

Monitoring Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas

A Guide for KfW and Partners in Financial Cooperation

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Author: Marnie Bammert
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Green List

The site's and local governance structures and mechanisms provide civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders with appropriate opportunities to participate in management planning, processes and actions

Evidence and explanations can be used to verify compliance with indicator of Green List Standard

EoH

Does the plan take account of the needs and interests of other stakeholders involved in the World Heritage site?

Are the planning systems appropriate, i.e. participation, consultation, review and updating?

Advanced METT / METT

Does the planning process allow adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan?

Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions?

SAPA

Household survey questions:
Who makes decisions on PA management (in general)?

How much influence do you have on (specify a particular type of decision)?

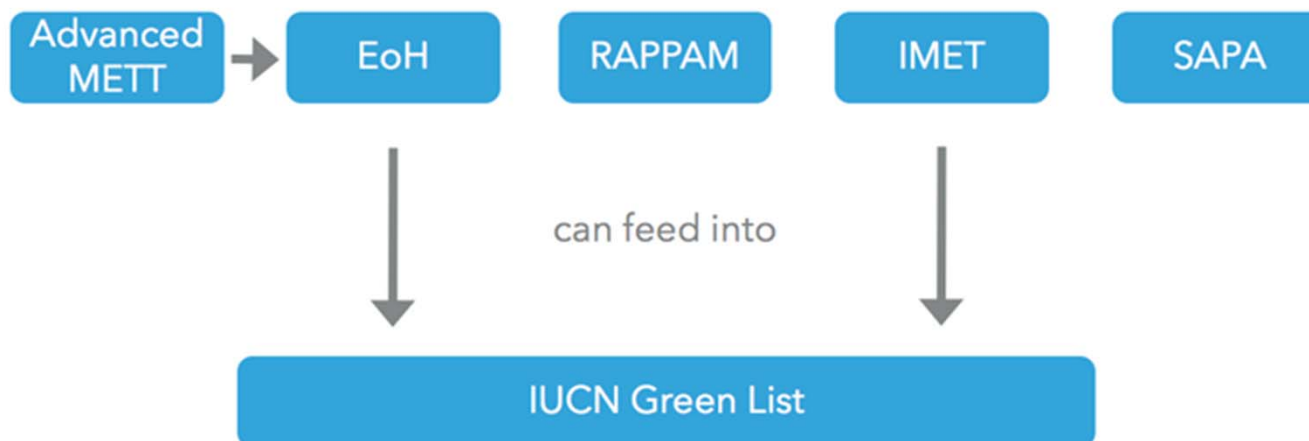
Strengths

- Can be understood and applied by non-experts
- Easy to use and comparatively quick
- Does not require additional research to be carried out but relies on expert knowledge where quantitative data is not available¹⁰
- Gives an overview of the effectiveness of PA management
- Points to weaknesses and guides management actions



Limitations

- Assessments are relatively superficial and should not be the sole basis for adaptive management
- High scores in conservation outcomes are only indications of values, habitats and species doing fine if they are not substantiated by comprehensive research and monitoring programmes but based on discussions only
- Quality of the assessment is directly linked to how it is carried out. If the methodology is not applied properly, the assessment can easily be biased, be too superficial to be of value, or lead to assessment results that are not comparable from year to year



Component	Criterion	Generic Indicator No.	Generic Indicator	Sample Means of Verification	Notes
COMPONENT 1: GOOD GOVERNANCE	1.1 GUARANTEE LEGITIMACY AND VOICE	GLPCA-V1.1-1.1.1	The site's governance structure is clearly defined and documented and in accordance with relevant national or regional government, jurisdiction or recognised authority specifications	Foundational documents or equivalent containing rules, bylaws, governance structure	
		GLPCA-V1.1-1.1.2	The site's and local governance structures and mechanisms provide civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders with appropriate opportunities to participate in management planning, processes and actions	Foundational documents or equivalent explaining rules, bylaws, governance structure Minutes of meetings during management plan development	
		GLPCA-V1.1-1.1.3	The site's local governance structures and mechanisms recognise the legitimate rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Documentation of formal or informal relationships/agreements with relevant groups Meetings with local and indigenous communities	Guidance on Indigenous Rights is contained in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ⁹
		GLPCA-V1.1-1.1.4	Rights-holders and stakeholders are effectively involved in decision-making and the adaptive management of the site.	Clear identification of rights-holders and stakeholders Discussion with rights-holders and stakeholders Discussion with site managers	'Effective involvement' will be assessed by the EAGL
		GLPCA-V1.1-1.1.5	Governance arrangements help advance gender equity in relation to management of the site.	Documentation of formal or informal relationships/agreements with relevant groups Documented evidence of efforts to improve and maintain gender equity through governance and decision-	Governance arrangements help advance gender equity in and around the site.

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage, achieve and promote effectively managed and equitably governed PAs that deliver conservation outcomes
Assessment participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA staff • Stakeholders • Independent experts • Independent reviewers
Required assessment time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depends on how close the PA is to meeting the Green List Standard and whether it has to define and implement action plans to achieve compliance • Also depends on the time and resources a PA can dedicate to the process part-time • Generally estimated to be between a few months and one year
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is rooted in an internationally agreed quality benchmark for successful PAs (the Green List Standard) • Includes a uniquely comprehensive verification procedure (contained in the User Manual), lending independence and credibility to the assessment process and its result • Can build on the support and input of many PA experts around the world via the IUCN 'WCPA Green List Specialist Group' • Despite its young age, has already secured commitment of the governments of about 30 countries to seek Green List status for some of their PAs • All data and information is collected in a central online platform, enabling better reporting to the CBD, sharing of information and learning from one another • Protected areas in a system can apply to be added to the Green List collectively rather than separately
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process for getting onto the Green List is comparatively complex • Where PAs do not yet meet the benchmark of the Green List Standard they have to implement action plans to address issues, which are likely to require financial resources • Establishing the Green List programme in a country or region requires commitment, effort and time • With the Green List Standard being ambitious in defining best practice, it will not be achievable for all PAs