

Planning to Achieve Conservation Goals in Protected Areas



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Side Event, Stream One, World Parks Congress - Sydney



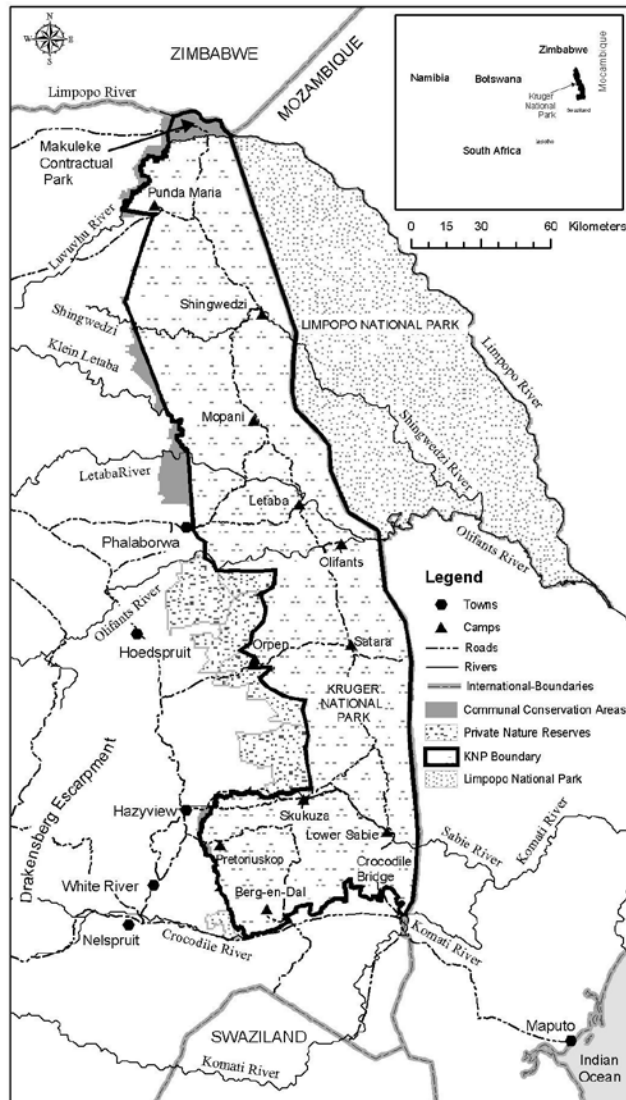
Topics Covered:

- **Context for Planning**
- **Analyzing the Situation**
- **Establishing Outcomes, Goals, & Objectives**

Understanding the Planning Context

- What is the purpose of the plan?
- What plans and constraints already exist?
- What decisions need to be made and who are decision makers?
- Scope of the project or planning effort?
- How much to invest in planning?

Scope of Planning



Kruger NP, South Africa

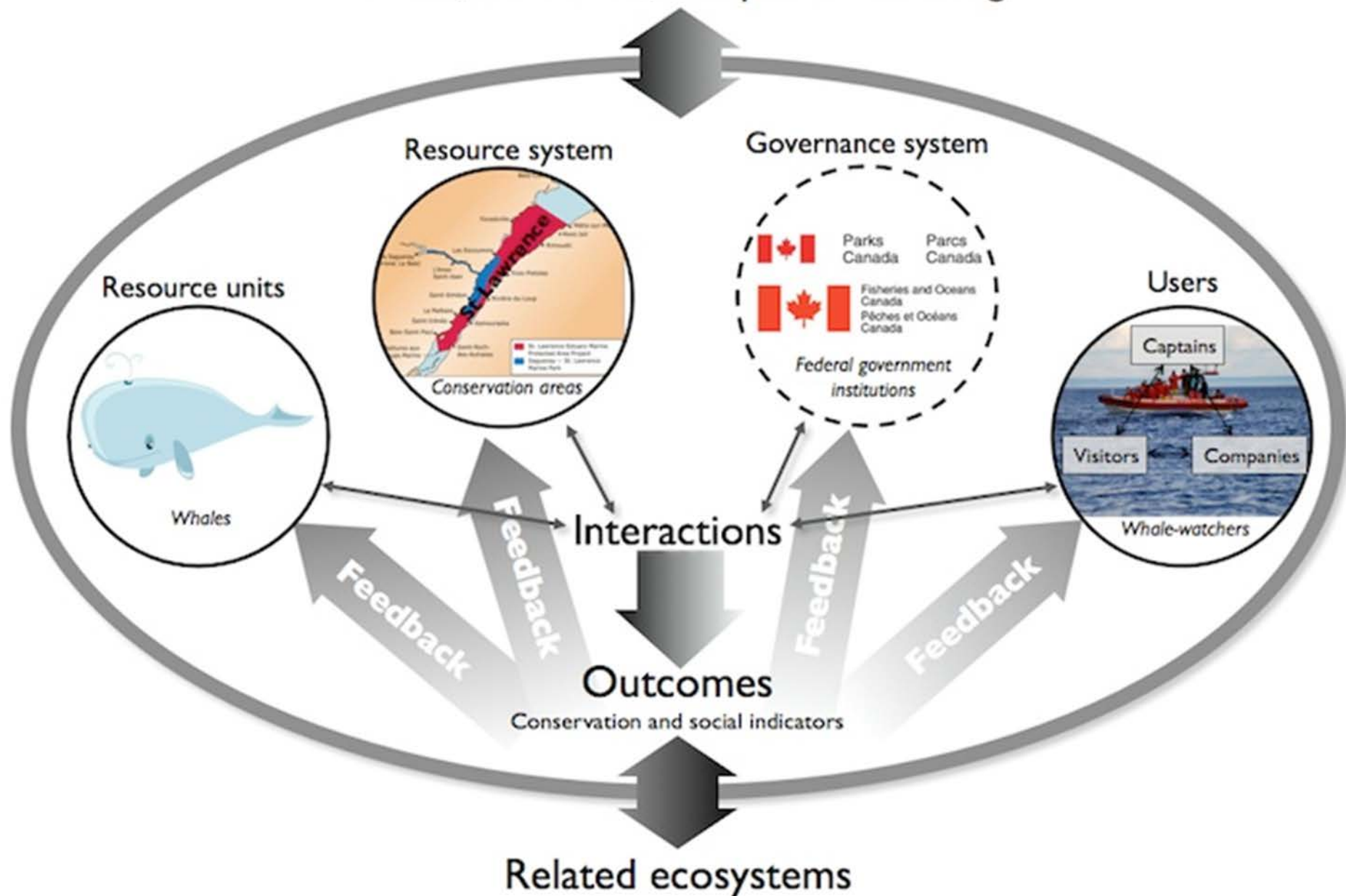


Situation Analyses

- Socio-Ecological System as backdrop
- Threat assessments as a component
- Importance of data
- Identifies opportunities, enabling conditions
- Tools – conceptual models (Miradi, sticky tarps)
- Conservation Measures Partnership and *Open Standards* for methods



Social, economic, and political setting



Threat Assessments

Threats to conservation assets

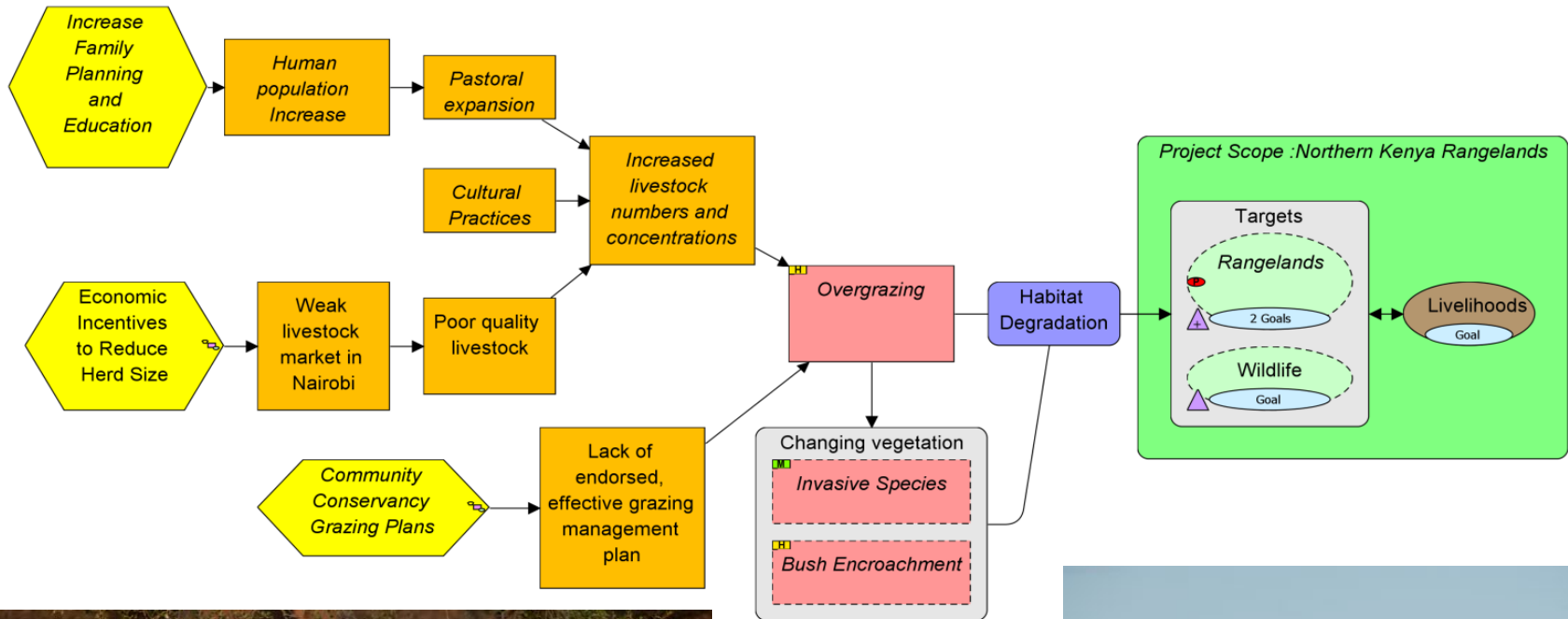
Table 14: Key Threats to Conservation Assets

Threats Across Targets*		Coastal Dunes and Cliffs	Rivers, Creeks and associated Swamps	Healthy Forests / Woodland Communities	Grassy Woodlands	Temperate Grasslands	Southern, Relictual Mallee Communities	Northern, Intact Mallee Communities	Low Rainfall Woodland, Shrubland & Grassland Mosaic (c. 2500 m)	Overall Threat Rank
Project-specific threats		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Climate Change (Extended periods of extreme drought / temperatures, sea level rise)	Medium	Very High	High	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Very High
2	Weeds	High	High	High	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
3	Impact of Historical land clearance	Medium	High	High	High		High			High
4	Incompatible stock grazing / access		High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
5	Feral herbivores (rabbits, goats, deer, mice, rats) and over-abundant native grazing	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
6	Water extraction (dams, stock, domestic, bores, plantations, diversion)		Very High		-					High
7	Urbanisation (sub-division), industry, infrastructure & road construction/maintenance	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low	High
8	Feral Carnivores (foxes, cats)	Medium	Medium	Low	Low		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
9	Coastal / shorebird habitat degradation (outside of region)	High								Medium

Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges Landscape, South Australia (from Greening Australia report)

Tools – Conceptual Model

Northern Rangelands Trust



Establishing Goals, Objectives, Outcomes

- Challenge of terminology
- Importance of differentiating means and ends
- Fundamental outcomes (objectives) vs intermediate outcomes (objectives)



Fundamental Outcomes Explained

- Represent what we care about
- Influenced by values & science
- Guides the selection of strategies
- Two components
 - the entity (e.g., biodiversity) we care about
 - the direction we want those “entities” to go

Examples of Fundamental Outcomes

- To secure and strengthen the future of any species on IUCN Red List within Kruger NP, South Africa.
- The integrity of internationally significant Antarctic beech forest is maintained and enhanced (Lamington NP, Australia)
- Maintain healthy elk and bison populations that can adapt to changing environmental conditions (National Elk Refuge, US)

Intermediate and Fundamental Outcomes

Northern Rangelands Trust, Kenya (modified from original plan)

Intermediate Outcomes

Governance

- Grazing committees are established in each conservancy (with balanced governance and clear roles and responsibilities) within 1 year

Livelihoods

- Pastoralist's livestock income increasing with access to Nairobi markets within 3 years

Overgrazing

- Livestock densities decrease by 15% within 3 years
- Native grass cover in degraded areas improving and brush encroachment is decreasing in each Conservancy within 5 years

Fundamental Outcomes

- Governance structures are supported at Conservancy levels and are improving livelihood **security** (2013).
- **Community incomes** are increasing, and income sources are becoming more diversified (2015).
- **Rangeland condition** of 5 million acres of communally managed land and water is improving (2017).
- **Wildlife populations** are re-established over their former ranges and constraints to movement are declining (2020).

Summary Points

- Context for planning often overlooked
- Not all protected areas need same planning investment
- Conceptual Models are helpful tools
- Ends and Means are often confused
- Fundamental outcomes – long term outcomes, shape strategies
- Intermediate outcomes – foundation of work planning