



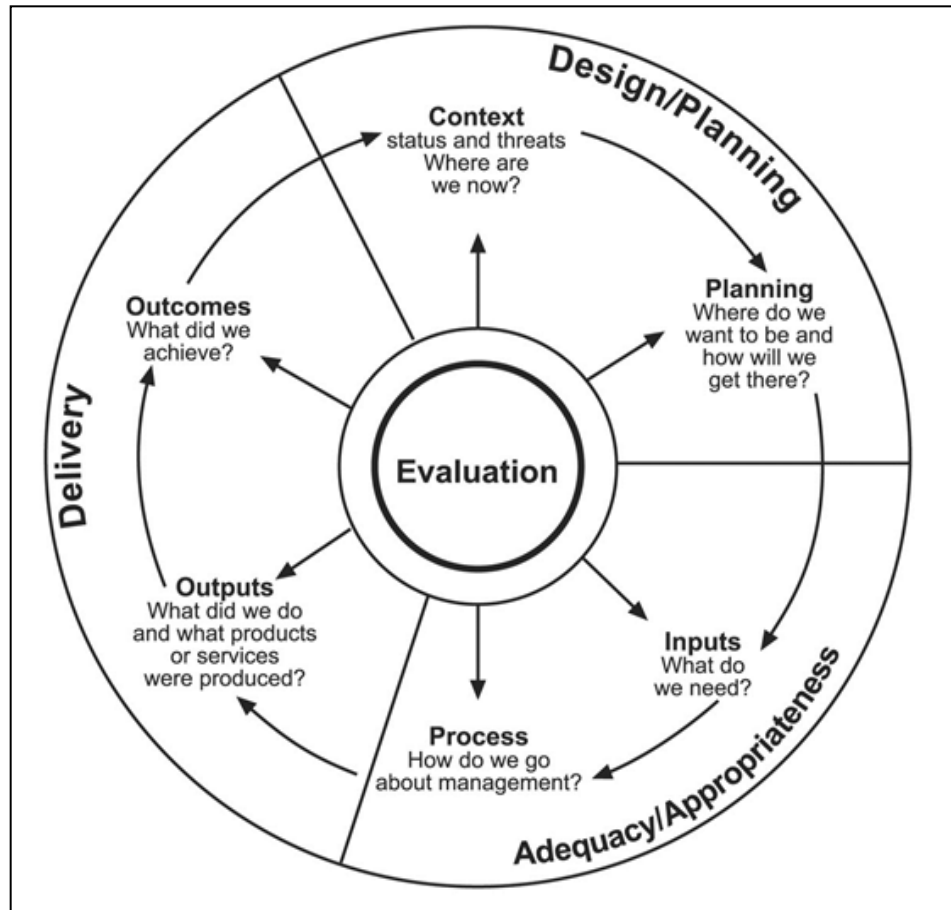
Draft Resolution: Towards the effective conservation and management of Ramsar Sites

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The management effectiveness cycle (Hockings et al, 2006)

IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

Design/Planning

Context: values, threats, status

Planning: regulations, objectives, site design, management plan.

Adequacy/Appropriateness

Inputs: staff, funds, facilities and information (inventory);

Process: boundary demarcation, policies, monitoring; tourism.

Delivery

Outputs: economic benefit to local communities; visitor facilities,

Outcomes: condition of key management targets.

Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)

- > 90 different PAME methodologies have been recorded across the world. Many are based on the IUCN-WCPA Framework for management effectiveness;
- METT was published in 2003 by the World Bank/WWF Alliance for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use;
- METT is now used by World Bank and GEF projects worldwide
- Results placed into a global database on management effectiveness maintained by UNEP-WCMC;



Datasheet 1: records basic information about the site, e.g. name, size and location etc.

Datasheet 2: provides a generic list of threats which protected areas can face. Assessors are asked to identify threats and rank their impact on the protected area.

11. Climate change and severe weather

Threats from long-term climatic changes which may be linked to global warming and other severe climatic/weather events outside of the natural range of variation

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
				11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration
				11.2 Droughts
				11.3 Temperature extremes
				11.4 Storms and flooding

12. Specific cultural and social threats

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
				12.1 Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and/or management practices
				12.2 Natural deterioration of important cultural site values
				12.3 Destruction of cultural heritage buildings, gardens, sites etc

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Datasheet 2: provides a generic list of threats which protected areas can face. Assessors are asked to identify threats and rank their impact on the protected area.

Datasheet 3: provides a generic list of threats which protected areas can face. Assessors are asked to identify threats and rank their impact on the protected area.

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? <i>Planning</i>	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	A management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	A management plan exists and is being implemented	3	<input type="checkbox"/>		

- **“Piloting the management effectiveness tracking tool in Ramsar sites”**. 2005. WWF
- **“Effectively managing the world’s wetlands: An analysis of applications of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool in Ramsar sites”**. 2008. UNEP-WCMC
- **Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2014: STRATEGY 2.5** Ramsar site management effectiveness: Review all existing Ramsar sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements
- **Resolution IX.1 Annex D “Ecological “outcome-oriented“ indicators for assessing the implementation effectiveness of the Ramsar Convention”** Proposed the METT as a tool for Parties to evaluate the effectiveness of management of their Ramsar Sites



Workshop on Developing Management Criteria and a Management Effectiveness Evaluation Process for Ramsar Sites

23 - 26 June 2014

- NFP's from Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania
- IUCN, JICA, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)

Products

- DR on "Towards the effective conservation and management of Ramsar Sites"
- A Management Effectiveness Assessment tool for Ramsar Sites
- R-METT: The management effectiveness tracking tool for Ramsar Sites
- Proposed revision of National Report, Section 4



Datasheet 5: Trends in Ramsar Ecological Character (including ecosystem services and community benefits)

Key values for the Ramsar Site should be copied from Datasheet 1a, then indicate the current condition of the value and the trend over the past five years

Note: The current state of values is assessed against five ratings: **Good, Low Concern, High Concern, Critical** and **Data Deficient**. The baseline for the assessment should be the condition at the time of inscription, with reference to the best-recorded historical conservation state. Trend is assessed in relation to whether the condition of a value is **Improving, Stable, Deteriorating** or **Data Deficient**, and is intended to be snapshot of recent developments over the last three years.

[illegible]

CBD COP 10 Decision X/31 Protected areas: Strategies for strengthening implementation (para. 19)

- to call for all PA's to have effective management in place by 2012 using participatory and science-based site planning processes with full and effective participation of stakeholders;
- to work towards assessing 60% of the total area of PA's by 2015;
- to report the results into the global database on management effectiveness maintained by UNEP-WCMC.

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, Aichi Target 11:

Actions and milestones:

(1) Institutionalize management effectiveness assessment towards assessing 60% of the total areas by 2015 and ensure that the results of the assessments are implemented.







Ramsar Site Management

Development of the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan (2016 – 2021)

- Autumn 2013, a questionnaire seeking feedback was sent to Contracting Parties, Administrative Authorities, NFP's, as well as to International Organisation Partners and other key partners of the Convention.
- Early 2014, a consultant was hired, Peter Hislaire



Challenges to improving Ramsar scientific and technical guidance

1. Reaching out and understanding audiences
2. Responding to the audiences' needs
3. Ensuring local relevance
4. Identifying guidance that already exists
5. Ensuring content, format and design of guidance are suited to the audience
6. Overly ambitious and complex STRP workplan and modus operandi
7. Language limitations
8. Improving distribution channels
9. Follow up and monitoring of uptake
10. Learning from the process

