IUCN’s Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas Framework

Protected Area Management Effectiveness Workshop
25-27 June, 2018
Gros Islet, Saint Lucia
PoWPA Context: Goal 4.2  To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management

4.2.1  Develop and adopt, by 2006, appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected area management and governance ...
4.2.2  Implement management effectiveness evaluations of at least 30 percent of each Party’s protected areas by 2010 ...
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.
Aichi Target 11

- Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.
The concept of management effectiveness

‘...the assessment of how well a protected area is being managed – primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives’

(WCPA, 2006)
A little piece of history
History, part 1

- Issue of management effectiveness was first raised at Bali World Parks Congress (WPC) in 1983
- Further call for action at Caracas in 1992, where effective management was identified as one of four major protected area issues of global concern
- Independent systems developed during 1990s (PROARCA/CAPAS, Parks in Peril, various park management agencies)
Developing the Framework

- Publication of WCPA Best Practice Guidelines in 2000
- Revised Best Practice Guidelines in 2006
Framework publication

- Defines terminology
- Develops a framework of evaluation criteria
- Detailed advice on carrying out an assessment and using the results
- Case studies concentrating on the process of carrying out an evaluation
Management follows a process
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**BIOPAMA**
From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet
Application of PAME results

1. Integrate management adaptation and response programs to assessments (fund response programs as part of PAME initiatives)
2. Linking PAME and management planning processes more closely
3. Use PAME results in strategy and priority setting
4. Use repeat assessments as part of targeted management improvement programs
5. Integrate with Protected Planet
The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA) is an initiative of the ACP Group of States financed by the European Union's 11th EDF.