

Assessing equitable management



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Aichi Target 11

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.

Dimensions of equity

- **Distributive equity:** equity in social outcomes/impacts (benefits, costs, risks)
- **Procedural equity:** equity in processes of decision-making and grievance redress.

Social impacts - change to peoples':

- **Way of life** – how they live, work, and interact with one another;
- **Culture** – shared beliefs, customs, values and language;
- **Community** – its cohesion, stability, character, services & facilities
- **Political systems** – ability to participate in decisions that affect their lives
- **Health** – a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being
- **Environment** – quality of air and water, exposure to environmental hazards, access to natural resources, degradation and loss of ecosystem services;
- **Food security** – availability and quality of food they eat;
- **Personal and property rights** – civil liberties, control over resources
- **Fears and aspirations** – perceptions about safety, fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and the future of their children.

Distributive equity principles

Distributive equity principle	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits according to rights	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits according to goals• Benefits according to effort	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits according to costs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits according to needs	

Distributive equity principles

Distributive equity principle	Approach to conservation
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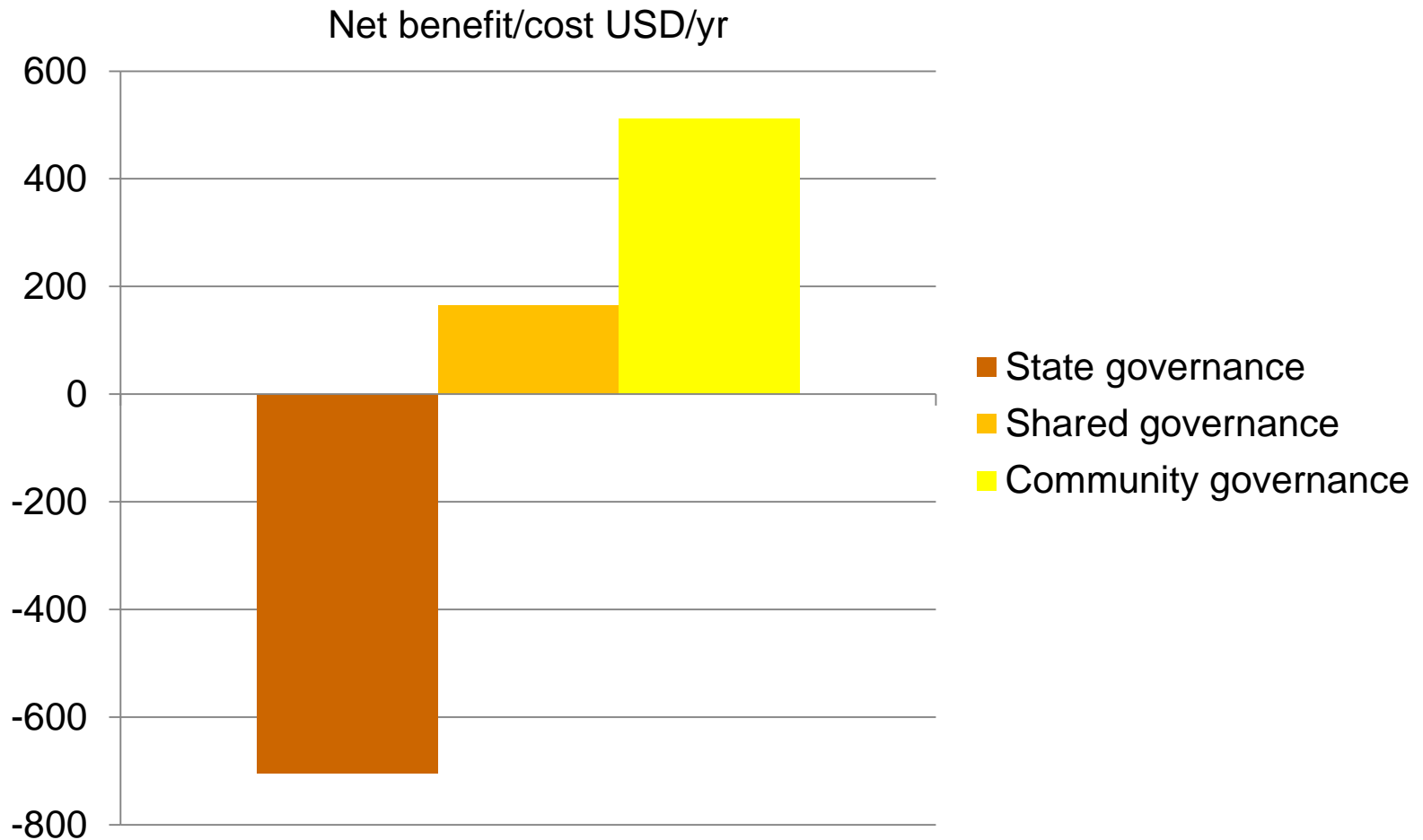
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Assessing equitable management using indicators (distributive equity)

- **Indicators** – depend on how equity is interpreted
 - Rights: e.g. % of communities/individuals getting secure rights to....
 - Contribution to goals/effort: e.g. level of reward for ecosystem services
 - Costs incurred: e.g. average net benefit/cost, % HH experiencing cost
 - Needs: e.g. % of benefits going to poorest households
 - Fairness (i.e. a combination of the above)
- **Experimental design** - how to determine which benefits and costs are attributable to the PA
 - With PA versus before PA
 - With PA versus without PA
 - “Reflexive” – counterfactual is defined by people themselves

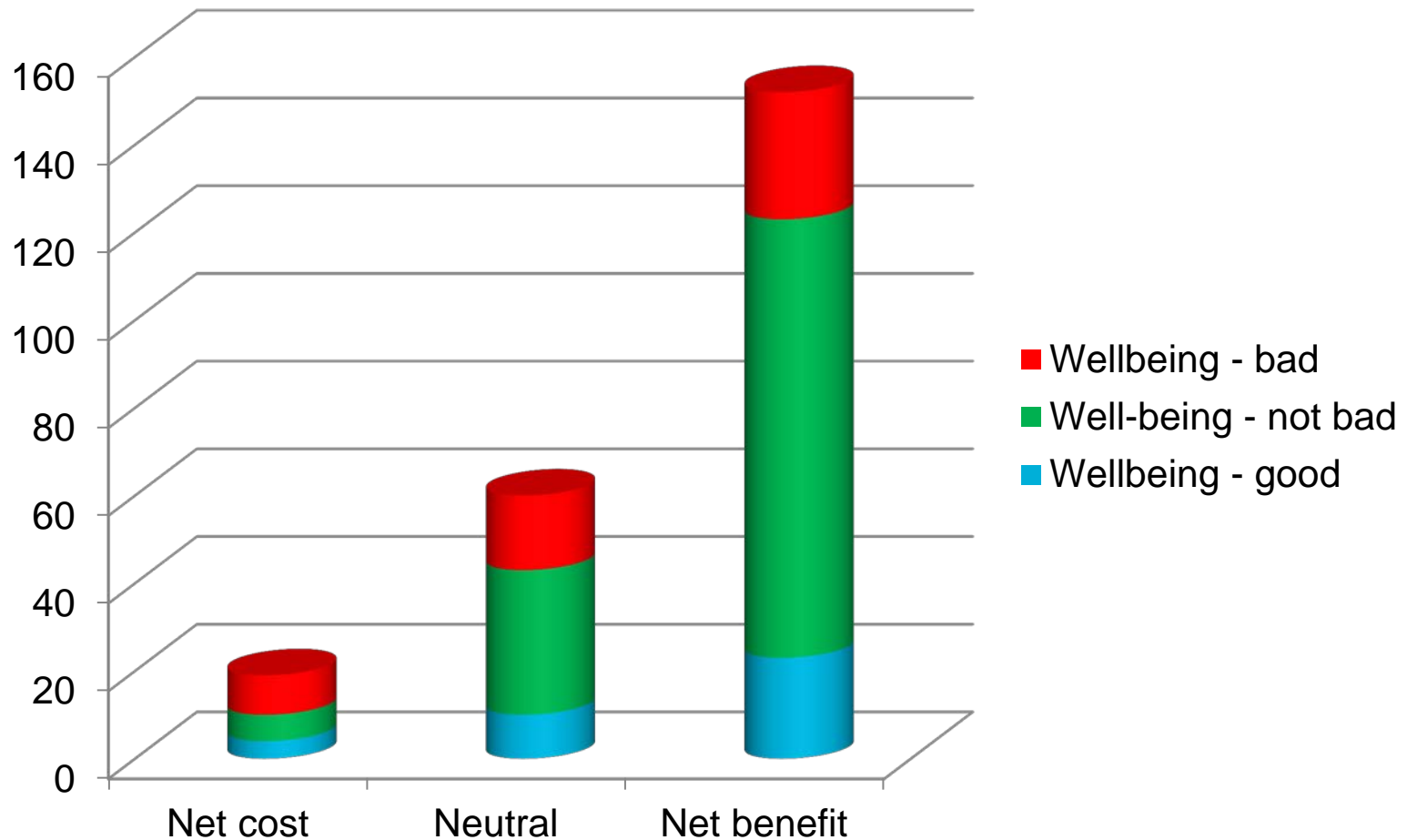
Average net benefit/cost versus governance type in northern Thailand



SAPA methodology

- ❑ Analytical **framework** to understand and analyse social impacts of PAs
- ❑ **Experimental design** – reflexive
- ❑ Multi-stakeholder **process**
- ❑ **Tool-kit**
 - Identifying appropriate indicators
 - Information gathering
 - Analysis
 - Verification and further investigation
 - Planning

% households experiencing net cost/benefit at Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya



Thank you

From more on SAPA see www.iied.org