



Breakaway Sessions

1. Monitoring & Evaluation
2. Data management and sharing

Adaptive Management

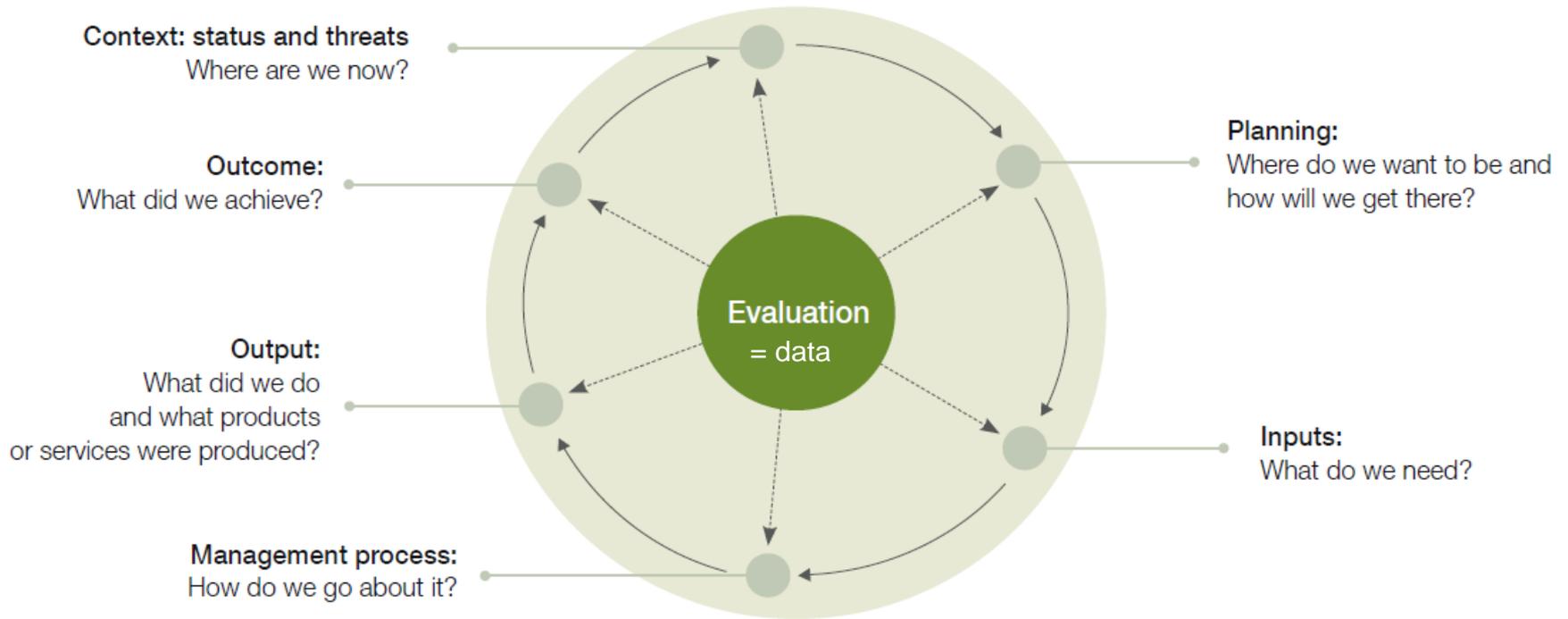


Figure 7: The WCPA's management cycle and the framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas

Source: Hockings et al. (2006)

Adaptive Management

How do we know that we are achieving our regional goals for TFCAs in SADC e.g. conservation objectives, social objectives, economic objectives?

Ingredients:

- Indicators and monitoring framework
- Data collection protocols
- Data collection
- Data sharing
- Data management
- Analysis tools

Outcomes:

- Decision support information on progress against targets
- Adaptation of plans



Breakaway Session – Option 1: Monitoring & Evaluation of TFCA Progress

Background – SADC TFCA Programme

Component 4: Establishment of data and knowledge management systems

A SADC-wide information exchange as well as learning and innovation network seeks to facilitate gathering, processing and dissemination of TFCA related information. Furthermore, **monitoring and evaluation** at the level of **individual TFCAs** is essential to ensure that the articulated objectives are being achieved, and if not, to determine causality and refine the management approach. At a **regional level**, a monitoring and evaluation system needs to be tailored to assess the progression of the SADC TFCA programme.

Background TFCAs Guideline

- Management Effectiveness in PAs – many methodologies and well researched
- TFCAs - no unified system/tools yet (globally)
- Principles suggested:
 - Useful and relevant methodology
 - logical and systematic
 - Based on good indicators
 - Providing true, accurate and up-to-date information
 - Practical to implement
 - Part of effective management cycle, linked to values, objectives and policies

Background Adaptive Management

Table 15 Common stages of a transboundary conservation process

WCPA's Framework	CONTEXT AND PLANNING		INPUTS AND PROCESSES	OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES
Stages	DIAGNOSE	DESIGN	TAKE ACTION	EVALUATE
Goals	Determine the need for transboundary conservation	Match the process to the situation	Secure resources and implement actions	Learn and adapt
Step 1	Identify if there is a compelling reason to act	Determine who should lead the effort	Assess the capacity to implement plans	Assess progress and outcomes
Step 2	Determine if there is a constituency for change	Mobilize and engage the right people	Develop an action plan	Determine if there is a need to continue
Step 3	Estimate the scope of the issue	Define the geographic extent	Secure financial sustainability	Adapt the management and action plans
Step 4	Estimate the capacity to work across boundaries	Negotiate a joint vision and develop management objectives	Implement the plans	Communicate progress

Source: Adapted from McKinney and Johnson (2009)

Background Adaptive Management

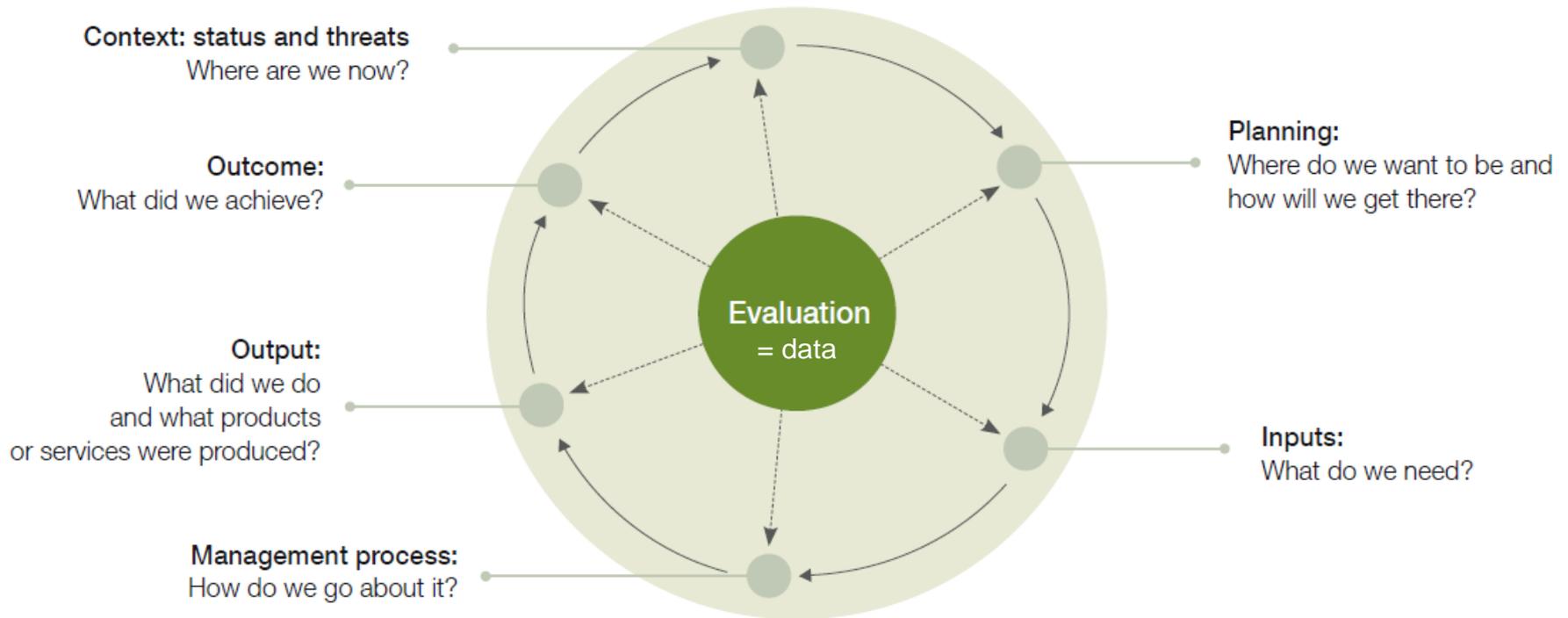


Figure 7: The WCPA's management cycle and the framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas

Source: Hockings et al. (2006)

Data collection in TFCAs

Survey Monkey results

16 inputs covering the following TFCAs:

- 1) Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA (2)
- 2) Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (1)
- 3) Iona-Skeletoonn Coast TFCA (1)
- 4) KAZA (3)
- 5) Kgalagadi TFCA (1)
- 6) Malawi-Zambia TFCA(1)
- 7) Seychelles PA (2)
- 8) Lubombo TFCA (2)
- 9) Greater Limpopo TP(1)

Data collection in TFCAs

Is progress in this TFCA/TP currently monitored against set goals/objectives (defined e.g in your Treaty/JMF/Strat plan etc.)?

94% yes

Is there a specific plan in place for monitoring in this TFCA/TP?

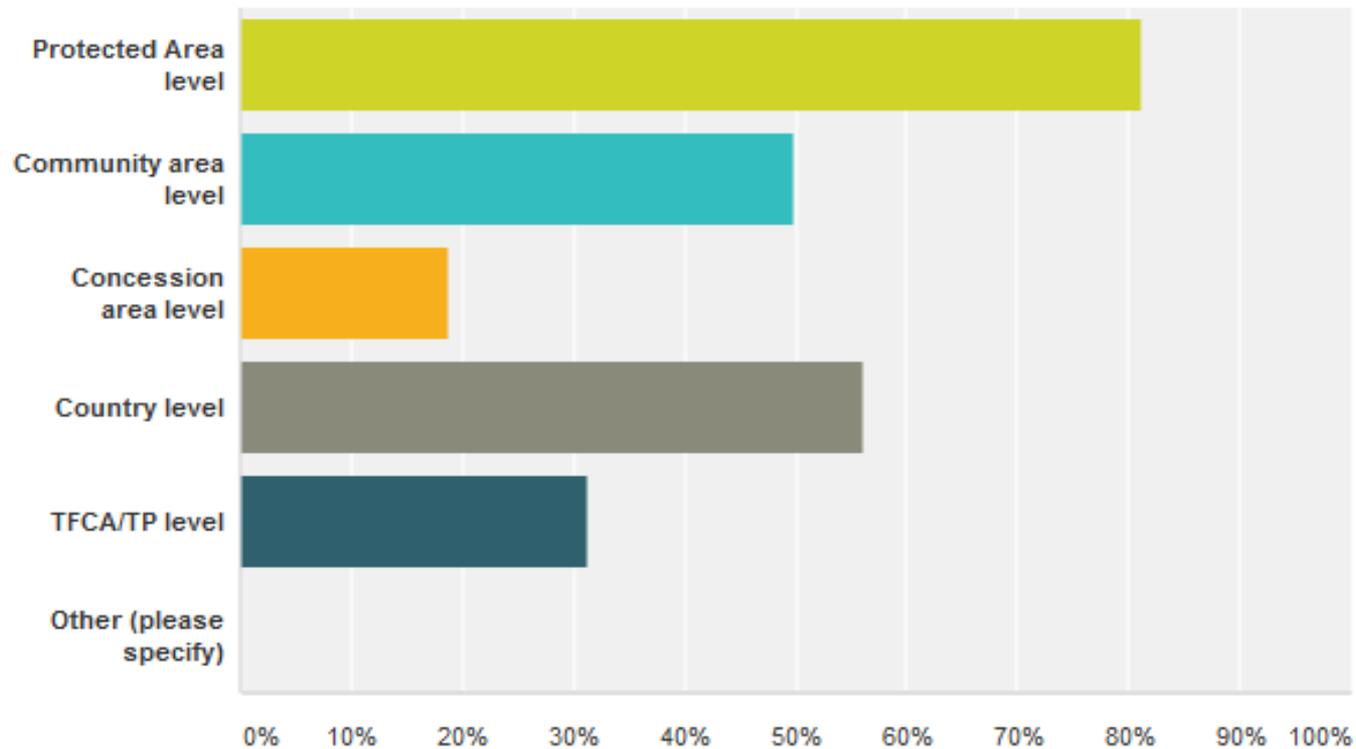
80% yes, through:

- Joint Management Plan
- Integrated Development Plan/ Integrated Conservation and Development Framework
- Strategy
- National PA Management Plan
- National Environment Management Plan
- Memorandum of Understanding

Data collection in TFCAs

On which level do you collect data in this TFCAs/TP? (multiple responses possible)

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0



Data collection in TFCAs

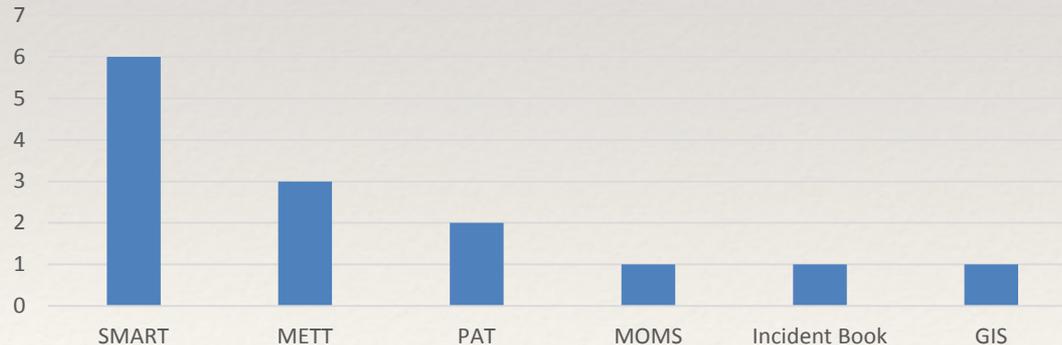
Is data collected consistently across TFCAs/TPs (i.e. same data collected and available from all partner countries involved in the TFCA/TP)?

70% no

Is data shared across the partner countries for this TFCA/TP?

54% yes

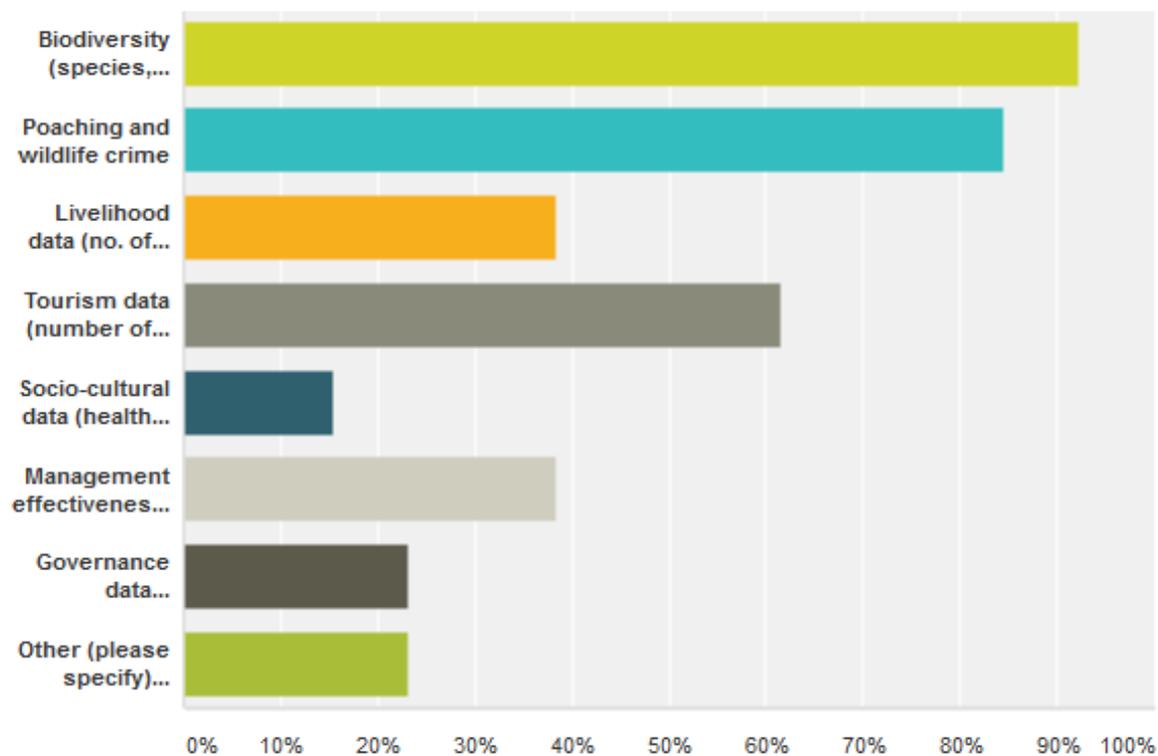
What kind of tools to support adaptive management do you use (e.g. SMART, METT, PAT, etc.)?



Data collection in TFCAs

What kind of data is collected in this TFCA/TP? (multiple responses possible)

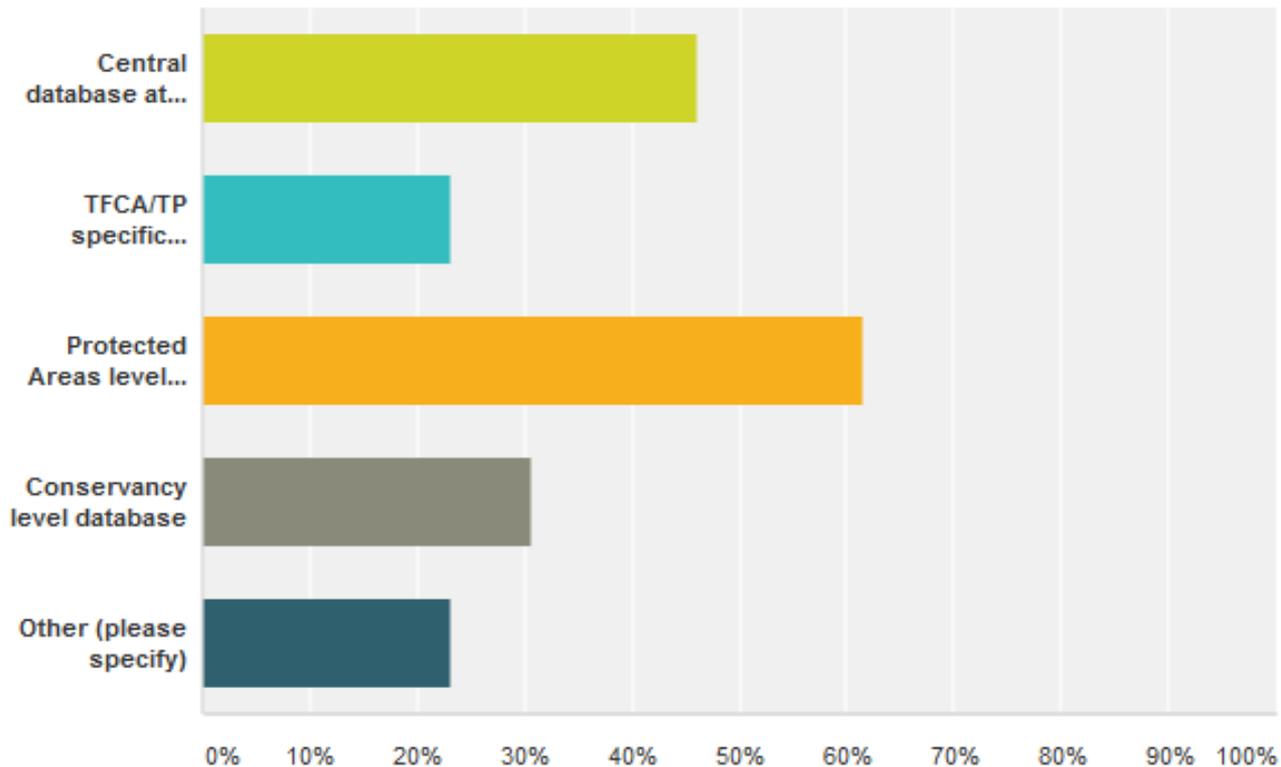
Answered: 13 Skipped: 3



Data collection in TFCAs

How is TFCA data currently managed? (multiple responses possible)

Answered: 13 Skipped: 3



Performance Assessment Tool (PAT)

Objectives:

- Assess progress in the establishment and development of TFCAs
- Establish best practices from TFCAs that have progressed
- Share experiences with other TFCAs
- Identify factors that have retarded progress in establishing and developing TFCAs



Operationalization measure, framework establishment

KAZA Impact Monitoring System

(Presentation by Panduleni Elago – see separate presentation)

Group Work

Task: Suggest some Impact Indicators at the regional level
- (What are the common indicators for the region?)

Guiding questions:

- How would you measure the impact of the TFCA for society? (internally and externally)
- How would you measure the impact of the TFCA for conservation? (internal – e.g. species protection; external – e.g. ecosystem services)
- How would you measure the impact of the TFCA for the economy?

Time: 1 hour total, then plenary report-back



THANK YOU