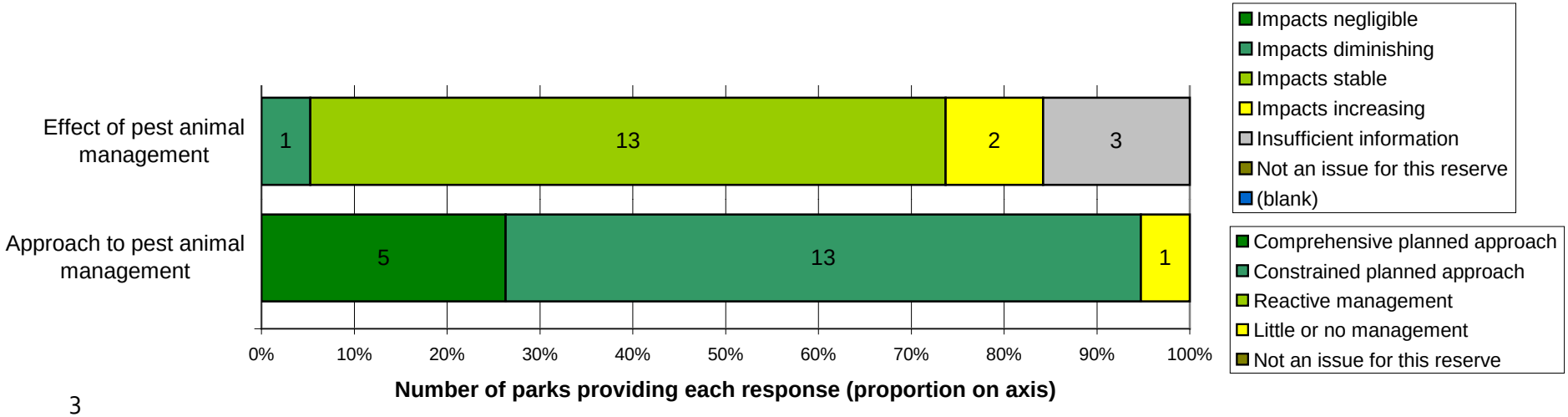
Identify proposed actions to address weed issues	
15. Proposed action	16. Comment
Research/Monitoring/Survey	
Select from list	
Select from list	

Regional Manager Review
Justification/Comment

Additional context about pest animals

- 10.5% of staff time spent on pest animal management





Most frequently reported pest animals and effectiveness of management

Common name	Effect							Total parks
	Impacts are negligible	Impacts declining generally	Impacts declining locally	Impacts are stable	Impacts increasing locally	Impacts increasing generally	Unknown	
Fox		4	3	3			9	**19**
Rabbit		1	3	5	1	1	7	**18**
Goat		4	3	4	1		5	**17**
Cat				1	1		15	**17**
Pig		1	2	3		2	4	**12**
Wild dog		1	1	1			1	**4**
Introduced rodents						1		**1**
Feral cattle		1						**1**

World Heritage and the Assessment of Management Effectiveness: The Enhancing our Heritage System

The Enhancing our Heritage project

Used the IUCN-WCPA Framework to develop a consistent, but flexible, approach to assessment, monitoring and reporting on the state of conservation and management effectiveness of World Heritage sites and other protected areas that could be applied on an on-going basis

Developed with managers

- Working with protected area managers to develop assessment tools and processes
- Self-assessment system (with stakeholder input)
- Integrate into existing management systems


Aldabra Atoll, Seychelles


Bwindi Impenetrable, Uganda


Serengeti, Tanzania


Kaziranga, India


Keoladeo, India


Chitwan, Nepal

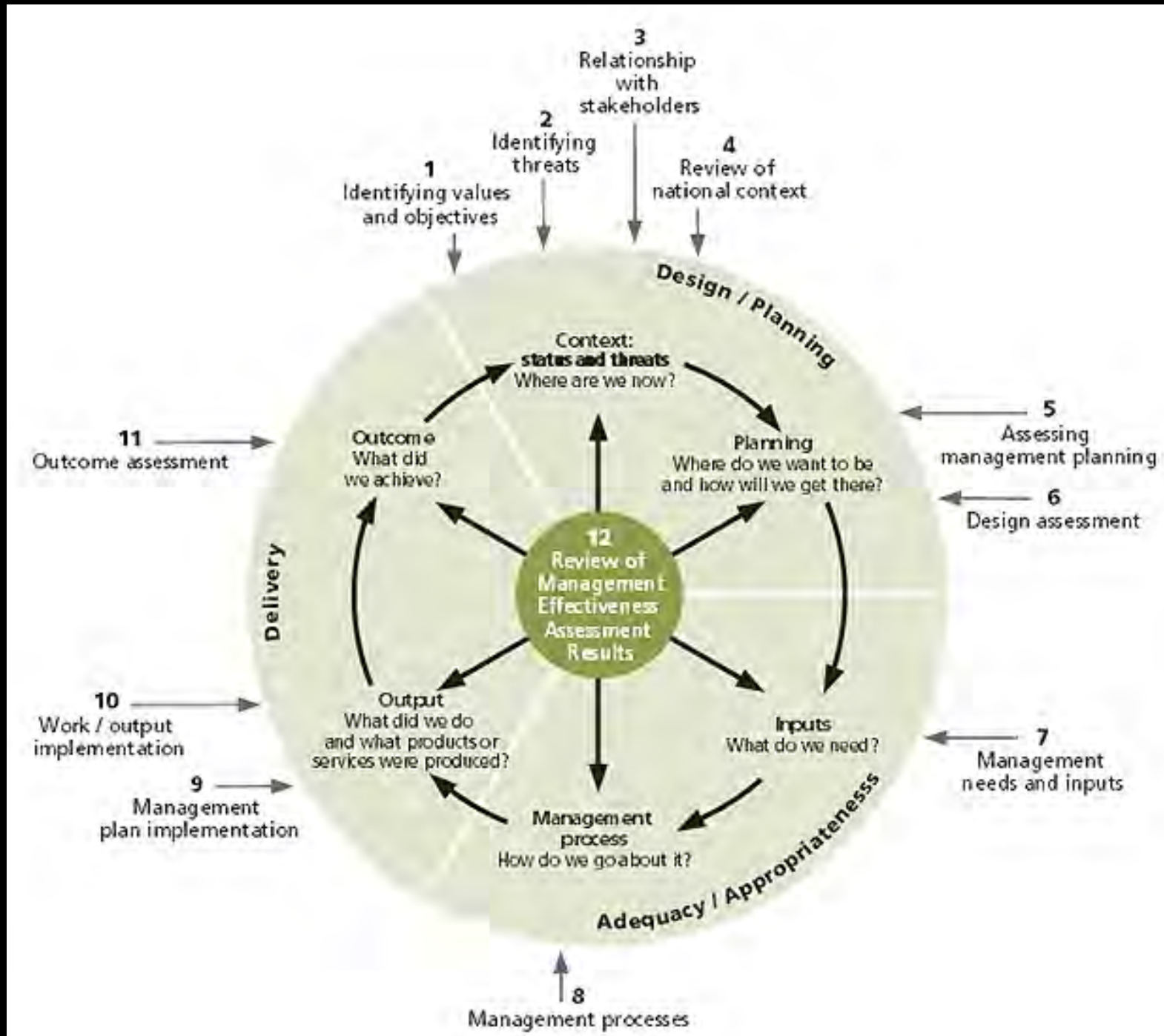

Rio Platano, Honduras


Sangay, Ecuador


Canaima, Venezuela

EoH workbook

- 12 tools which can assess a range of indicators
- Tools can be adapted to suit a site's individual needs:
  - supplement existing evaluation activities
  - point of reference to develop new evaluation tools to meet site needs
  - build a complete evaluation system from the start


3
Relationship with stakeholders
2
Identifying threats
1
Identifying values and objectives
4
Review of national context
Design / Planning
Context:
states and threats
Where are we now?
5
Assessing management planning
11
Outcome assessment
Outcome
What did we achieve?
Planning
Where do we want to be and how will we get there?
6
Design assessment
12
Review of Management Effectiveness Assessment Results
Delivery
10
Work / output implementation
Output
What did we do and what products or services were produced?
Inputs
What do we need?
7
Management needs and inputs
9
Management plan implementation
Management process
How do we go about it?
Adequacy / Appropriateness
8
Management processes

Context
Tool 1. Identifying Site Values and Management Objectives
Tool 2: Identifying Threats
Tool 3a and b: Relationships with Stakeholders/Partners
Tool 4: Review of National Context
Planning
Tool 5: Assessment of Management Planning
Tool 6: Design Assessment
Inputs
Tool 7: Assessment of Management Needs and Inputs
Processes
Tool 8: Assessment of Management Processes
Outputs
Tool 9: Assessment of Management Plan Implementation
Tool 10: Assessment of Work/Site Output Indicators
Outcomes
Tool 11: Monitoring and assessing the Outcomes of Management Ecological Integrity
Tool 12: Monitoring and assessing the Outcomes of Management Achievement of Principal Objectives

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Worksheet 6: Design Assessment

1. Ecological integrity

Design aspect	Brief explanation	Strengths of World Heritage site design in relation to this aspect	Weaknesses of World Heritage site design in relation to this aspect	Comments/ explanation
Key habitats				
Size				
External interactions				
Connectivity				

Sources of information	
Analysis and conclusions	
Comparisons with previous assessments	
Gaps and challenges	
Opportunities, recommendations and follow-up actions	

2. Community well-being

Design aspect	Brief explanation	Strengths of World Heritage site design in relation to this aspect	Weaknesses of World Heritage site design in relation to this aspect	Comments/ explanation
Key habitats				
Size				
External interactions				
Legal status and tenure				

Sources of information	
Analysis and conclusions	
Comparisons with previous assessments	
Gaps and challenges	
Opportunities, recommendations and follow-up actions	

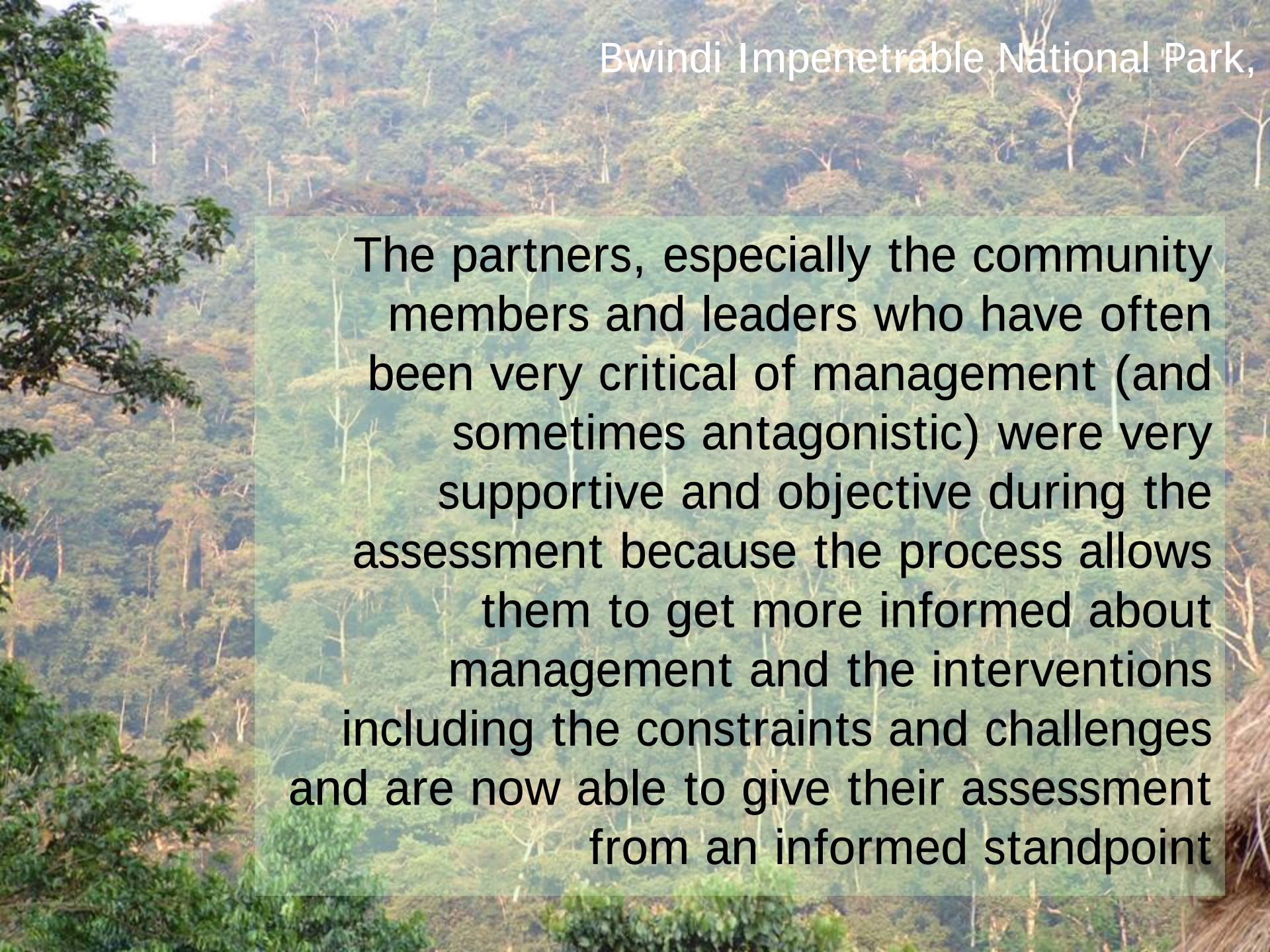
Worksheet 7a: Adequacy of Primary Planning Documents
Name of document assessed:

Question	Possible responses	Rating	Comments/ Explanation	Opportunities, recommendations and follow-up actions
Decision-making Framework				
1. Does the plan exhibit a clear understanding of the desired outcomes of management? Does it have benchmarks and identify actions to be taken?	**Very Good:**			
	Good:			
	Fair:			
	Poor:			
2. Does the plan explore the desired future for the site in a way that can assist management of new issues and opportunities that may arise during the life of the plan?	**Very Good:**			
	Good:			
	Fair:			
	Poor:			
3. Does the plan provide a process of monitoring, review and adjustment during the life of the plan?	**Very Good:**			
	Good:			
	Fair:			
	Poor:			
Planning context				
4. Does the plan provide an adequate and appropriate response to the significance of the World Heritage site?	**Very Good:**			
	Good:			
	Fair:			
	Poor:			

Some site experiences

Sangay National Park

- Spectrum of ecosystems, but management was species orientated
- Helped with new management plan to take account of the broader suite of values, management objectives and threats highlighted in the assessment. Process adopted by the Ministry of Environment as a model for planning across Ecuador
- Provided information leading to removal from WH in Danger list

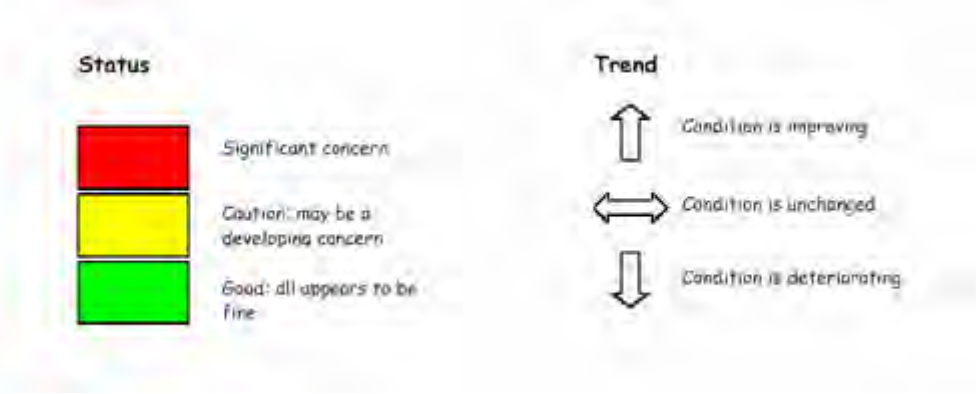


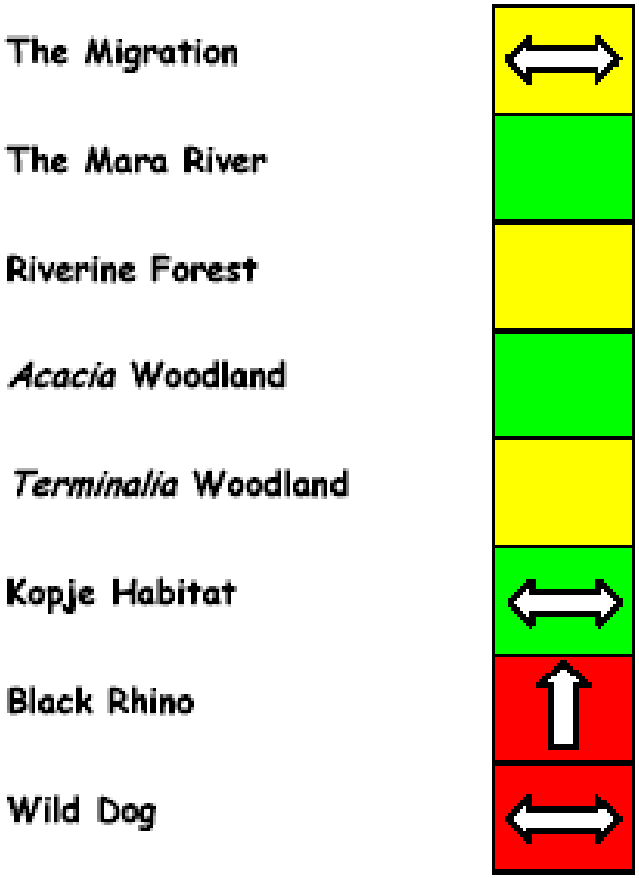
The partners, especially the community members and leaders who have often been very critical of management (and sometimes antagonistic) were very supportive and objective during the assessment because the process allows them to get more informed about management and the interventions including the constraints and challenges and are now able to give their assessment from an informed standpoint


Ecosystem
Monitoring
Plan for
Serengeti NP
GMP

Assessment of outcome measures Serengeti

Overview of each target and a breakdown of status and trends of individual indicators





Application

- Applied in twelve World Heritage Sites in Africa
- Incorporated into assessment of management of Galapagos Marine Reserve
- Modified for application to Cultural World Heritage sites in Finland and Latin America

Lessons learnt

- Works best when it is integrated into the management system
- EoH assessment process can help build partnerships amongst managers, NGOs, scientists and other stakeholders
- Role of clear understanding of site values in framing assessments of management effectiveness
- EoH assessment process aligns with and can support effective management planning
- Assessment reports provide a comprehensive basis for State of Conservation reporting and can be used effectively in consideration of issues associated with WH in danger listing/de-listing

Lessons learnt

- Importance of linking monitoring and evaluation – design of the evaluation system can identify key monitoring needs
- Clarify role of qualitative and quantitative data in the assessment process

Types of data used in the EoH Assessment Tools

Assessment Tool	*Subject Matter or Indicator*	*Qualitative*	*Quantitative*
Tool 1: values and objectives	Identification of key site values and objectives, outcomes against which management success will be evaluated	✓✓	✓✓✓
Tool 2: threats	Extent and impact of threats to identified key values	✓	✓✓✓
Tool 3: stakeholders	(1) Stakeholder attributes and interactions; (2) adequacy of stakeholders' engagement	✓✓✓	✓
Tool 4: national context	Adequacy of national environmental policy settings relating to protected areas	✓✓✓	
Tool 5: management planning	Status and adequacy of management planning	✓✓✓	✓
Tool 6: protected area design	Adequacy of design of the PA (size, shape, boundaries, etc.) in relation to biological and social objectives and capacity to effectively manage the site	✓✓✓	✓
Tool 7: resources	Quantity and adequacy of staff, funding, and equipment inputs to PA	✓✓	✓✓
Tool 8: management processes	Performance against standards for PA management processes	✓✓✓	✓
Tool 9: management plan implementation	Extent and trend in implementation of actions prescribed in management plan	✓	✓✓
Tool 10: work program achievement	Extent of achievement against set work program targets	✓	✓✓✓
Tool 11: outcomes of management	(1) Extent to which key values have been maintained or enhanced; (2) extent to which objectives have been achieved	✓✓	✓✓✓

Note: ✓ = minor emphasis on this data type, ✓✓ = moderate emphasis on this data type, ✓✓✓ = major emphasis on this data type.

Lessons learnt

- Importance of linking monitoring and evaluation – design of the evaluation system can identify key monitoring needs
- Clarify role of qualitative and quantitative data in the assessment process
- Importance of establishing evidence that justifies the assessment

Thank you