



Protected Areas Benefit Assessment

Dinaric Arc Parks

WWF Mediterranean
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Protected Area Benefit Assessment

The **biggest ever** participatory assessments of protected areas benefits

8 countries, 58 protected areas (IUCN II & V)

The information on benefits from **over 50%** of the protected areas territory in the Dinaric Arc

The database has over **20,000 items** of information

Workshops held with 1,250 participants





Protected Area Benefit Assessment Tool (PA BAT)

Assembling information about the values and benefits of protected areas through combining a standardized typology of values, with a participatory and transparent assessment process, through a mix of stakeholders and expert input.



AIM of the Assessment

To find out what local people (professionals and local residents) value in protected areas across the Dinaric Arc.

How they, and other sectors of society, benefit from these values.

According to findings develop strategies to create, better maintain and enhance benefits from protected areas.



STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Locals living in the PA |
| 2 | Locals living near the PA |
| 3 | National population |
| 4 | NGOs/experts/scientists |
| 5 | Civil associations |
| 6 | Government(s) |
| 7 | Business sector |
| 8 | Global community |

PROTECTED AREA VALUES

1	Nature conservation	12	Tourism & recreation
2	Jobs in PA	13	Building knowledge
3	Hunting	14	Formal & informal education
4	Wild food plants and mushrooms	15	Genetic material
5	Fishing	16	Climate change mitigation
6	Traditional agriculture	17	Soil stabilization
7	Livestock grazing	18	Flood prevention
8	Commercial & non-commercial water use	19	Water quality & quantity
9	Cultural & historical values	20	Pollination & honey production
10	Specific site value	21	Nature materials
11	Medicinal herbs	22	Wood



Process – as important as results

Credible data: direct from local people

Efficient and inexpensive process (EUR 65.000): park-based, day-workshops

Assessing flow of benefits to different stakeholders groups

Neutral facilitators

Making connections

Understanding reality

Learning opportunity

Collecting stories

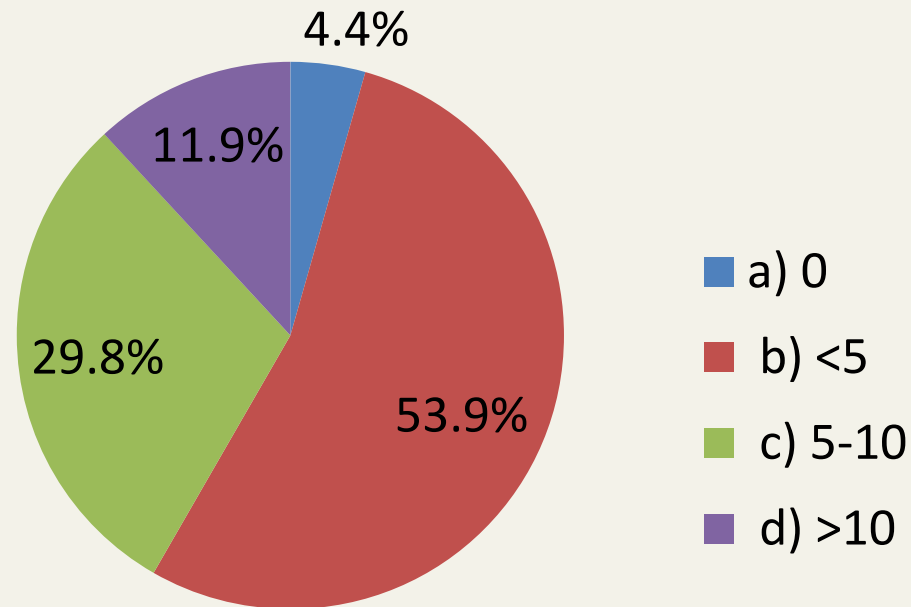




Stakeholder feedback

72% of the participants would like to **develop future collaboration** with other participants they met at the workshop.

Have you made new connections?



Recording the results

WX Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ



WWF DAP: Information sheet on using the protected areas benefits assessment tool number 1

Using the PA-BAT in

Introduction

The PA-BAT aims to inform protected area managers about the benefits in protected areas, and introduce a process in identifying and communicating issues of local managers.

Using the PA-BAT Results

Protected area managers are often appointed from local stakeholders who have life-long (and clearly best practice) management. However, with different stakeholders, to collect a wide range of information in just a few hours. Although presented in the PA-BAT the generic list of all relating to an area are explored.

The PA-BAT assesses the relative importance and nationally. When using these results to develop management plan, the assessment of local values/benefits to those people living in or near the protected area.

When taking part in a PA-BAT workshop and consider the linkages between the PA-BAT and the management plan, the assessment of local values/benefits to those people living in or near the protected area.

- Do the management objectives of the protected area clearly stakeholders' views are not as like importance of an area as managers/staff believe results and the management plan (e.g. staff but management wishes to limit tourism) of specific resource use in the area) than dialogue with stakeholders if conservation?
- Are there revisions or new areas of management? Is the assessment of resource use in the protected area? The PA-BAT only assesses the importance of resources (both economic and sustainability). In this case it is important that resources continue dialogue after the PA-BAT memorandum of understanding on the local and effective conservation of resources. If they will have had a very long-term association to provide information that can be used it usually only goes back at best to the decade long-term association with an area may have on sustainable practices, or sometimes past.
- Are there important cultural, historical, or spiritual cultural heritage of Europe often occurs it frequently well defined. However it is clear

WWF DAP: Information sheet on using the protected areas benefits assessment tool number 2

Regulating services res

Introduction

Ecosystem functioning involves a series of complex processes and nutrients: energy capture from the sun; regulate accumulation of carbon etc. The term 'ecosystem services' human society gets from functioning ecosystems: the four types: supporting, provisioning, regulating and cultural. One important aspect of ecosystem services: regulation of natural hazards, purification and detoxification of air and soil fertility regulation, pollination and pest control. The hardest service to assess, but the one with potential study in 1997 estimated the planet's annual ecosystem services \$54 trillion, with an estimated average of US\$33 trillion (the time!). Although the regulating services provide significance and value to our everyday existence are increasingly impact the natural world, the importance natural habitats is the subject of much academic and

There are several reasons for this desire to assess and

- Long-term protection: land-use decision often focus. The social and/or economic benefits of resources (gas or oil) are usually evident within a reasonable impacts on regulating services may take decades either net costs or benefits that last for hundreds of years. It is difficult to argue for long-term benefits over short-term benefits – and projecting this into the long-term extraordinarily high values, as in the study refer into funding to preserve these services has provided examples of realising at least some of these that Services (PES) schemes. These have been developed where users pay for natural resource protection to maintain source instead of investing in expensive downstream. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is a good example of this. To create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests.
- Adopting and mitigating human-induced climate change linked to climate change increases, the need to protect more urgent socially, economically and environmentally excellent places for such adaptation (e.g. protected areas) both through storing and sequestering carbon also function as "laboratories" where management tested in a controlled environment. These benefit methodologies to, for example, look at the role of protected areas in climate change mitigation.
- Increasing resource use: Even without considering populations and human migration (e.g. to more through mass tourism) means that vital resource consumption and agriculture are becoming, or are

WWF DAP: Information sheet on using the protected areas benefits assessment tool number 3

Using the PA-BAT in communication strategies

Introduction

The PA-BAT can be implemented as part of a process to develop a communication plan for a protected area or group of protected areas. Such a plan should aim to increase the understanding and awareness amongst (target) audiences about specific ecosystem services and related goods provided and supported by protected areas. Communication plans are often aimed at influencing policy and resource allocation decisions within political, economic and social systems and institutions, or at increasing local support for the protected area and its management.

Using the PA-BAT Results

As noted in Sheet 1, the PA-BAT can highlight areas where stakeholder perceptions of values and benefits do not align with a management plan's objectives. In some cases this may require managers assessing if adaptations to the management plan are required, but in others the response will be more usefully aimed at developing communication plans to increase awareness of specific values and benefits; (e.g. local people in terms of supporting biodiversity conservation and decreasing illegal resource use; government departments in terms of understanding wide values and benefits of protected areas and ensuring suitable resources allocated for management; resource users beyond the boundaries of the protected area who benefit from conservation activities but do not contribute to them; etc). Communications plans usually are time-specific (e.g. a few months or one or two years) and focused on a specific achievable and measurable objective. This differs from interpretation, and educational programmes (see information sheet 5) which are long-term, ongoing management processes.

Communication activities should focus on those actions which are most likely to reach audiences critical for achieving the goals and objectives of management. A number of different communication tools used to build advocacy and develop awareness depending on the audience and area of interest are outlined in the table below.

Audience	Interest in PAs	Use of PA-BAT	Communication tools
Local community	Extractive use, recreational use, harvesting, derived economic benefit (e.g., tourism).	Increase in knowledge about the value of the protected area. Demonstrate need for sustainable use of natural resources.	Local outreach, including one-off community education campaign, community meeting, local news story, local radio. Exchange visits with communities in/near protected areas (if specific objectives can be shown to have been achieved in these communities).
Nearby cities and/or towns	Possibly very low interest. Lack of awareness of uses and services provided by PAs and	Increase awareness of the role protected areas provide in provision of water, disaster mitigation (flood,	Local outreach (local news stories in newspapers, radio, TV etc.), open days, guided tours.



Dinaric Arc – the world undiscovered















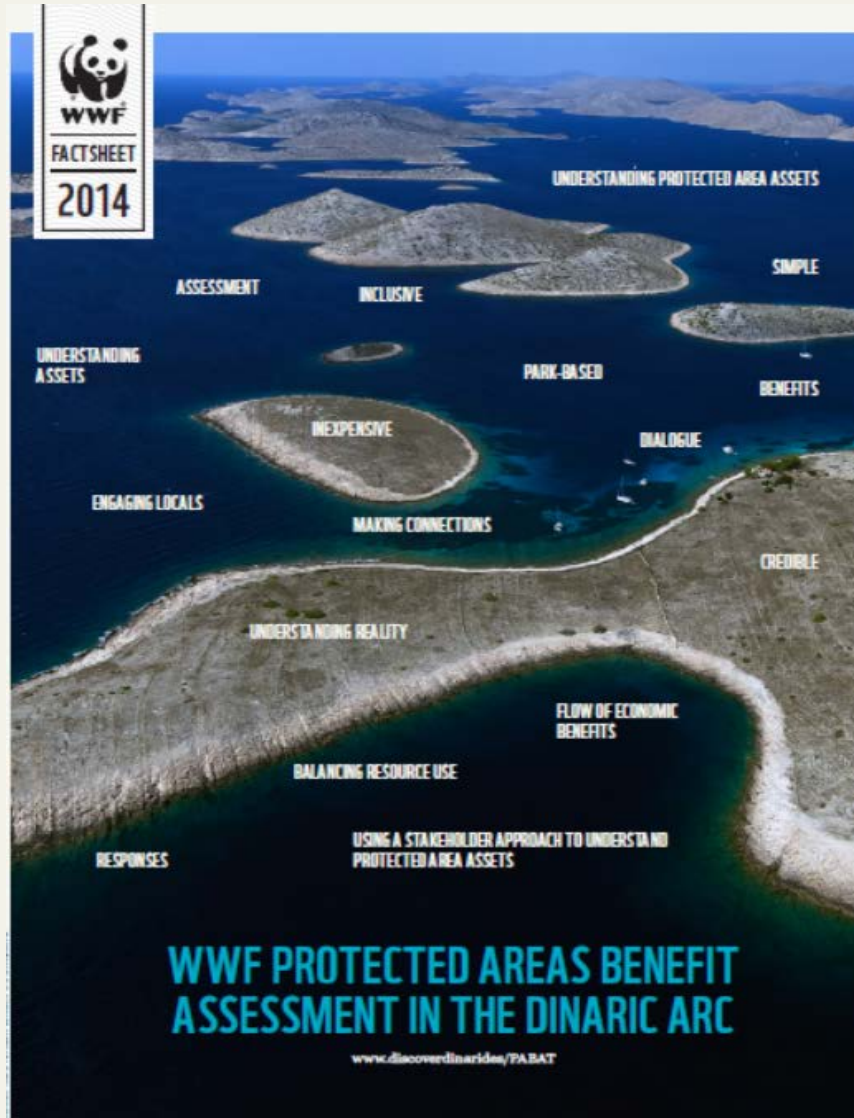




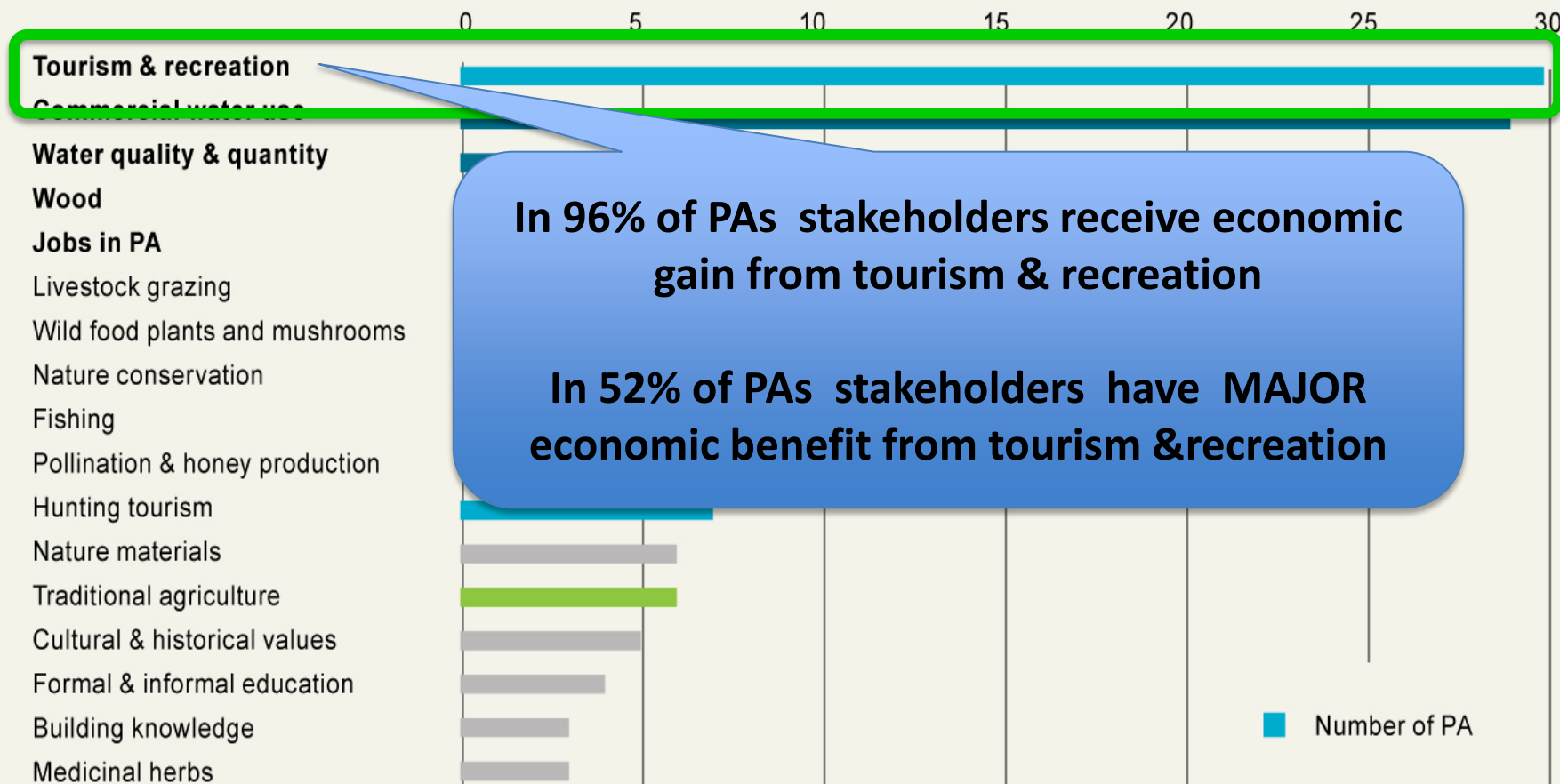




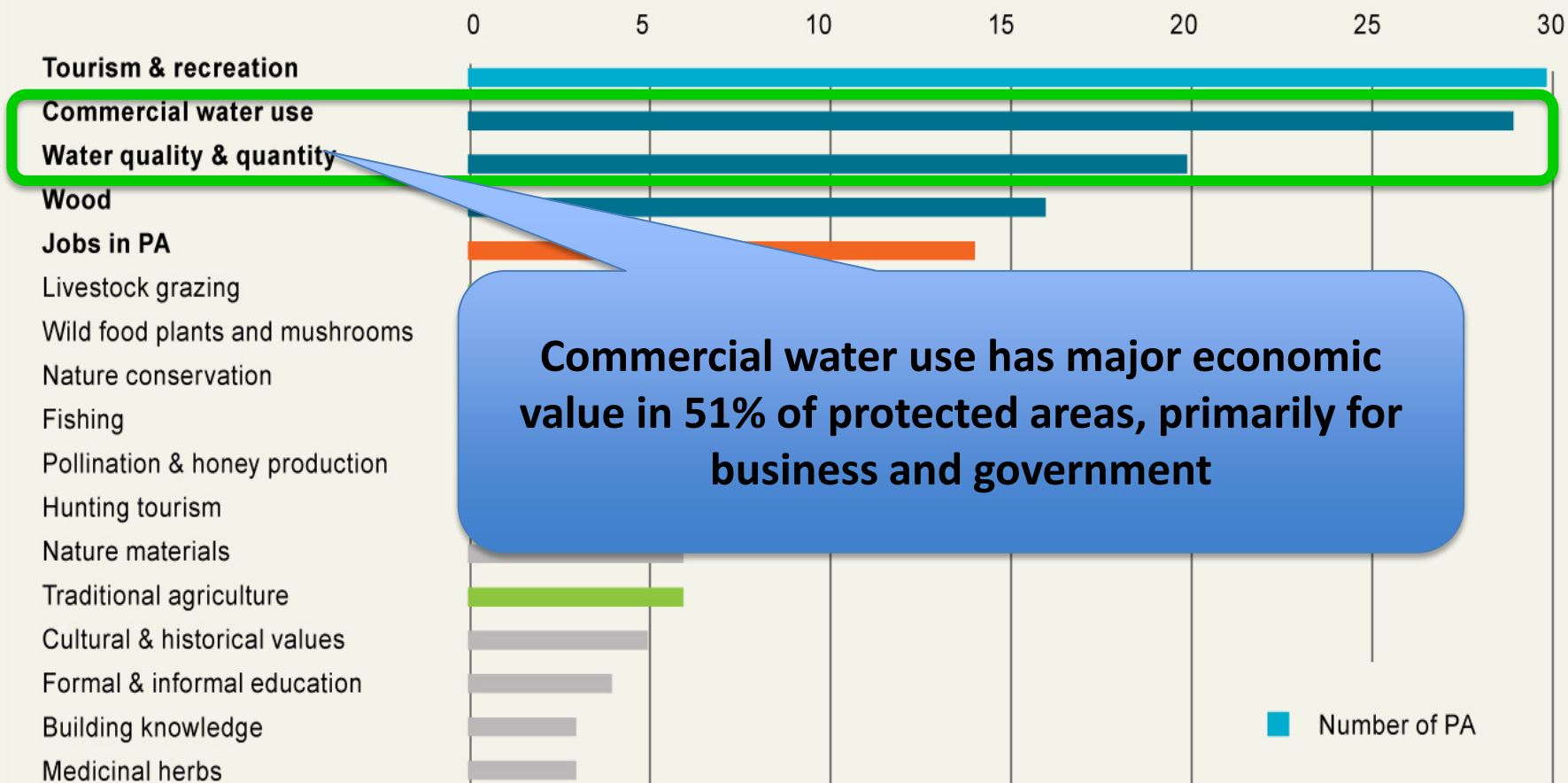
What the analysis can do for you?



Identify your drivers!

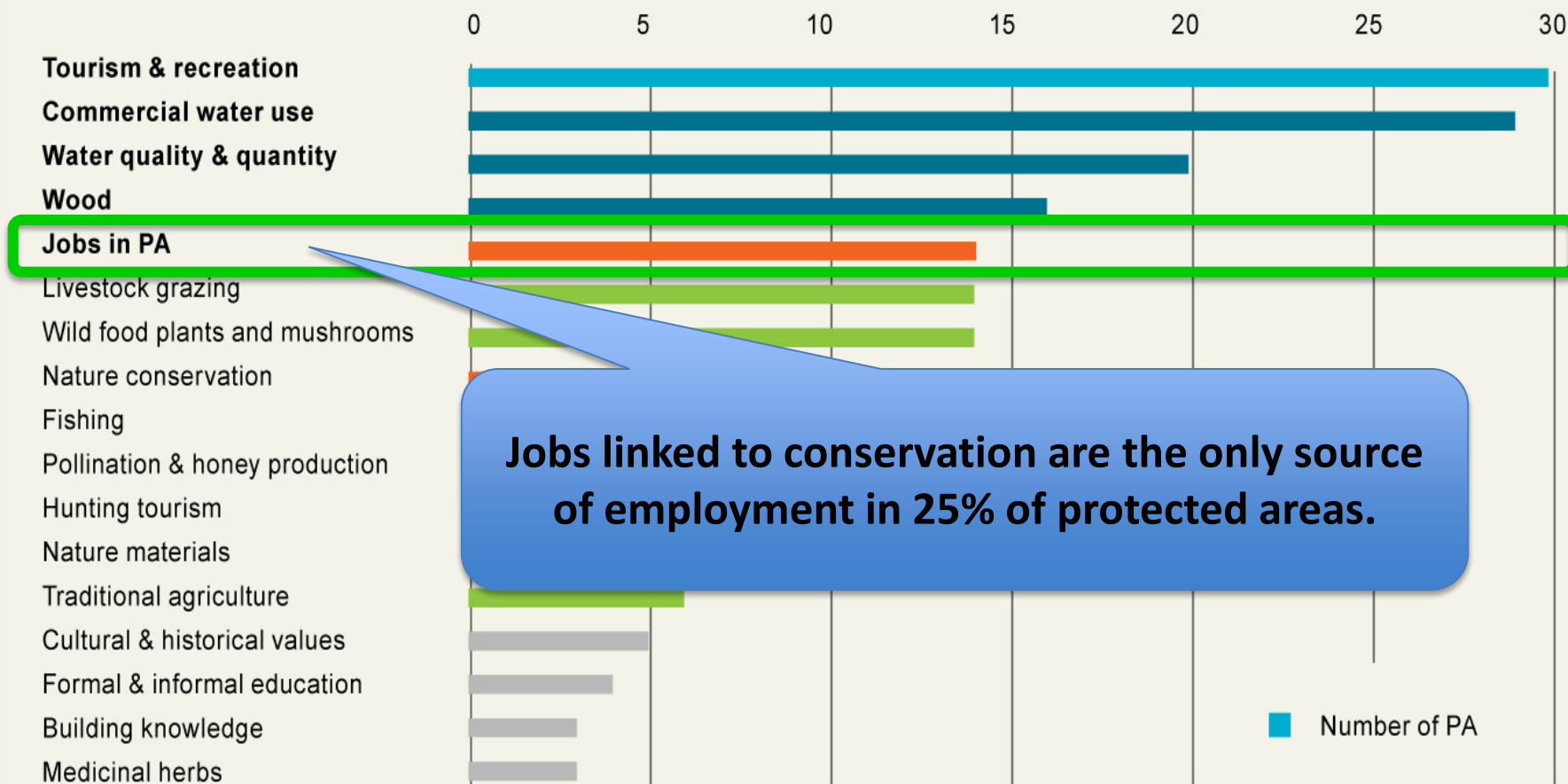


Who is making money?





Why should politicians care?

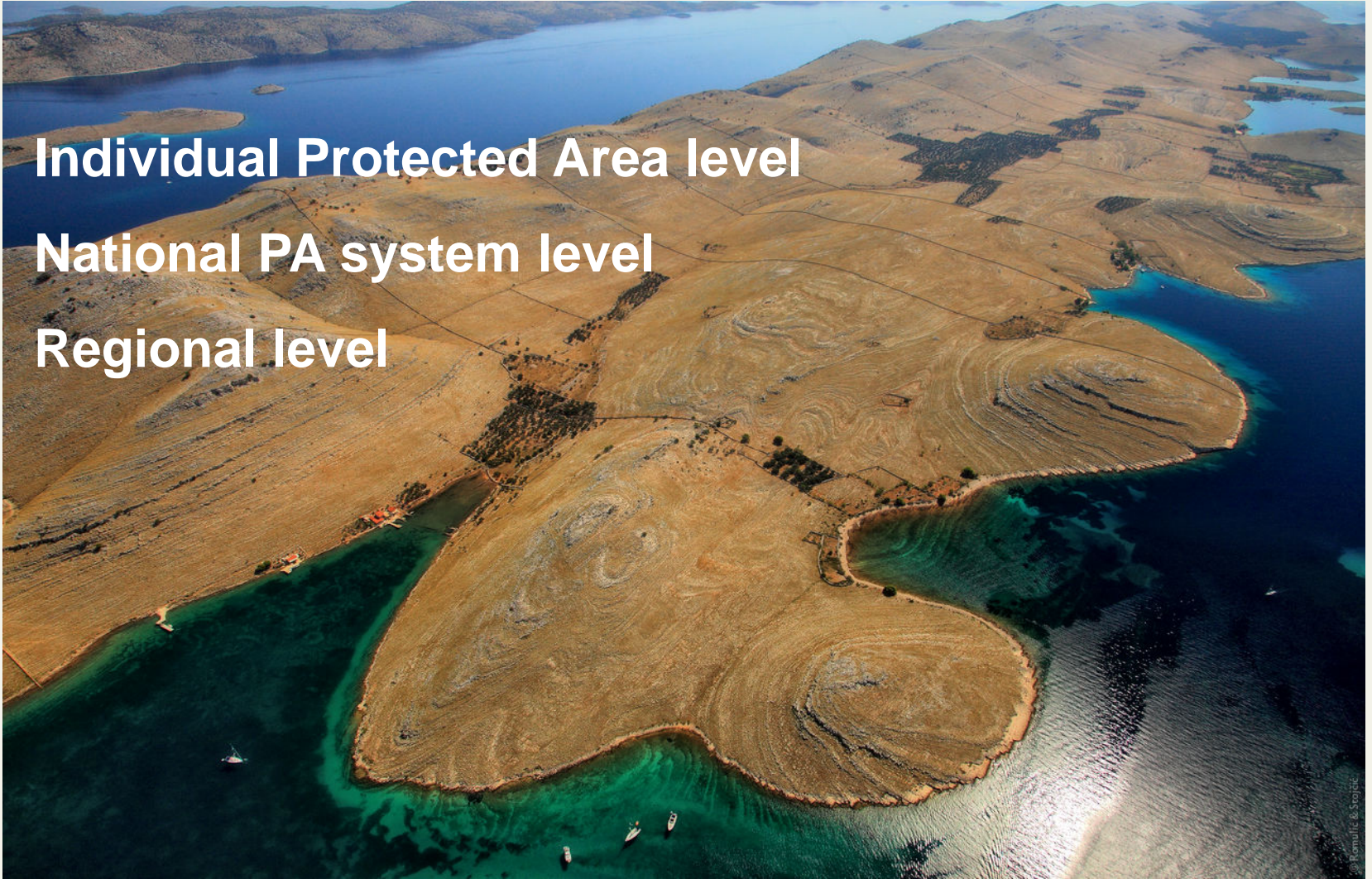


Food for thought



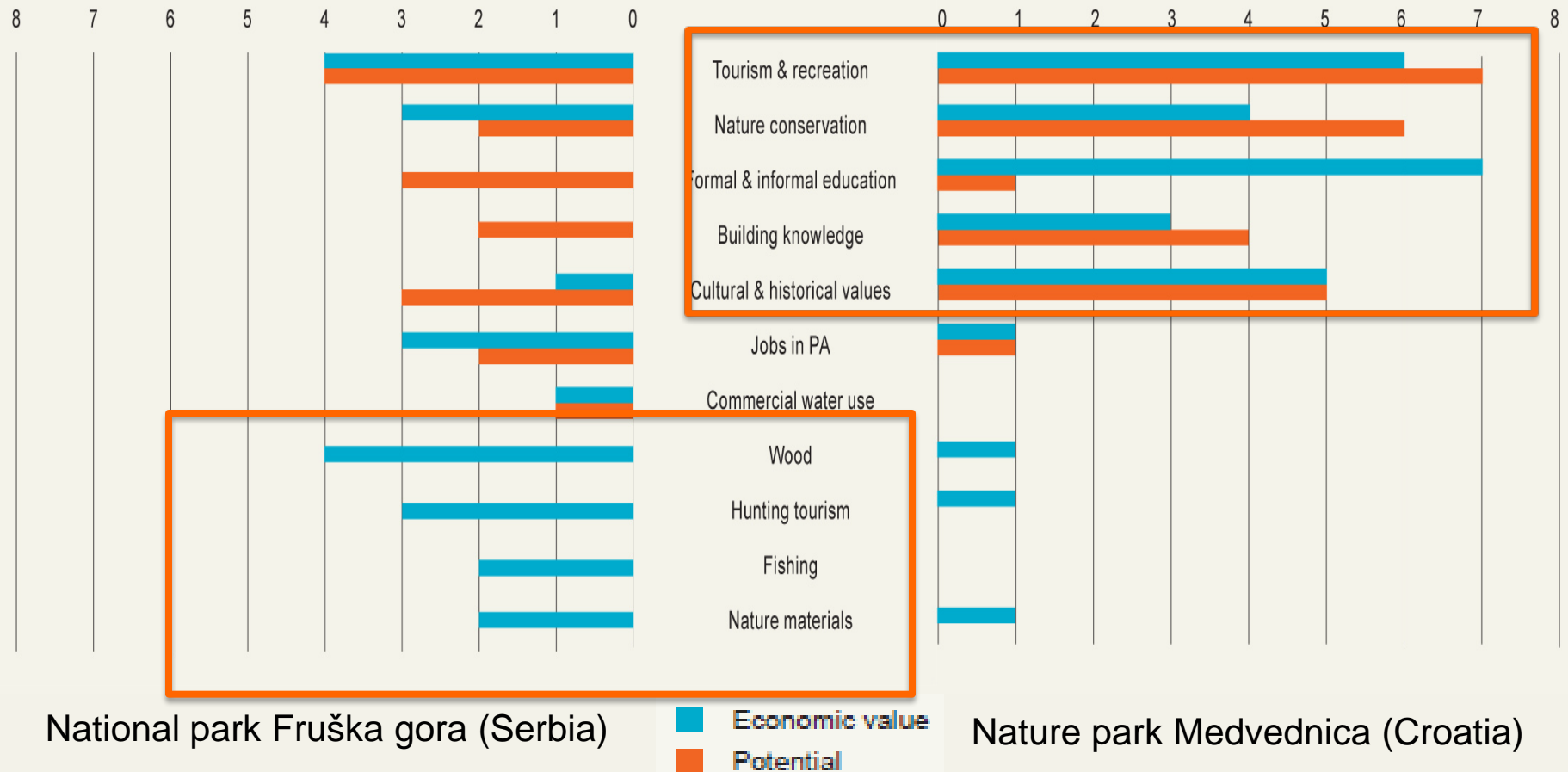
How to use the results?

- Individual Protected Area level
- National PA system level
- Regional level



Identify shifting priorities

Building capacity → Changing priorities → New reality



8 COUNTRY BIG WIN !





Why you should do a Protected Areas Benefit Assessment

- REDY TO USE - friendly and inexpensive methodology
- UNDERSTANDING & ENGAGING YOUR STAKEHOLDERS
- DEVELOP BEST POLICY AND CONSERVATION STRATEGIES





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