



WWF

FACTSHEET

2014

UNDERSTANDING PROTECTED AREA ASSETS

ASSESSMENT

INCLUSIVE

SIMPLE

UNDERSTANDING ASSETS

PARK-BASED

BENEFITS

INEXPENSIVE

DIALOGUE

ENGAGING LOCALS

MAKING CONNECTIONS

CREDIBLE

UNDERSTANDING REALITY

FLOW OF ECONOMIC BENEFITS

BALANCING RESOURCE USE

USING A STAKEHOLDER APPROACH TO UNDERSTAND PROTECTED AREA ASSETS

RESPONSES

WWF PROTECTED AREAS BENEFIT ASSESSMENT IN THE DINARIC ARC

www.discoverdinarides/PABAT

Largest regional stakeholder assessment of protected assets ever undertaken

Stakeholders were asked to assess:

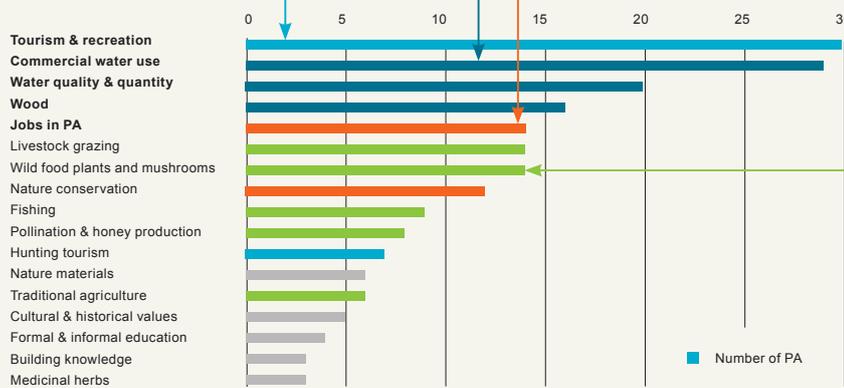
- 22 indicators of values and benefits
- 6 grades of responses
- Flow of benefits to 8 stakeholder groups
- And discuss stories, issues and opportunities

For more information on using the protected area benefit assessment tool (PA-BAT) see: www.discoverdinarides/PABAT

Identify your drivers: In 96% of protected areas some stakeholders receive economic gain from tourism.
Do our regional strategies appropriately address tourism as a driver?

Who is making money: Commercial water use has major economic value in 51% of protected areas, primarily for business and government.
What strategies can we develop to get revenue back to local people and protected areas?

Why should politicians care: Jobs linked to conservation are the only source of employment in 25% of protected areas.
Do our governments realise that jobs in protected areas are vital for rural economies?



Food for thought: 60% of protected areas have local food values.
Should our conservation strategy be to market local/traditional produce from protected areas under one 'brand'?

Figure 1: Using the results at regional level: Developing priorities from the assessment of major economic value in 50% of protected areas in the Dinaric Arc

Building capacity: Stakeholders see potential in using the park for education and knowledge building.
How can we ensure decision makers recognise and support changing priorities in protected area management?

Changing priorities: Results show that people see economic development shift away from traditional use of natural resources to developing cultural and educational assets.
Does the management plan reflect these new priorities?

New reality: Cultural and educational assets provide economic benefits when included in the management plan.
Are staff numbers sufficient and do staff have the necessary skills to maximise these benefits?

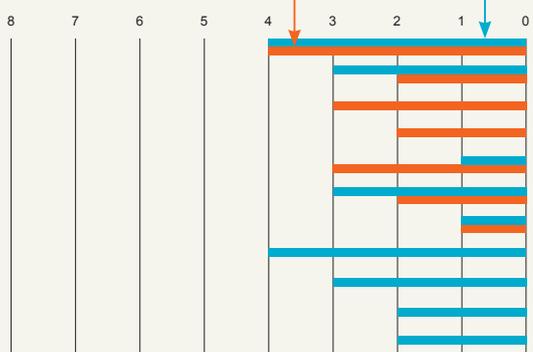


Figure 2: Using the results at site level: Developing priorities from the assessment of current and potential economic benefits in Fruška Gora National Park, Serbia

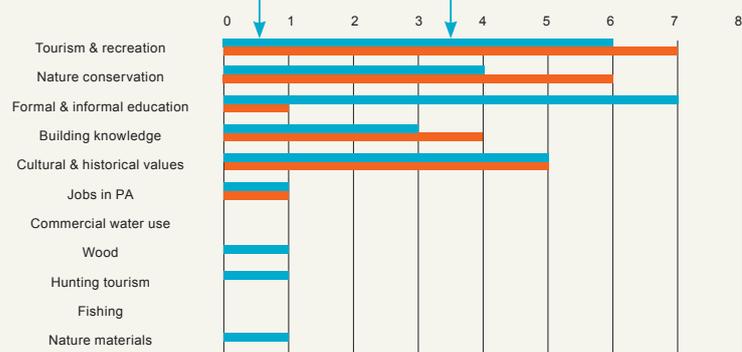


Figure 3: Using the results at site level: Developing priorities from the assessment of current and potential economic benefits in Medvednica Nature Park, Croatia

Protected area dialogue

Over the last three years WWF in the Dinaric Arc region of Europe has implemented the Protected Area Benefit Assessment Tool (PA-BAT)

IMPLEMENTED IN 8 COUNTRIES WITH 1,300 LOCAL PEOPLE

58 PROTECTED AREAS, OVER 50% OF ALL PROTECTED AREAS TERRITORY IN THE REGION

22,000 ITEMS OF DATA RECORDED

COST EUR 65,000 (US\$ 83,000) OVER THREE YEARS TO IMPLEMENT THE PROCESS, WITHOUT WWF STAFF TIME

30,000 KM TRAVELLED TO IMPLEMENT WORKSHOPS

AIM

To find out:

- What local people (professionals and local residents) value in protected areas across the Dinaric Arc, and
- how they, and other sectors of society, benefit from these values, so we can
- develop strategies to create, better maintain and enhance benefits from protected areas.

RESULTS

Can be used for:

- Management planning
- Business planning
- Communication strategies
- System-level policies
- Sector dialogues
- Ecosystem services assessments
- Interpretation and education
- Rural development projects
- Mobilize and generate funding options
- Realizing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

94% of participants said they could use the knowledge gained during the workshop

“For the first time we have received data from the bottom-up, that is, from people who live in the protected areas. It is a simple tool for the assessment of resources and values of existing and proposed protected areas.” Dragan Kovačević, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural-Historical and Nature Heritage, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

“The received data are useful as a means for lobbying in other sectors (economy, agriculture, rural development) and not only in sectors for protection of nature.” Marijana Jurić, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Croatia

72% of workshop participants said they could develop future collaborations after discussions at the workshop

“We have learned that in the same area honey is collected by a few other young honey makers who I can join so that together we can put our honey on the market.” Miloje Blagojević, Beekeepers association, Đerdap National Park, Serbia.

For 63% of workshop participants it was the first time they had been asked about protected area values and benefits

“Kurnatari are owners of their land in the national park. After 30 years we have got the chance to say what we expect of the park and which values are important to us...” Miodrag Šikić, “Kurnatura” Association for the Protection of the ownership rights and conservation of original Kornati archipelago values, Kornati National Park, Croatia.

PROCESS

- Credible data: direct from local people
- Efficient and inexpensive process: site-based workshops
- Neutral facilitators
- Results: data which can be used in individual protected areas and at a national and regional/biome level

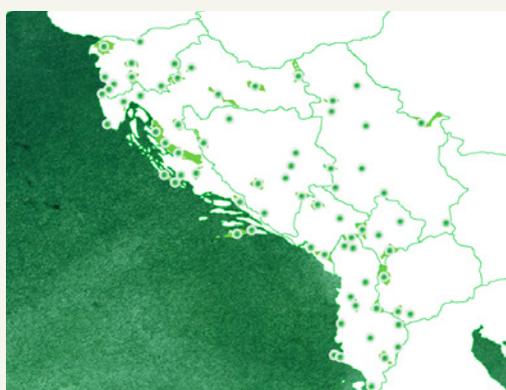


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Where are Dinaric Arc Parks?

The Dinaric Arc is a region of south-eastern Europe with a surface of approximately 100,000 km² and more than 6,000 km of coastline, encompassing the whole region facing the eastern Adriatic Sea, from Slovenia to Albania. It includes portions of the following countries: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo*, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Albania. Region's biodiversity is of outstanding global importance and is recognized as such in the WWF Global Priority framework.

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the IJC opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence



DINARIC ARC – THE WORLD UNDISCOVERED. A UNIQUE AREA WHERE:

- BIODIVERSITY IS RICH – A EUROPEAN HOTSPOT WITH OVER 5,000 ENDEMIC SPECIES
- NATURAL FORESTS COVER THE LARGEST AREA OF EUROPE OUTSIDE THE BOREAL REGION
- LARGE AREAS OF PRESERVED FLOOD PLAINS AND FREE-FLOWING RIVERS STILL EXIST
- UNIQUE LARGE-SCALE KARST LIMESTONE LANDSCAPES ARE FOUND
- TRADITIONAL LAND USES AND AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS PERSIST

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