

BIOPAMA: Protected Areas Management Effectiveness module and the Integrated Management Effectiveness Tracking tool



An initiative of the ACP Group of States financed by the European Union's 11th EDF.



From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet

IMET

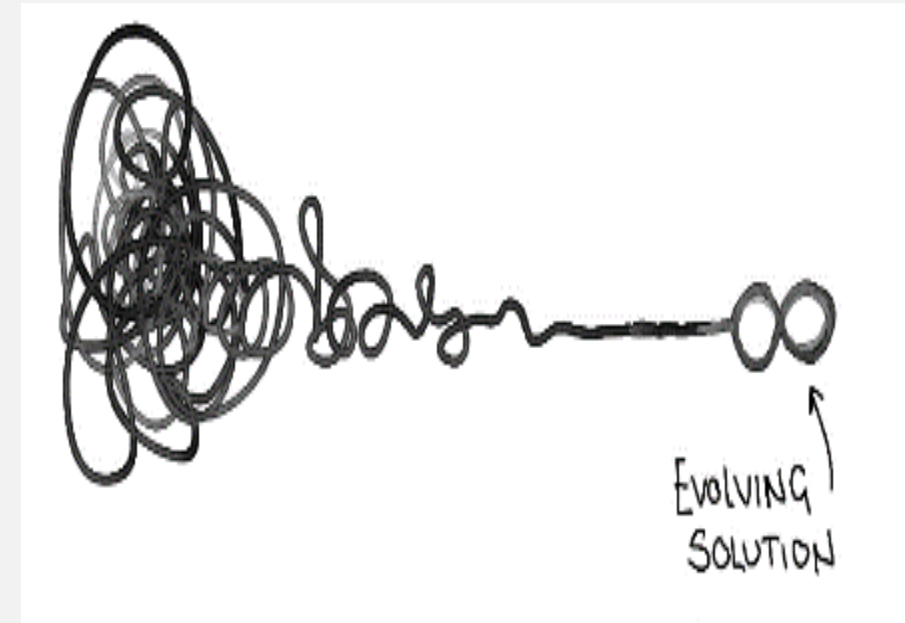
Integrated Management Effectiveness tool

IMET: conceived to provide specific support at field level

Management of protected areas is complex. It is essential to:

- invest in better decisions-making & structuring information systems
- strengthen the coordination of the different management aspects towards well-defined result-oriented actions

1. Assessment of the **Context of intervention**
2. Assessment of PA **Management Effectiveness**
3. Visualization of results: **Decision Support System**
 - Analysis of results
 - Formulation of operational recommendations



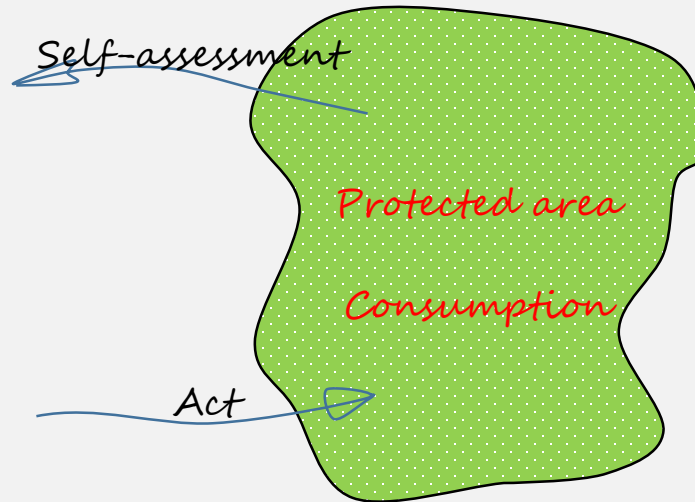
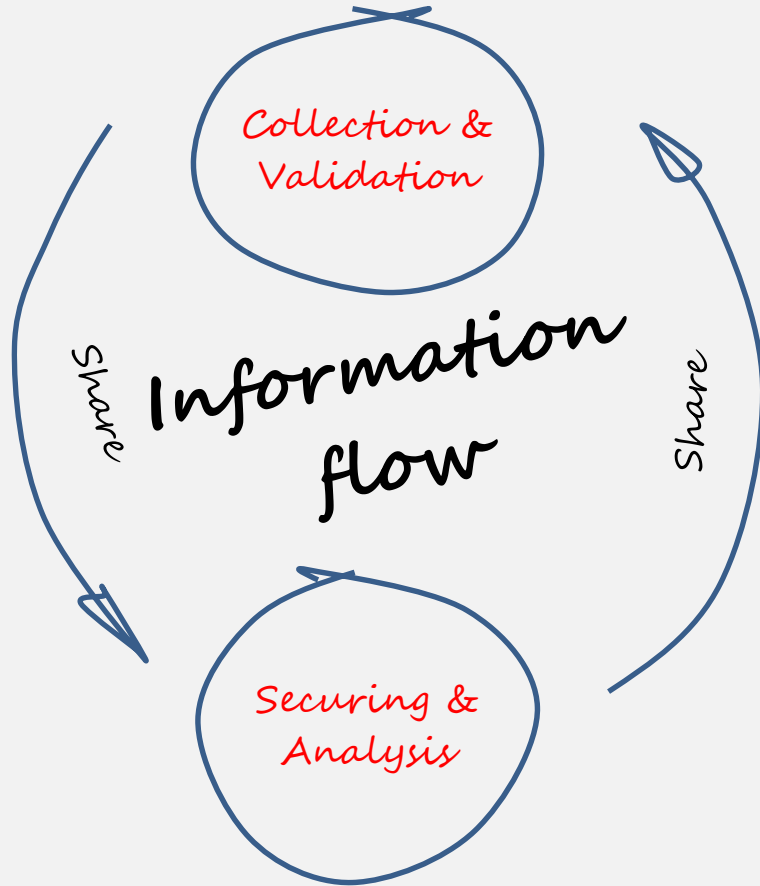
IMET ...

- Quantitative
- Comparable
- Relies on a data base

IMET is NOT a new tool: it combines different tools (eg. the “Threats calculator”) and relies of nearly all the indicators of METT, Global Study, EoH and RAPPAM

*Each individual assessment requires the guidance/support of trained coaches
3 days are required for a 1st compilation at PA level*

How IMET works: Evaluation- Analysis - Action



IT support – Database
Data analysis – Reporting –
Accessible information -
Stakeholders Involvement and
engagement-
Support to better management
actions
Better communication between
the field and the National
Services

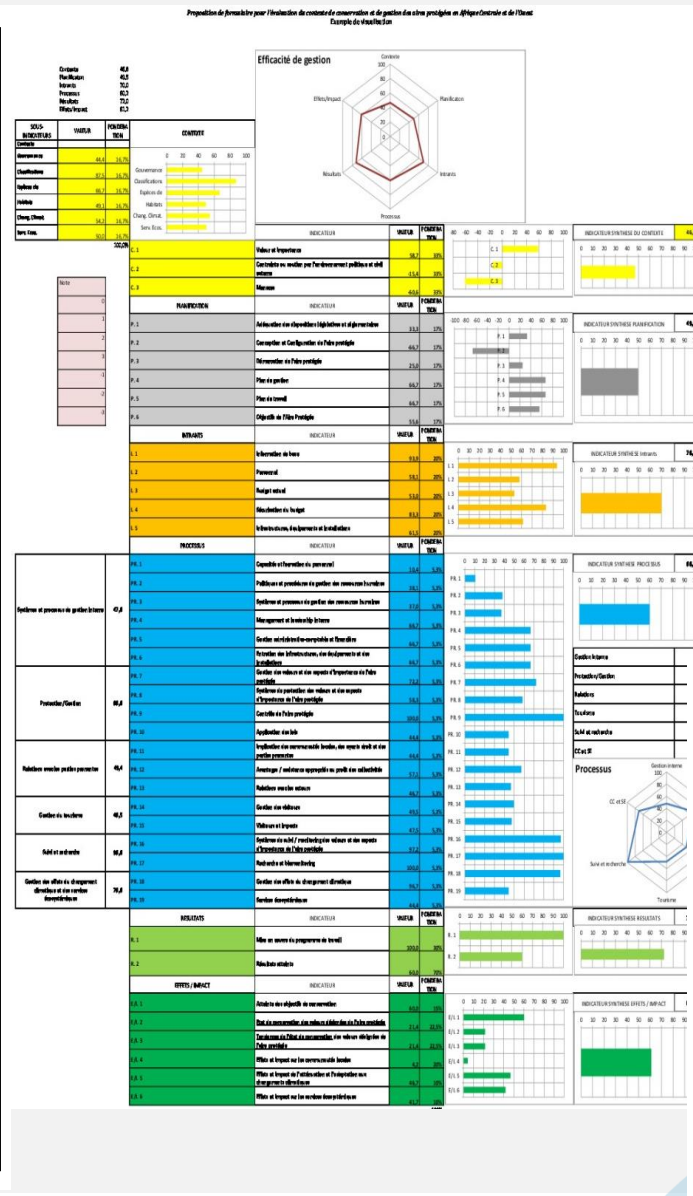
CONTEXT OF INTERVENTION

1. General information about the protected area
2. Land areas, boundaries, shape index and level of control of the protected area
3. Human, financial and material resources of the protected area
4. Key factors (terrestrial and marine protected areas): i) flagship, endangered, endemic, invasive, exploited, with insufficient data; ii) habitats; iii) land-cover-change and iv) management of natural resources
5. Pressures on and threats to the protected area
6. Climate change and conservation
7. Ecosystem services and dependence of communities in the protected area on these services

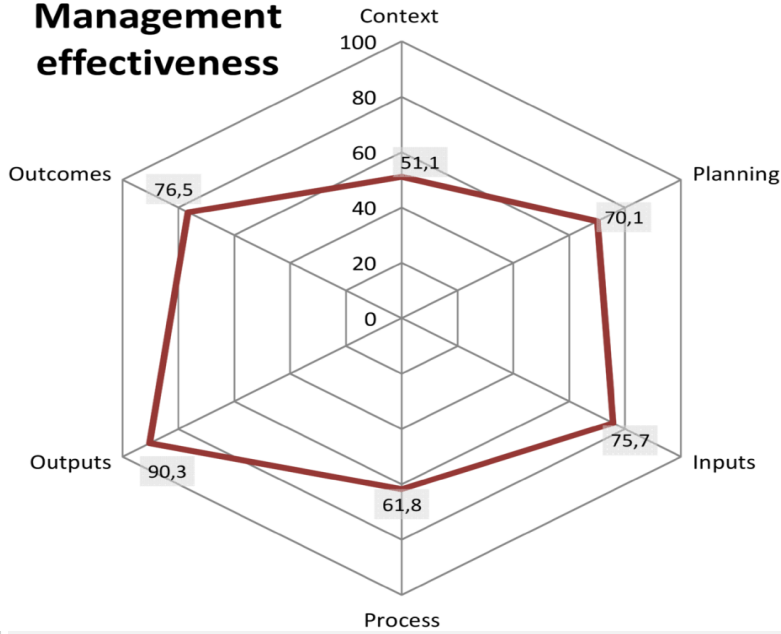
MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

1. Context
2. Planning
3. Inputs
4. Process
5. Outputs
6. Outcomes

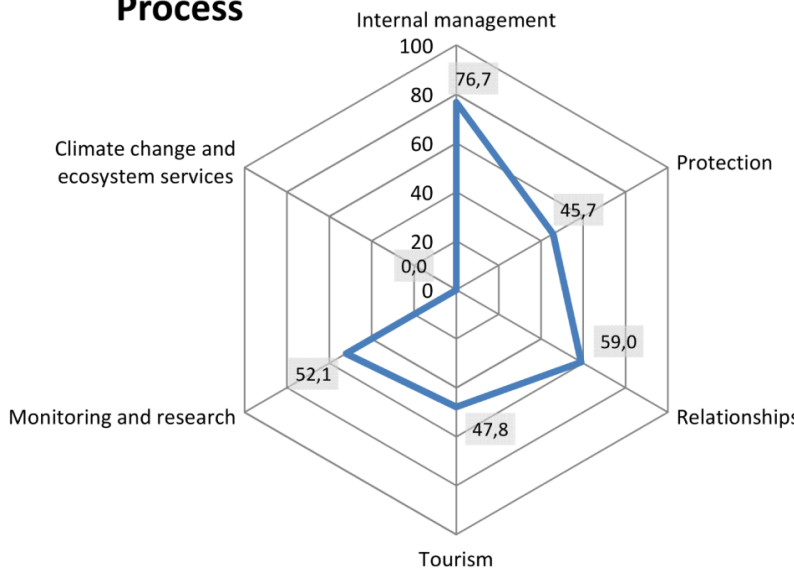
QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE (working in progress)



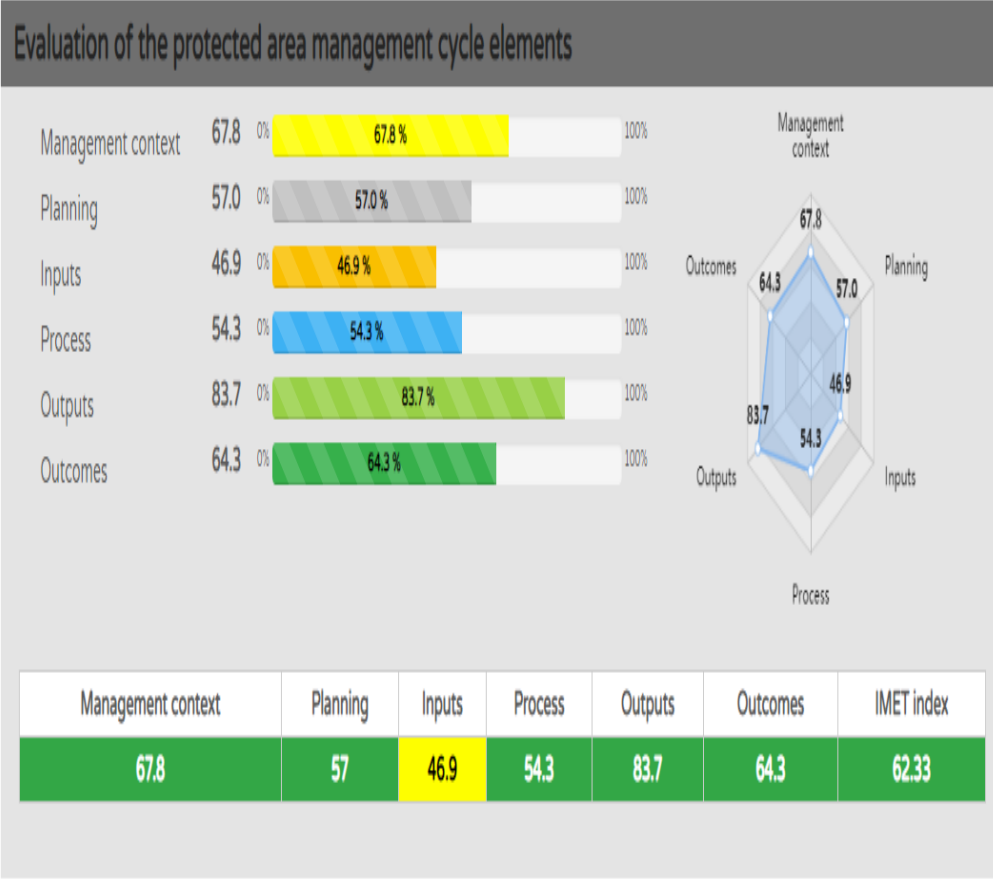
Management effectiveness



Process



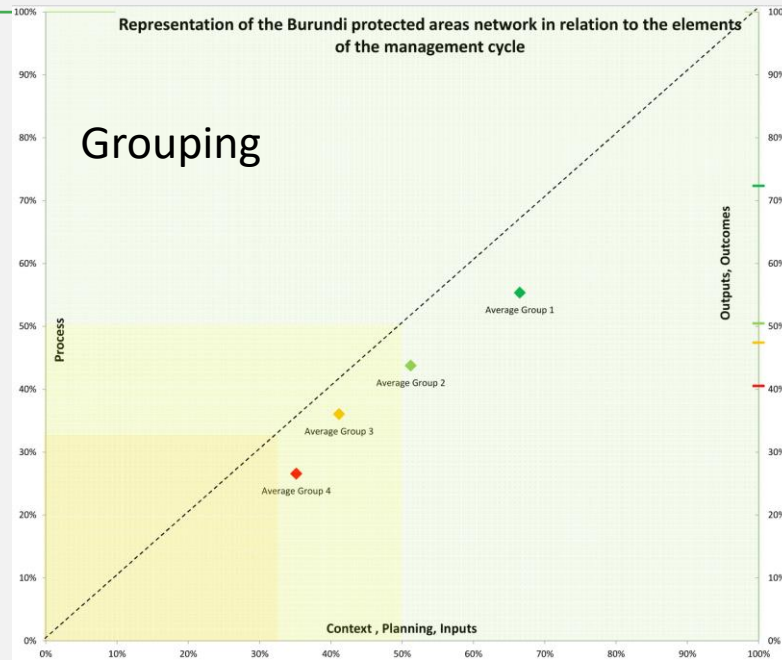
IMET – Analysis Report (Kisite MPA – KE) – SWOT Analysis



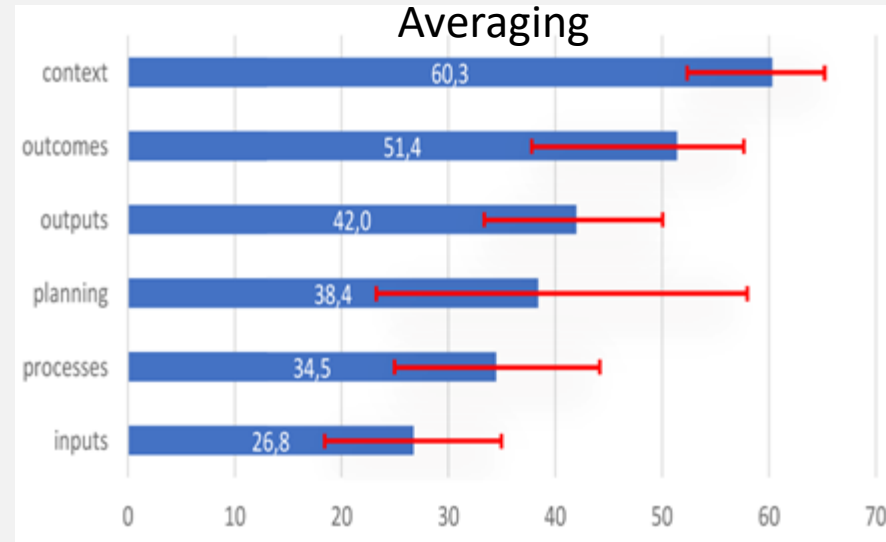
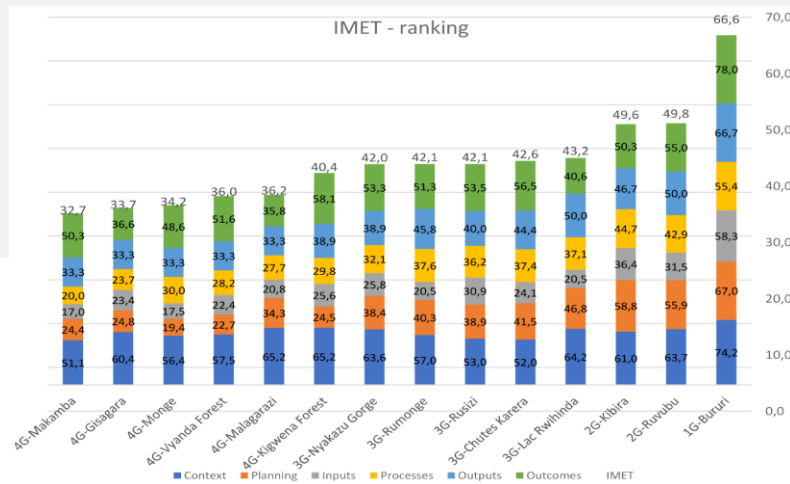
Operational recommendations

- establish and increase buffer area all around the MPA
- establish objectives on ecosystem services, climate change adaptation, governance, social and economic issues
- improve information on key species (dolphins, turtles, birds, mangroves, subsistence or small-scale fishing, cc effects, ecosystem services, etc.)
- strength staff motivation in action and capacity of NCO
- act for management of key species (dugong), habitats (macroalgae), ecosystem services (fuelwood, sand, timber) also because not scheduled in management plan
- reinforce anti-poaching activities on SOPs, collaborative surveillance, operation control means (RBM, control room), rapid and performing units, intelligence and investigation capacities
- establish more interaction with the Kenyan forest services for mangroves management

IMET - scaling-up at “PA system” level – Ex.: Burundi protected areas network → Grouping – Averaging – IMET Index - Ranking



IMET Index



Ranking

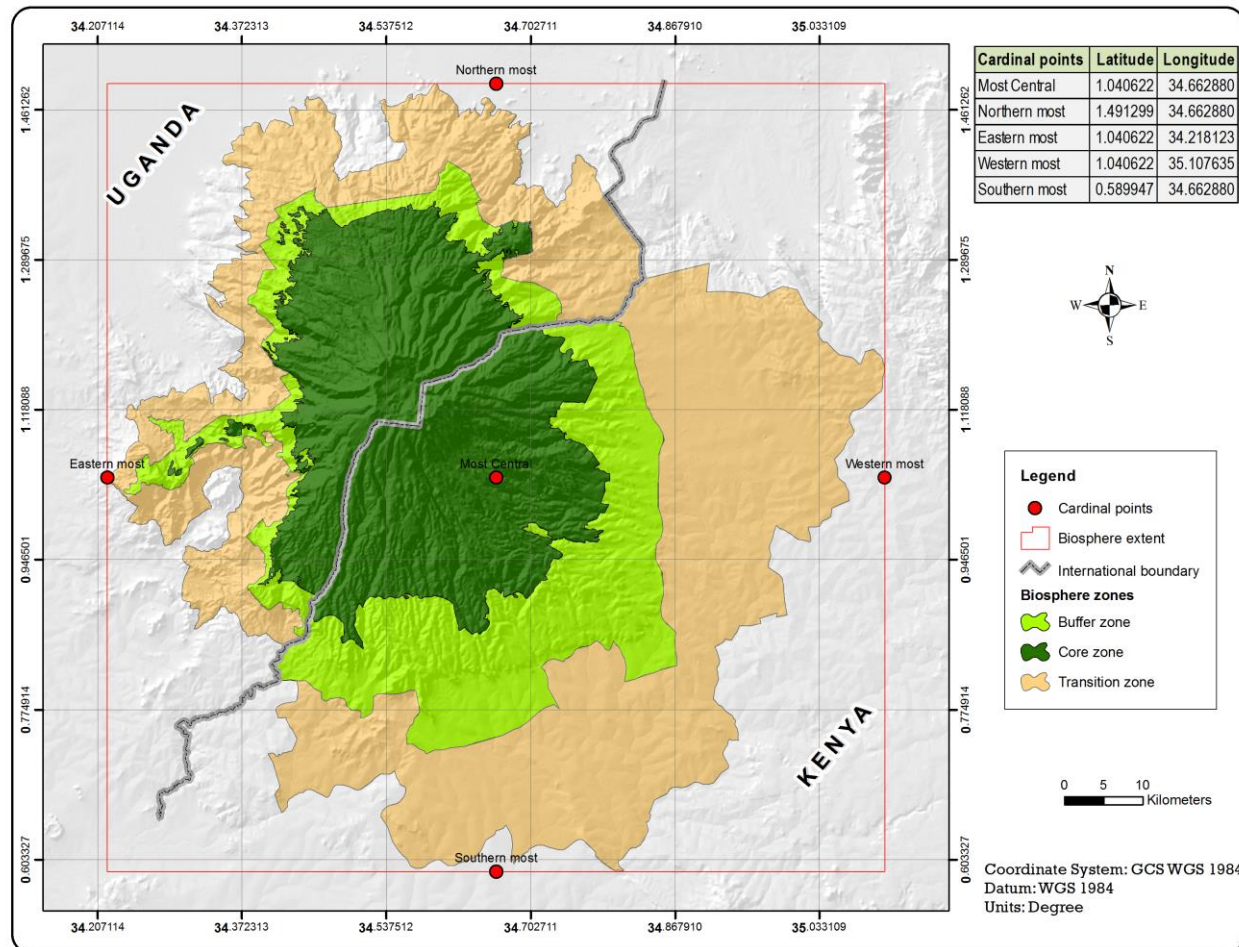
Protected areas	Context	Planning	Inputs	Processes	Outputs	Outcomes	IMET scores	Groups average
4G-Makamba	51,1	24,4	17,0	20,0	33,3	50,3	32,7	35,5
4G-Gisagara	60,4	24,8	23,4	23,7	33,3	36,6	33,7	
4G-Monge	56,4	19,4	17,5	30,0	33,3	48,6	34,2	
4G-Vyanda Forest	57,5	22,7	22,4	28,2	33,3	51,6	36,0	
4G-Malagarazi	65,2	34,3	20,8	27,7	33,3	35,8	36,2	
4G-Kigwena Forest	65,2	24,5	25,6	29,8	38,9	58,1	40,4	
3G-Nyakazu Gorge	63,6	38,4	25,8	32,1	38,9	53,3	42,0	42,4
3G-Rumonge	57,0	40,3	20,5	37,6	45,8	51,3	42,1	
3G-Rusizi	53,0	38,9	30,9	36,2	40,0	53,5	42,1	
3G-Chutes Karera	52,0	41,5	24,1	37,4	44,4	56,5	42,6	
3G-Lac Rwihinda	64,2	46,8	20,5	37,1	50,0	40,6	43,2	49,7
2G-Kibira	61,0	58,8	36,4	44,7	46,7	50,3	49,6	
2G-Ruvubu	63,7	55,9	31,5	42,9	50,0	55,0	49,8	
1G-Bururi	74,2	67,0	58,3	55,4	66,7	78,0	66,6	66,6

Value visualisation for categories: 0 1-32 33-50 51-100

IMET and Transboundary Areas - Experience in Mt. Elgon (Kenya and Uganda, 2017)

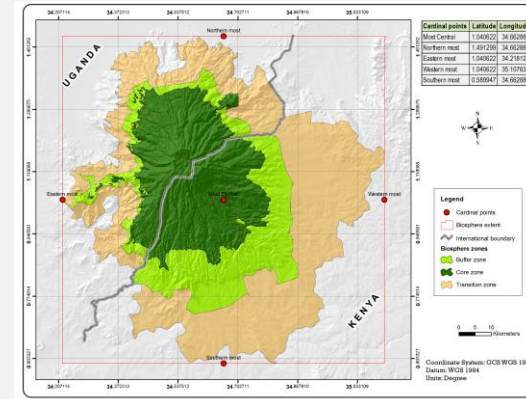
Harmonisation and coordination to achieve same outputs and outcomes

- Assess the different contexts of intervention
- Identify common aspects and elements requiring harmonization
- Analyze the situation - Propose operational recommendations and monitor progress



IMET and Transboundary Areas - Experience in Mt. Elgon (Kenya and Uganda, 2017)

Enhance harmonization and management coordination - Possible IMET-based approach



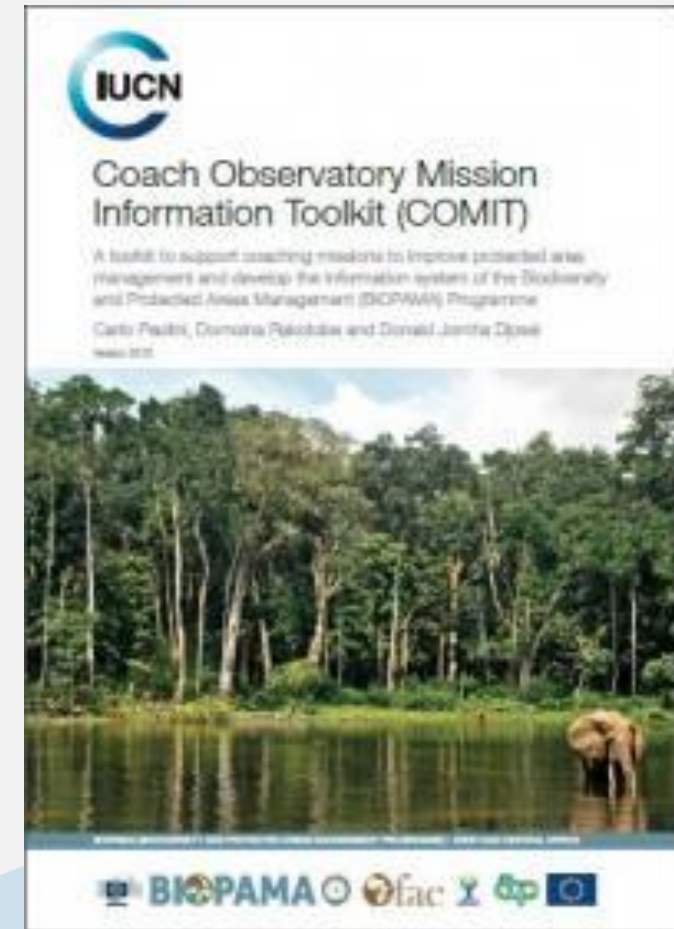
- Carry out 2 (or more) IMET assessments and merge the most important results into a single analysis report and a common matrix of targeted outputs and outcomes.
- Possible development of a database functionality to automatically compare values and analyse associated matrices on key topics (threats, key species, outputs and outcomes, etc.) for improved harmonisation & coordination in management and governance of transboundary parks

If anybody is interested in testing just contact IUCN and the JRC. In the frame of BIOPAMA we'll be pleased to help and to jointly organize an assessment!

IMET entails a very strong dimension of Capacity Building

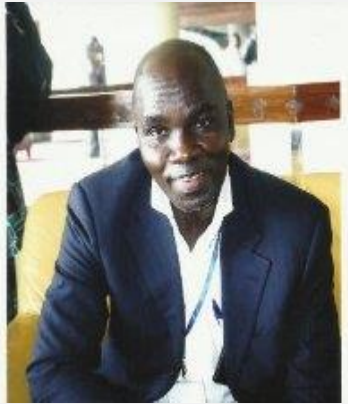
1. Better understanding PAs management and interconnections
2. Planning – Monitoring and Evaluation approach
3. Use of the IMET Tool
4. Analysis and formulation of operational recommendations

- Training initiatives
- IMET Coaches network
- COMIT → → →



Quotes

'IMET is the most comprehensive tool for measuring management effectiveness of protected areas that I have ever seen in 36 years of experience'. Director of National Parks, Senegal



'The IMET exercise provided us a great opportunity to discuss altogether about the management of our parks through multiple angles and directions we want to go, we wish we have national coaches that could help us for next years' Senior technical Advisor of Ivorian national park agency, Ivory Coast

PAME tools and assessments should be conceived to support people on the ground to better manage PAs. Data and information must be available, understandable, consultable and well documented to support evidence-based and result-oriented planning and management, changing PAs culture.

THANK YOU

Social media: [#BIOPAMA](#)

Website: www.biopama.org

rris.biopama.org

BIOPAMA

From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet

Donors & Implementing Partners



www.biopama.org

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.