

Social Assessment of Protected Areas

Phil Franks

International Institute for Environment
and Development (IIED)

This event

- I. Early experience and results of a rapid, low cost methodology to assess social outcomes of PAs
- II. Linkage of PA social assessment, governance assessment and management effectiveness evaluation

Policy context

□ WPC 2003

- *Protected areas should strive to contribute to poverty reduction at the local level, and at the very minimum must not contribute to or exacerbate poverty.*
- *Equitable sharing of costs and benefits of protected areas should be ensured at local, national and global levels.*

□ PowPA

- *Assess the economic and socio-cultural costs, benefits and impacts arising from the establishment and maintenance of protected areas, particularly for indigenous and local communities*

□ Aichi 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.....*

PA social assessment experience

- Often complex and costly research methodologies – designed for impact evaluation not PA adaptive management
- Often results are contested – perpetuating polarisation of conservation discourse
- Many challenges e.g.:
 - Capturing intangible benefits and costs
 - Social differentiation
 - Attribution

SAPA Initiative

- 2008: SAPA launched to address emerging gaps and challenges
- 2010: Published review of rapid methodologies
- 2013 – 2016: methodology development and testing:
 - Jan–Dec '14: Kenya & Gabon
 - Jan-Jul '15: Uganda, Gambia, ?
- 2016: Best practice guidelines

Developing Capacity for a Protected Planet



- Introduces key concepts relating to social assessment, social equity, poverty reduction and human well-being
- Describes an approach to assessing the social impacts of PAs of all governance types, tailored to the needs and constraints of PA managers and other conservation practitioners
- Supports efforts to increase positive and minimize negative social impacts of PAs for more effective and equitable conservation, and increased contribution to human well-being

Forthcoming 2016

www.iucn.org/pa_guidelines

SAPA methodology

- ❑ Analytical **framework** – based on 3D human well-being
- ❑ **Experimental design** – reflexive
- ❑ Multi-stakeholder **process**
- ❑ **Tool-kit**
 - Identifying appropriate indicators
 - Information gathering
 - Analysis
 - Verification and further investigation
 - Planning

SAPA PROCESS	Step	Key activities/comments
PREPARATION		
QUESTIONS AND CONTEXT		
SCOPING AND INDICATORS		
ASSESSMENT		

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PREPARATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct an initial screening 2. Establish the facilitation team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key to ensuring balance and credibility (Kenya: 3 PA staff, 3 comm. reps, 2 INGO)
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SCOPING AND INDICATORS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Define scale and scope of assessment 6. Develop indicators and assessment plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify priority impacts for further assessment based on results of FGDs, ▪ Develop assessment plan including indicators and defining tools ▪ Develop household survey questionnaire and sampling frame
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ASSESSMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Collect and analyse information 8. Interpretation and verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household survey (Kenya: survey of 230 households completed in 2 weeks) ▪ Data analysis using PSPP software ▪ Focus group discussions to verify results and explore key issues (Kenya: 3 communities) ▪ Stakeholder workshop to review results and generate recommendations

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**SAPA methodology
key features:**

- User-driven
- Multi-stakeholder
- Holistic but prioritised
- Socially differentiated

Thank you

From more on SAPA see www.iied.org

Social impacts - change to peoples':

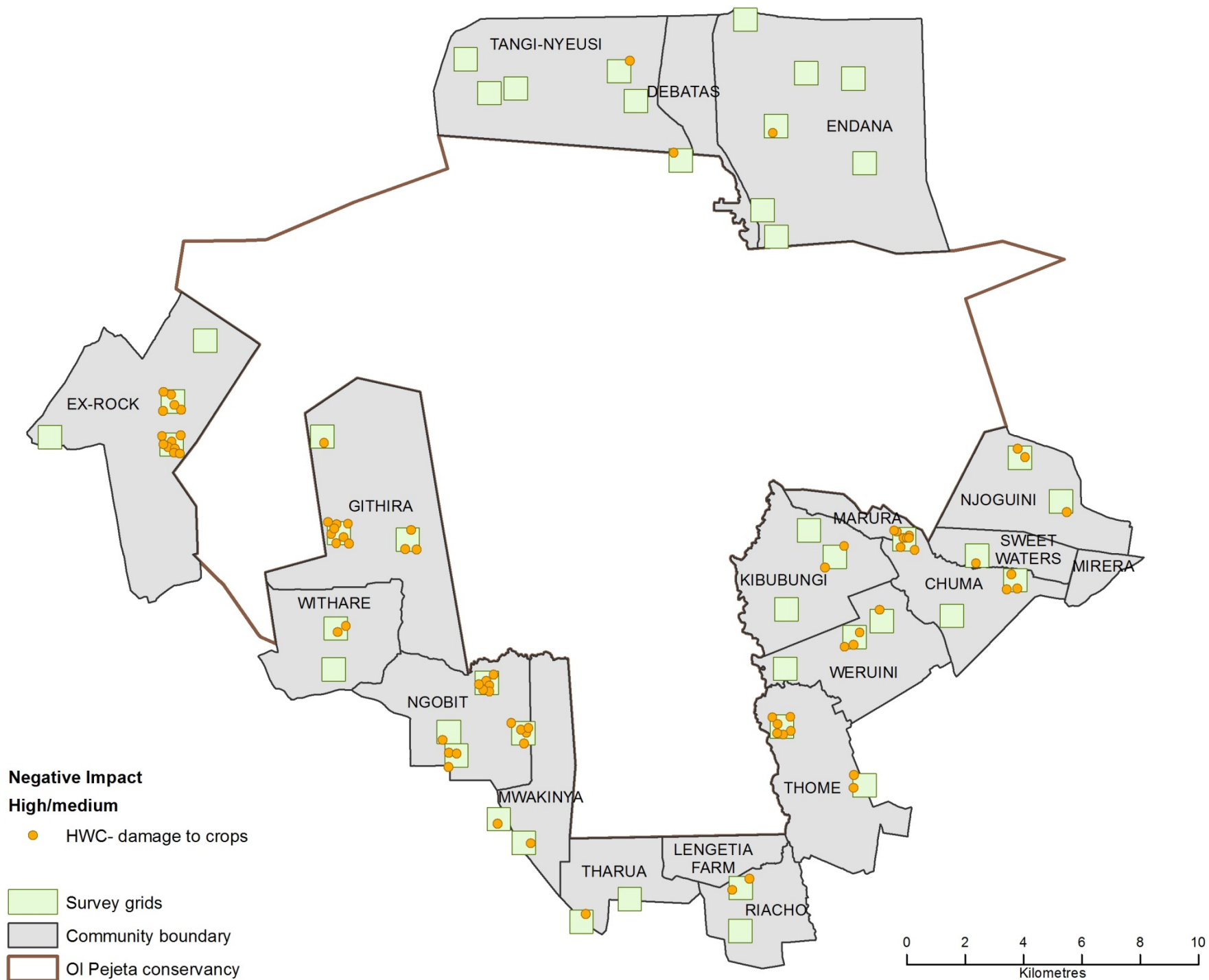
- **Way of life** – how they live, work, and interact with one another;
- **Culture** – shared beliefs, customs, values and language;
- **Community** – its cohesion, stability, character, services & facilities
- **Political systems** – ability to participate in decisions that affect their lives
- **Health** – 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.

Dimensions of equity

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

Distributive equity principles

Distributive equity principle	Approach to conservation that particularly reflects this equity principle
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits according to rights	Rights-based
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits according to goals• Benefits according to effort	Performance-based/results-based
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits according to costs	Do no harm or Net benefit
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits according to needs	Pro-poor



TANGI-NYEUSI

DEBATAS

ENDANA

EX-ROCK

GITHIRA

WITHHARE

NGOBIT

MWAKINYA

THARUA

LENGETIA FARM

KIBUBUNGI

MARURA

WERUINI

THOME

NJOGUINI

SWEET WATERS

CHUMA

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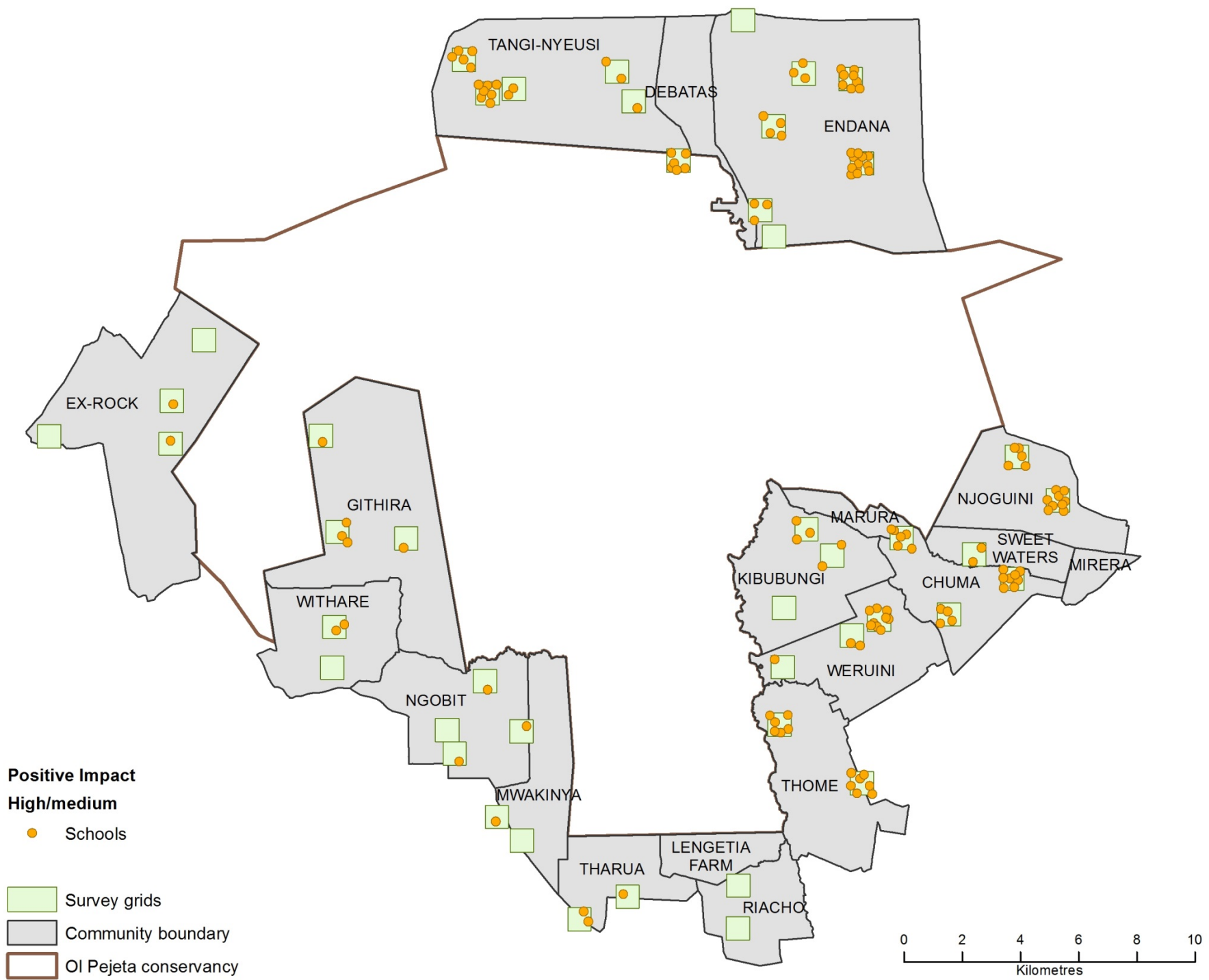
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