



Estonian methodology for evaluation of protected areas' management effectiveness

Graeme Nicholls, Trinomics



www.trinomics.eu

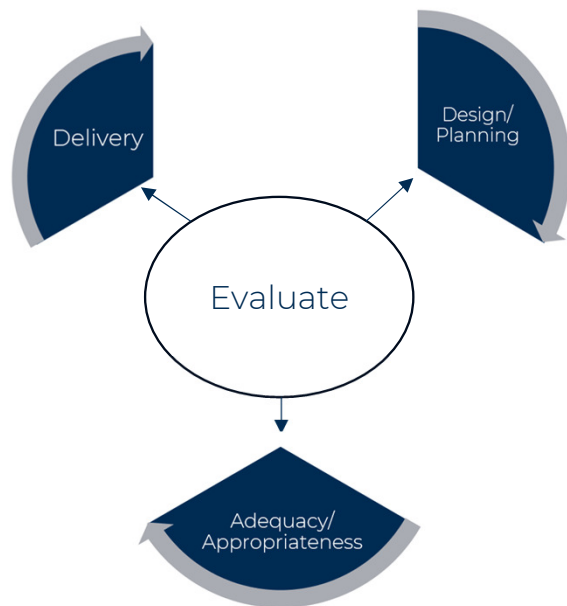
Main objective

*To develop, in consultation with the Estonian authorities, and accounting for Estonia's resource capacity, a methodology to assess **the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation measures in Estonia at a national and protected area level.***

Main inputs

- Baseline study on effectiveness of conservation and its evaluation in Estonia
 - Included Estonian experiences with PAME evaluation by Kllvik, M. *et al.* as well as those from other countries
- Existing methodology, mostly available for protected areas, especially:
 - IUCN WCPA framework for PAME
 - Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)
 - Proposed EU-wide methodology for PAME tracking
- Lots of discussions and reviews with EEB, KAUR, and others + piloting workshops

Conceptual underpinning



- IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
- Each element focusses on specific aspects of evaluation, with individual indicators/criteria
- A circular process with repeat evaluation, enabling learning of complex systems to feed back into practice



Design/
Planning

- Context
 - Condition of site (species and habitats)
 - Pressures and drivers- identification, assessment of severity/extent
- Objectives
 - Establishment of SMART objectives
 - Target conditions
- Conservation Measures
 - Needs assessment, linkage to pressures



Adequacy/
Appropriateness

- Inputs
 - Assessment of knowledge gaps
 - Monitoring of outputs and outcomes
- Process
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Conflict management



Delivery

- Outputs

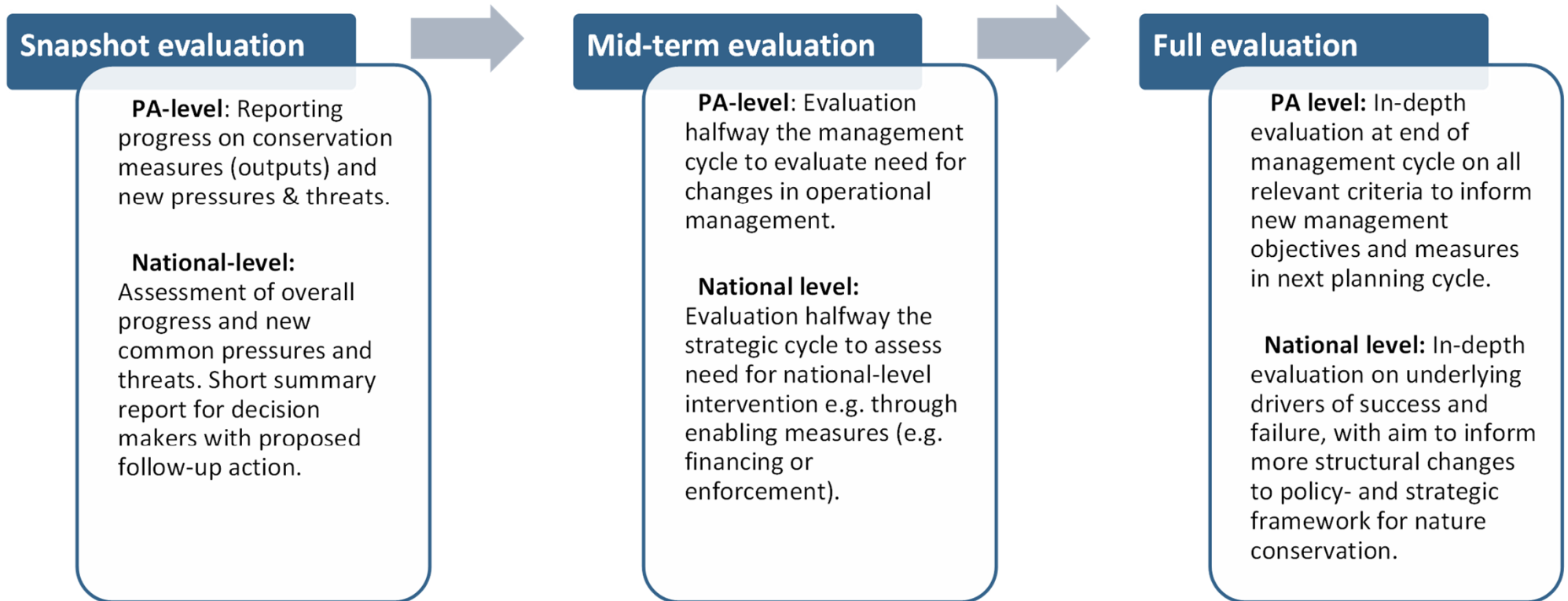
- Implementation of measures

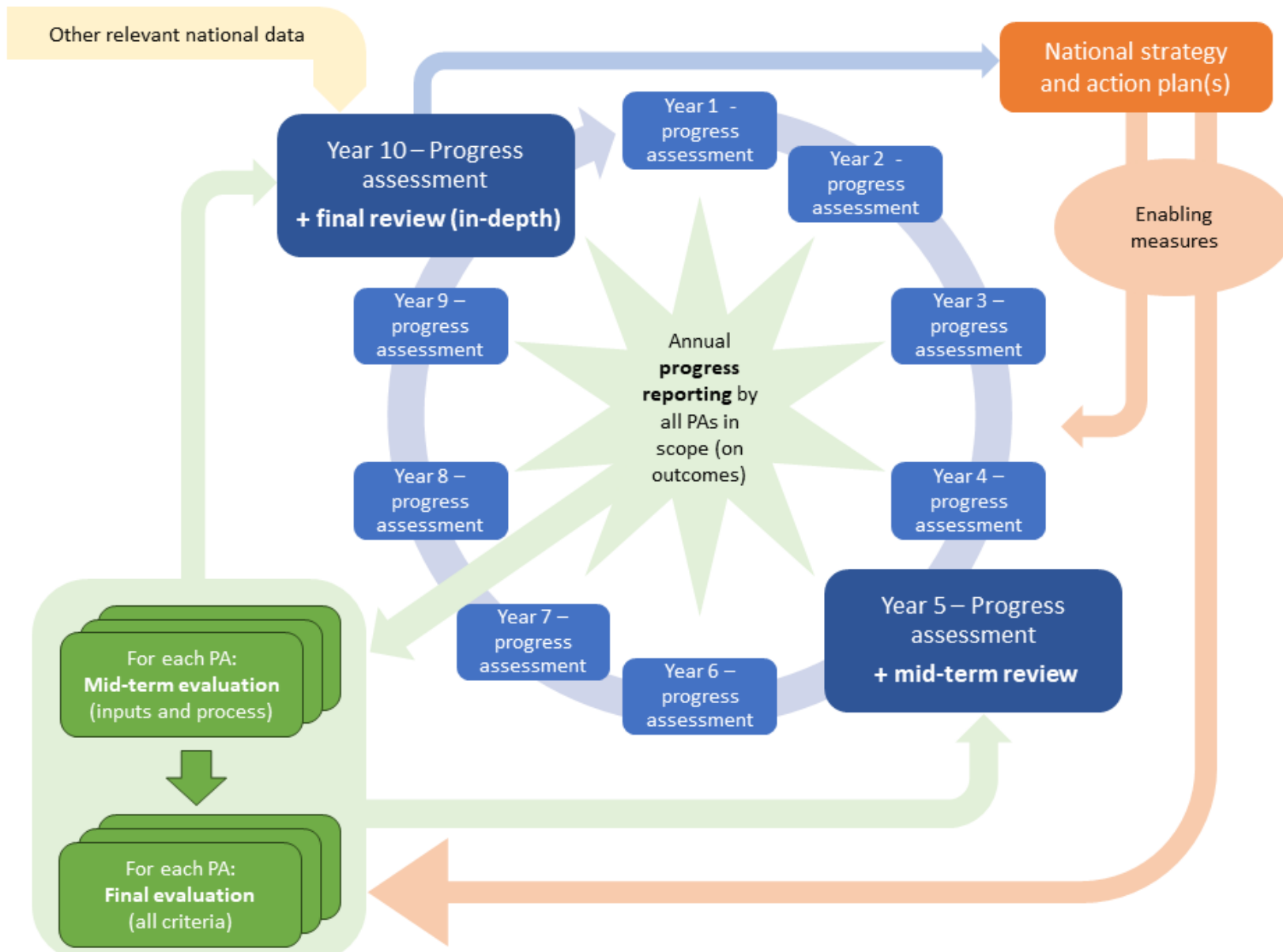
- Conservation measures
 - Monitoring activities
 - Inventories
 - Studies

- Outcomes

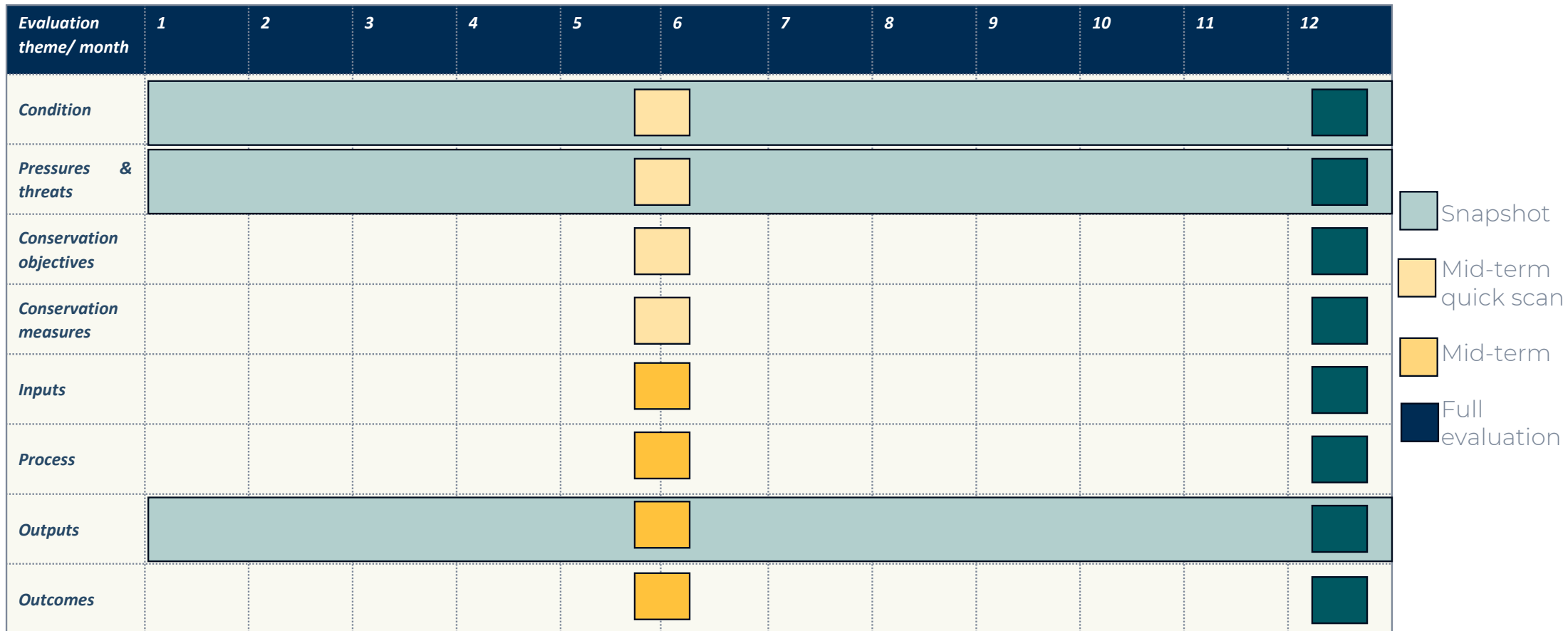
- Condition status
 - Ecological coherence
 - Violations
 - Evaluation of rules and values (adequacy/ sufficiency)

Approach: Overview

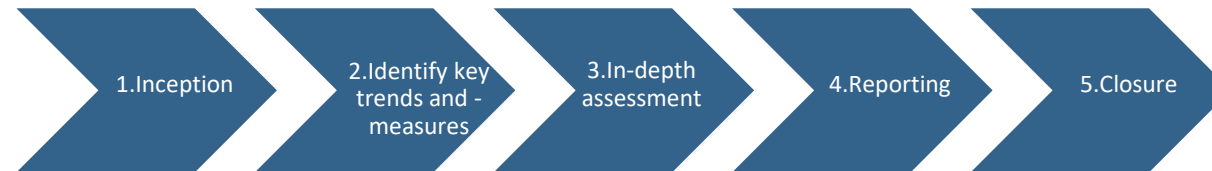




Evaluation/ reporting approach



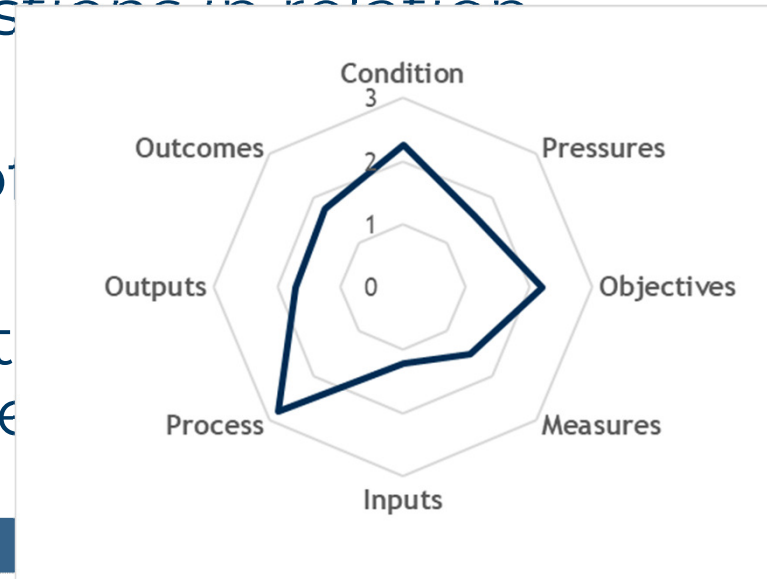
National level evaluation



- 1- Articulate a strategy to biodiversity conservation, key measures to implement
- 2- Assess state and trends of nature, evaluate trends
- 3- Prioritise assessment of conservation success/failures, underlying challenges and solutions
- 4- Draft national biodiversity conservation mgmt. recommendations
- 5- Evaluate assessment process

Site Level-PAME Tool

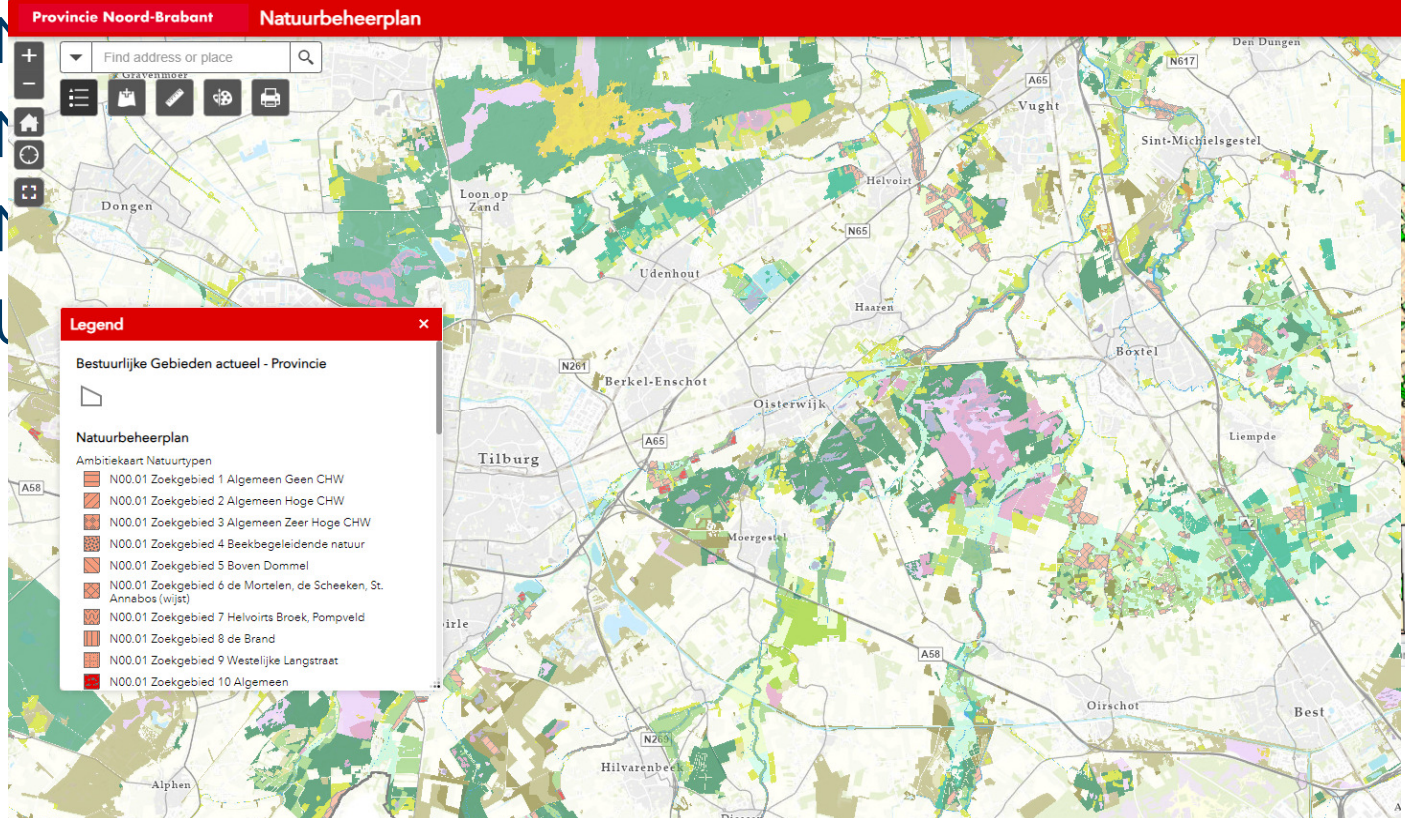
- The excel tool presents a series of questions in relation to each (sub) component
- Response options predefined and/or open for qualitative responses
- The response options can be 'scored', to assess the level of management effectiveness (interpretation)



Context- Pressures and drivers

Question No.	Question	Type of response required	Guidance on response
3.a	Were pressures (direct drivers) on the conservation of all values for which the site was designated, identified?	Scoring scale/Drop down response	<p>Pressures on the ecological values (see definition tab- biological values here refer to 'biota' and 'habitats') for which the site was designated hinder the site from reaching objectives and targets. Steps should be undertaken to identify these pressures and analyse their impact on values, in order to inform measures to tackle these pressures. Direct drivers include: changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms,</p> <p>No pressures were identified for the site Pressures identified at national level, site-specific pressures r Pressures identified for some values Pressures identified and assessed for majority of the values. Pressures identified for all values for which the site was desig</p>

Supporting elements



The screenshot displays a web application interface for a nature management plan in Noord-Brabant. The main map shows various colored zones representing different nature types. A legend window is open on the left, detailing the 'Natuurbeheerplan' (Nature Management Plan) and 'Ambitiekaart Natuurtypen' (Ambition Map Nature Types). The legend includes 10 search areas (Zoekgebied) with their respective colors and descriptions. The sidebar on the right shows the 'Lagen' (Layers) section, which includes a 'Biologische waarderingskaart - versie 2' (Biological Assessment Map - version 2) and a 'GRB | OpenStreetMap' background layer. The interface also features a search bar at the top, navigation controls on the left, and a yellow header with 'AANMELDEN MIJN BÜRGERPROFIEL' and 'HULP NODIG' buttons.

Legend

Bestuurlijke Gebieden actueel - Provincie

Natuurbeheerplan

Ambitiekaart Natuurtypen

- N00.01 Zoekgebied 1 Algemeen Geen CHW
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 2 Algemeen Hoge CHW
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 3 Algemeen Zeer Hoge CHW
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 4 Beekbegeleidende natuur
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 5 Boven Dommel
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 6 de Mortelen, de Scheeken, St. Annabos (wijst)
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 7 Helvoirts Broek, Pompveld
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 8 de Brand
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 9 Westelijke Langstraat
- N00.01 Zoekgebied 10 Algemeen

Lagen

+ Lagen toevoegen + Via service

Biologische waarderingskaart - versie 2

- Biologisch minder waardevol
- Complex van biologisch minder waardevolle en waardevolle elementen
- Complex van biologisch minder waardevolle, waardevolle en zeer waardevolle elementen
- Complex van biologisch minder waardevolle en zeer waardevolle elementen
- Biologisch waardevol
- Complex van biologisch waardevolle en zeer waardevolle elementen
- Biologisch zeer waardevol

ACHERGROND GRB | OpenStreetMap