



# Tasmania's Monitoring and Reporting System for National Parks and Reserves



## Tasmanian tiger or thylacine

- In 1830 a bounty was introduced for thylacines
- The last known thylacine died in 1936
- **Status:** **EXTINCT**

## *Making monitoring **R R A R !***

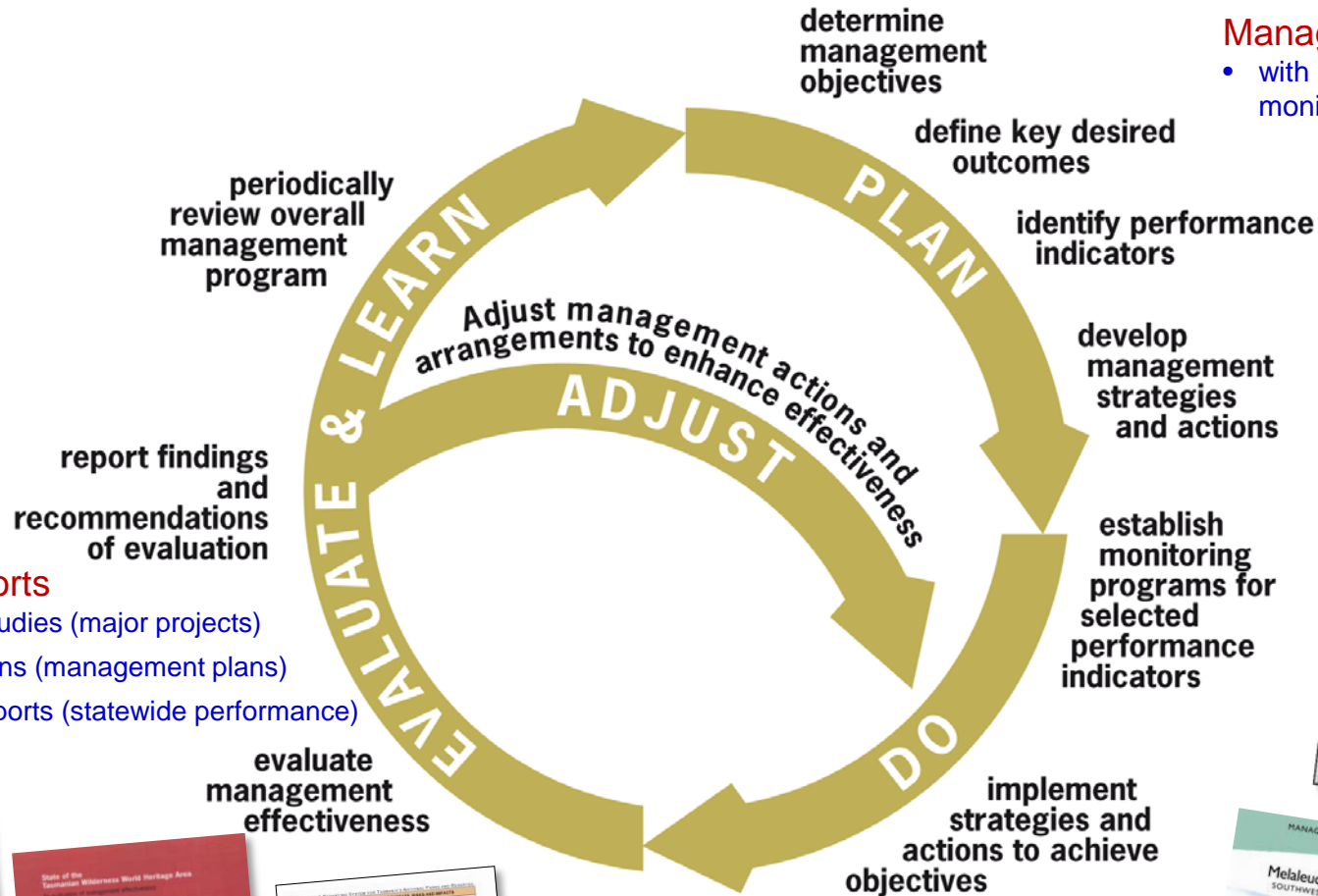
- **R**elavant – to key stakeholders
- **R**eliable – evidence-based
- **A**ccessible – to all interested parties
- **R**esilient – to change

*“Information is a source of learning, but unless it is organized, processed and available to the right people in a format for decision making, it is a burden not a benefit.”*

— William Pollard (1828-1893)

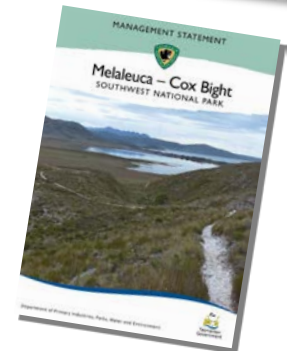
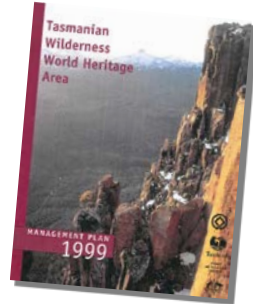
# Our adaptive management approach

## The adaptive management cycle



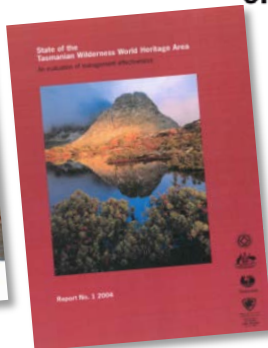
### Management plans

- with integrated monitoring & evaluation



### Evaluation reports

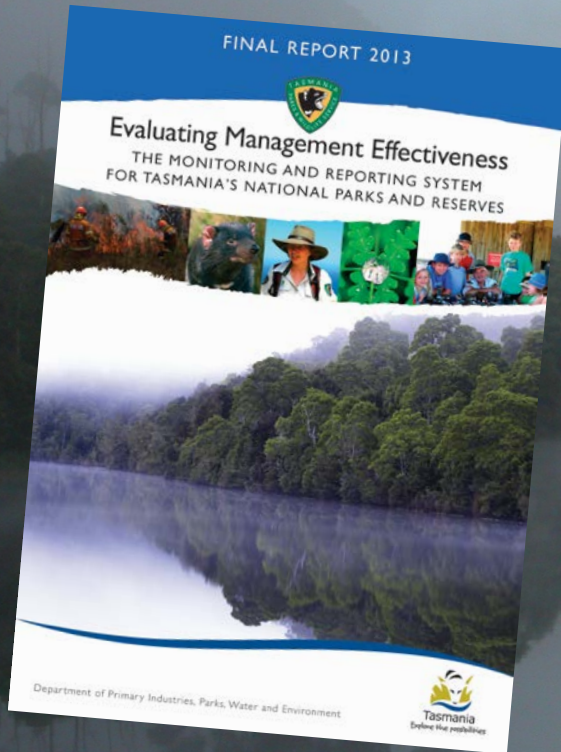
- Evaluated case studies (major projects)
- Periodic evaluations (management plans)
- Status & trends reports (statewide performance)





# Tasmania's Monitoring and Reporting System for National Parks and Reserves

An improved model for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on management effectiveness for national parks and reserves



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## Key Features:

- Outcomes-focused
- Evidence-based
- Transparent to all interested parties
- Operationally practical and scaleable
- Aligned with formal responsibilities for reserve management AND stakeholder-identified needs for performance information
- Addresses different reporting scales (state-wide, managed-area, major projects)
- Integrated into organisational systems, plans & processes
- Well-suited to government and fosters organizational learning

For more information: [www.parks.tas.gov.au/monitoring](http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/monitoring)