

EVALUATION



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

NEC Conference, Istanbul

UNDP-GEF PROTECTED AREA IMPACT EVALUATION

19 October 2017

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE

PA Impact Evaluation

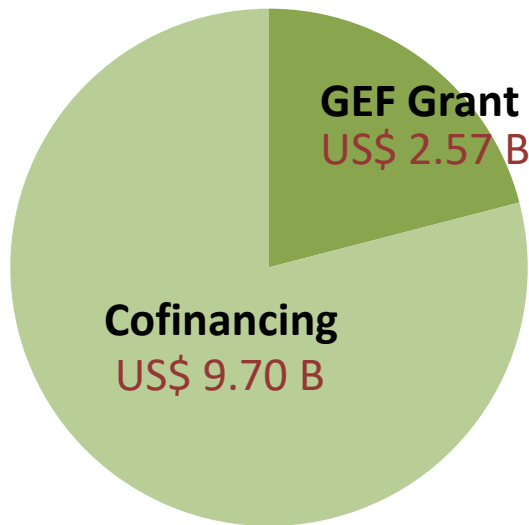
State of the art science and methodology:

- Portfolio analysis of completed projects
- Forest change -> remote sensing data
- Species population abundance by trend analysis before and after support
- Human interaction with PAs using case studies from field visits
- Trends in capacity and governance in PAs & PA systems
- Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool Analysis



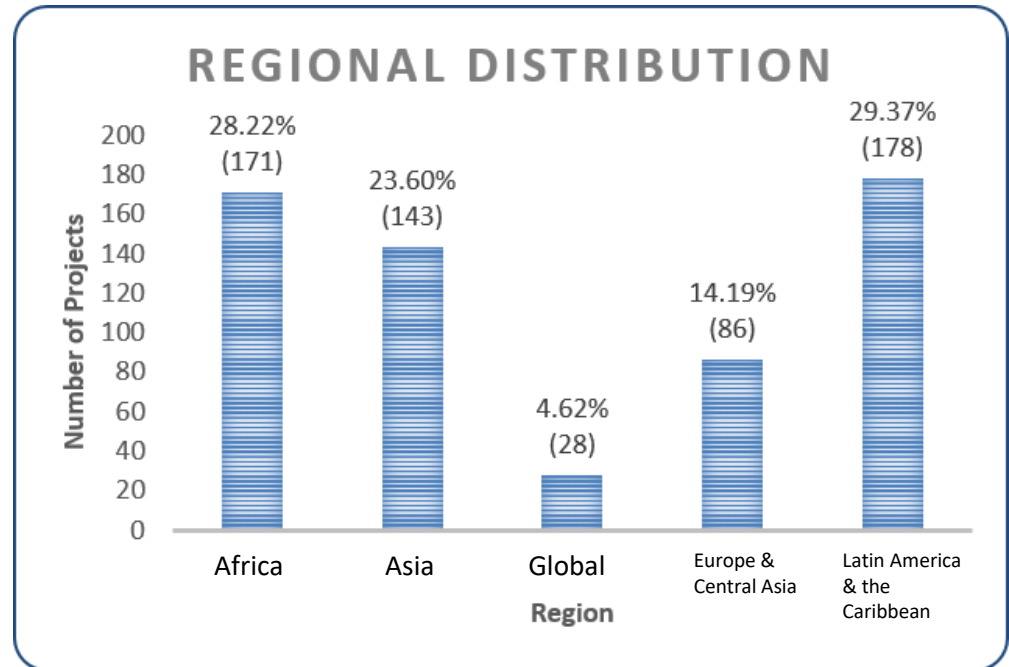
Portfolio Analysis

- Total of 618 projects (137 countries) included in the portfolio as having interventions in non-marine PAs and PA systems from 1992 to the present
 - More than half completed or implemented for at least 6 years
 - 68% (415) full size and 32% (191) medium size
- Implementing agencies: UNDP (48%), World Bank (37%), UNEP (9%), and other UN agencies and regional development banks (5%)

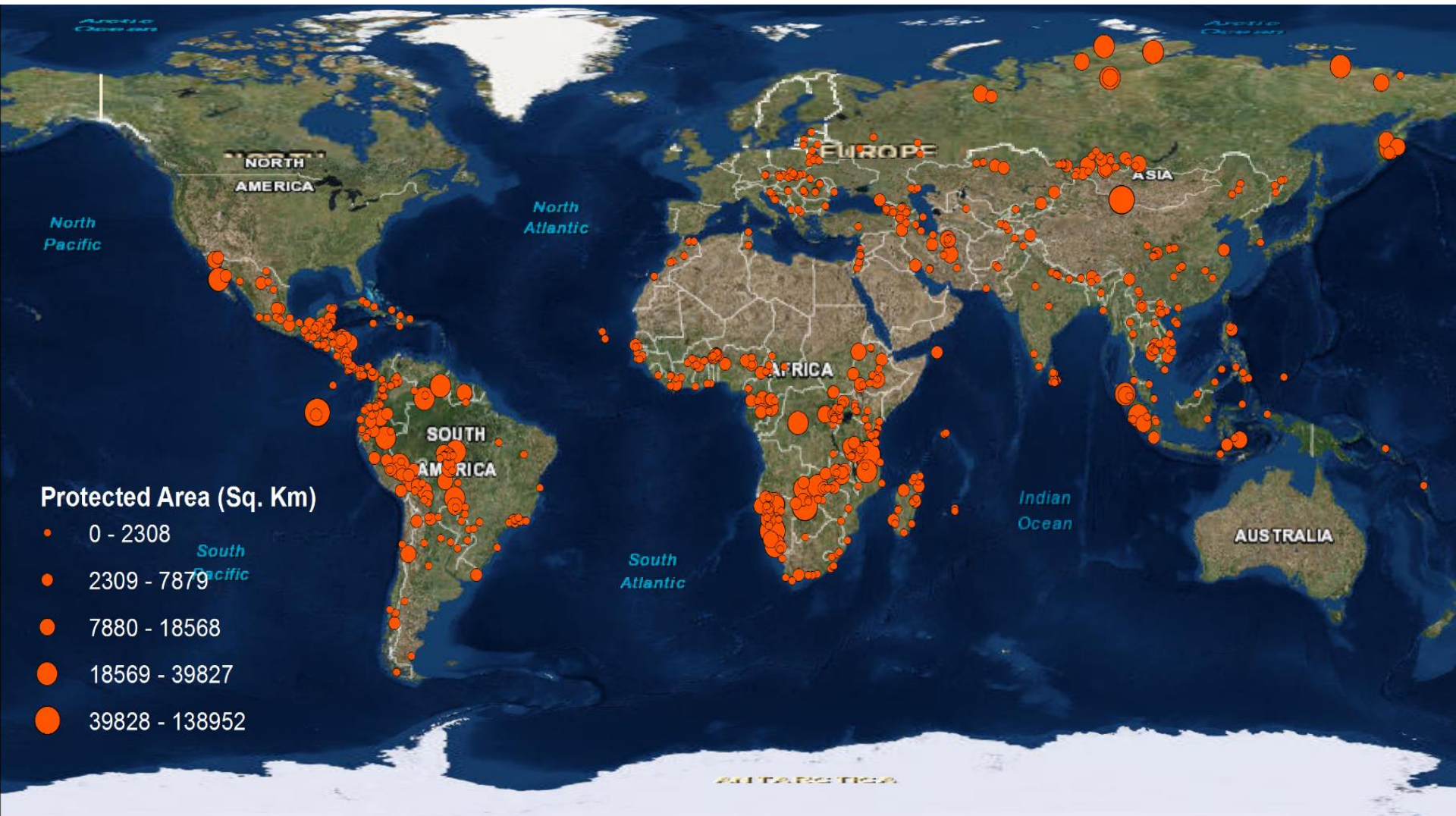


TOTAL FUNDING* > US\$ 12.3 B

*excludes 140 projects for which no financial data was available



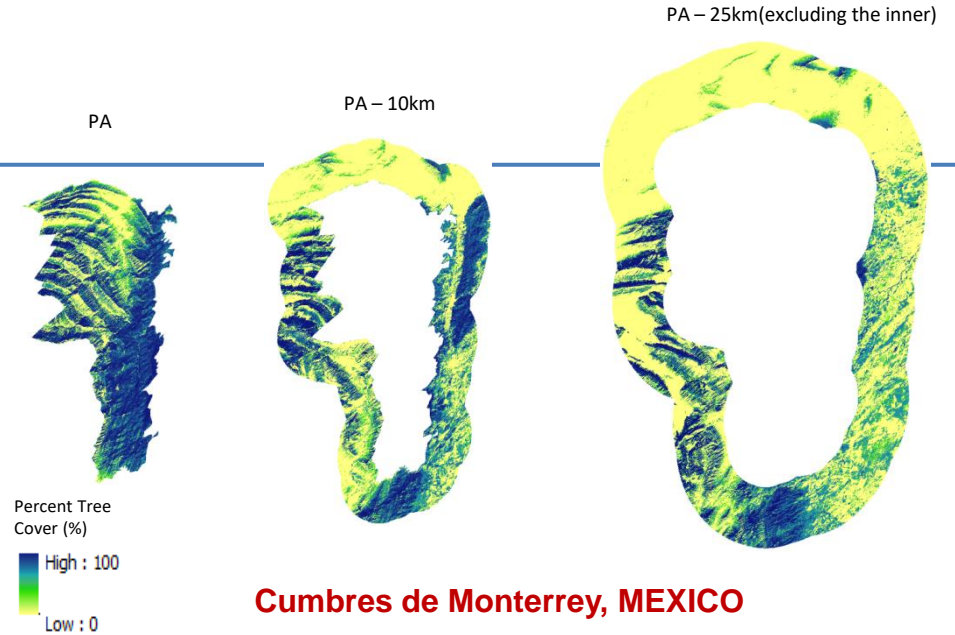
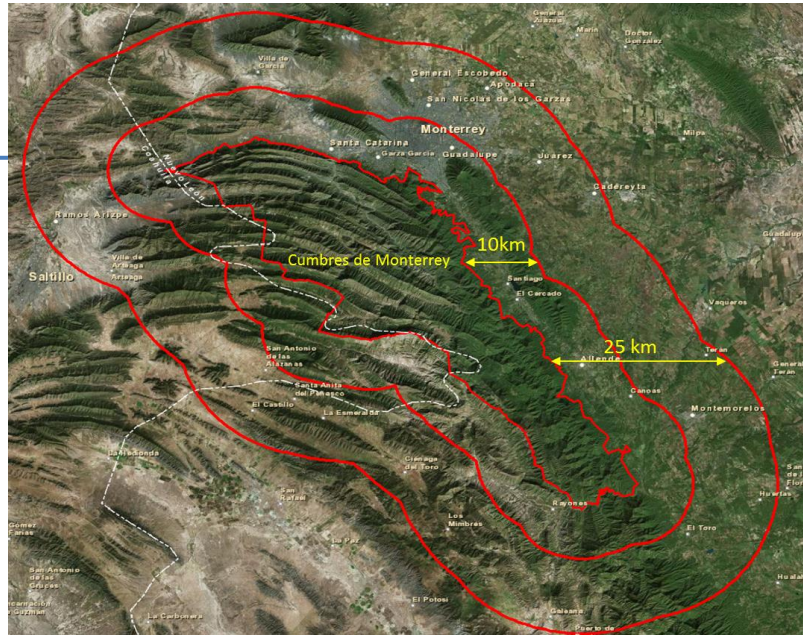
Global Analysis



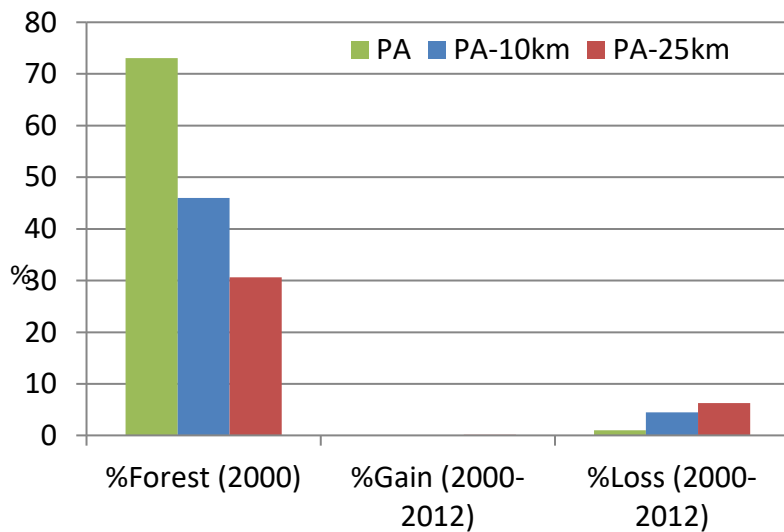
- 838 confirmed GEF-supported PAs in WDPA database
- Another 27,995 Non-GEF PAs used to estimate counterfactual

Forest Cover Change Analysis

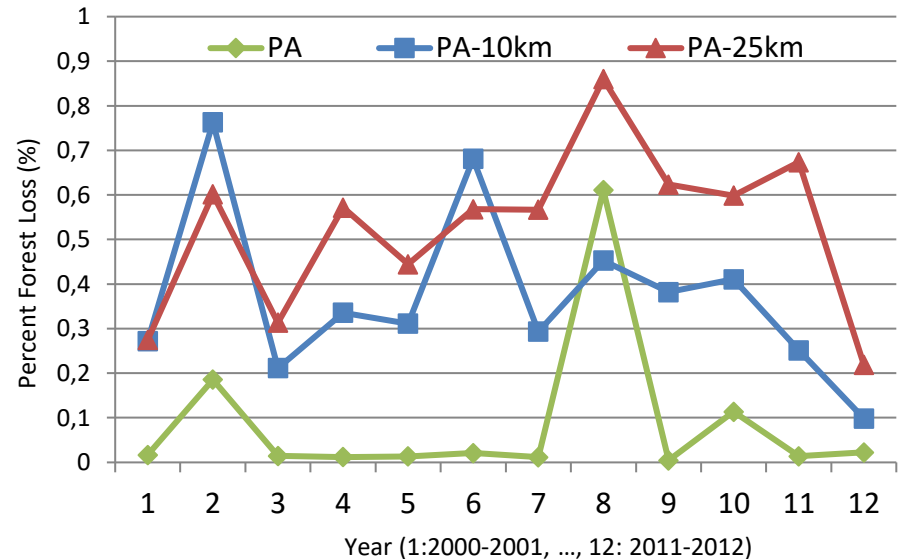
Percent Tree Cover (2000)



Decadal Forest Cover, Gain and Loss (2000 – 2012)



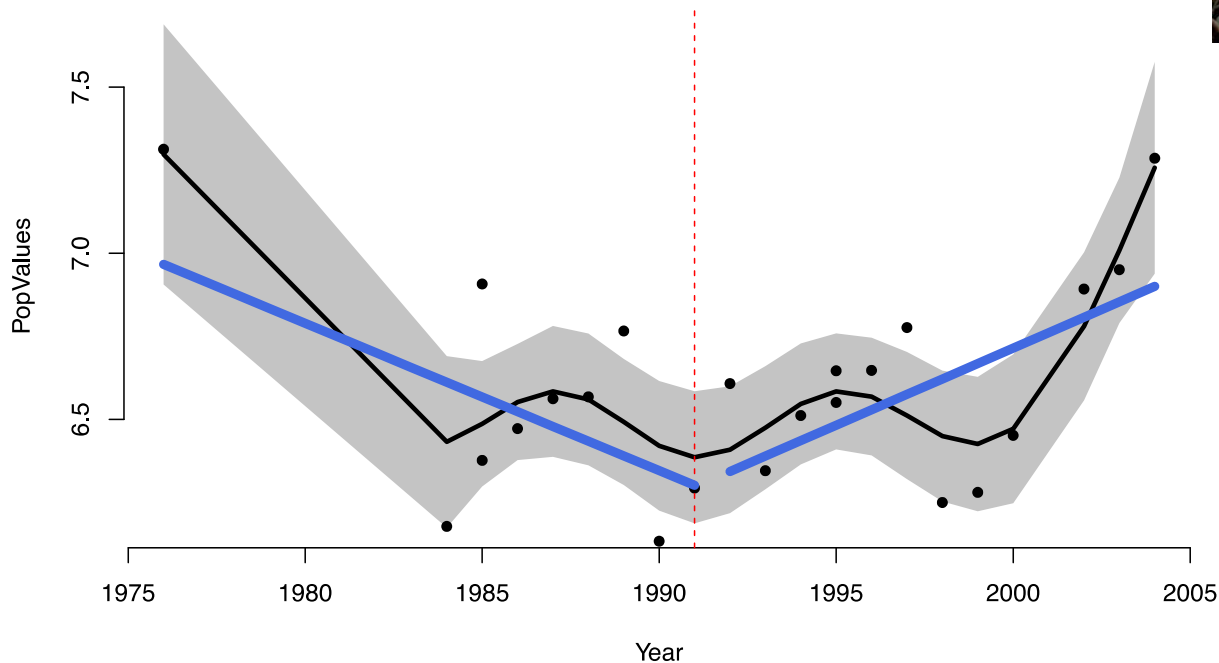
Yearly Percent of Forest Loss (2000 – 2012)



Wildlife Abundance Change Analysis

Before / After GEF intervention

LPIID = 5661; GEFID = 50; WDPAID = 2299
Cercocebus galeritus



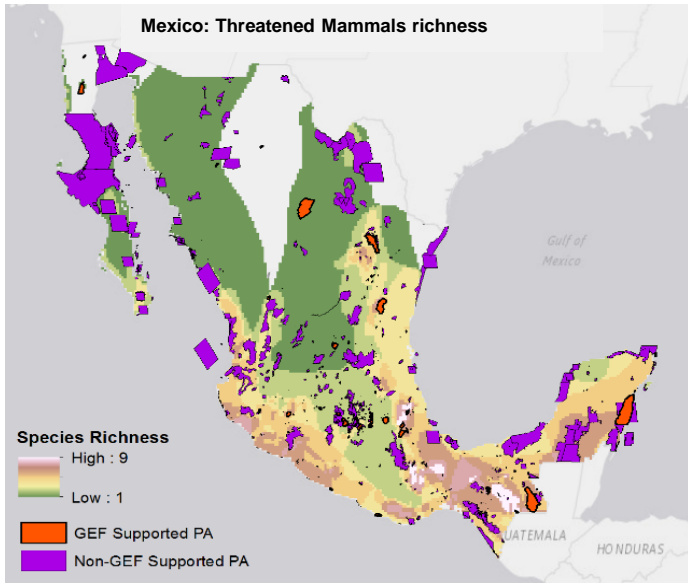
Species: *Cercocebus galeritus* (Tana River Red Colobus)

Red List Category & Criteria: Endangered C2a(ii) ver 3.1

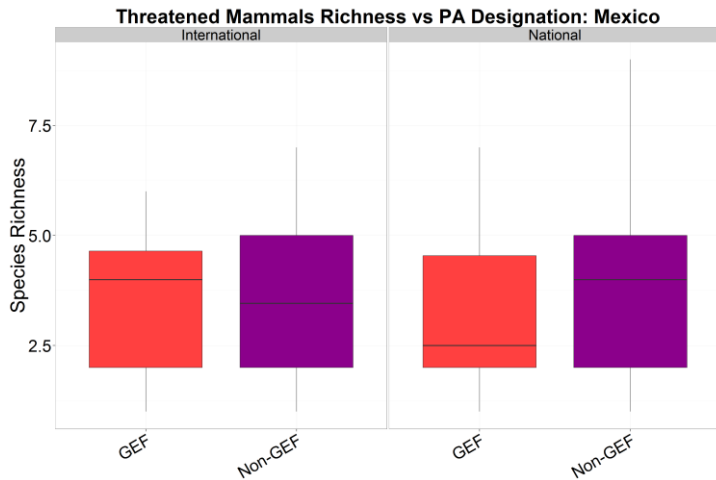


- A time series showing a clear change in population trend of Tana River Red Colobus after the GEF project started in Tana Reserve, Kenya
- Red dashed line shows start of GEF support, blue lines show population trend
- GEF project objective consistent with observed outcome

Species richness study

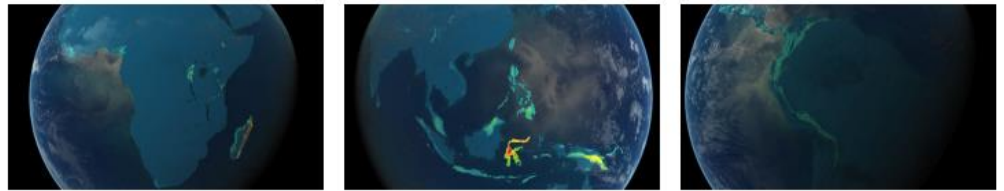


Species-rich areas in Mexico vs. PA locations

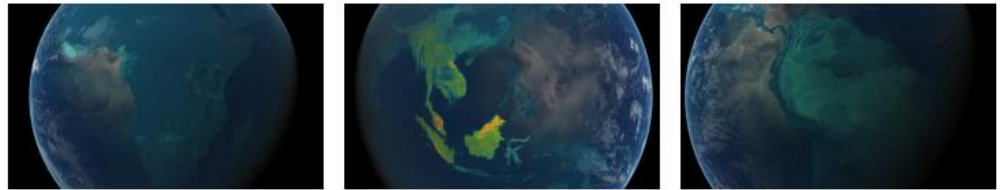


Is GEF supporting areas of high biodiversity?

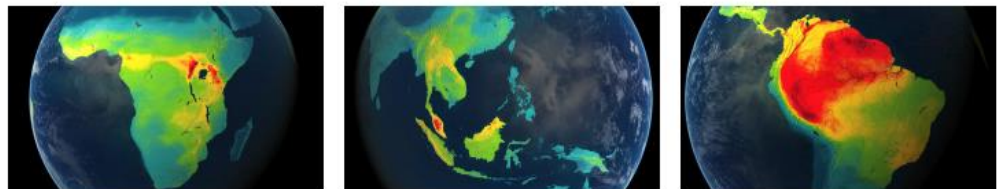
Small-ranged mammals



Threatened mammals



All mammals



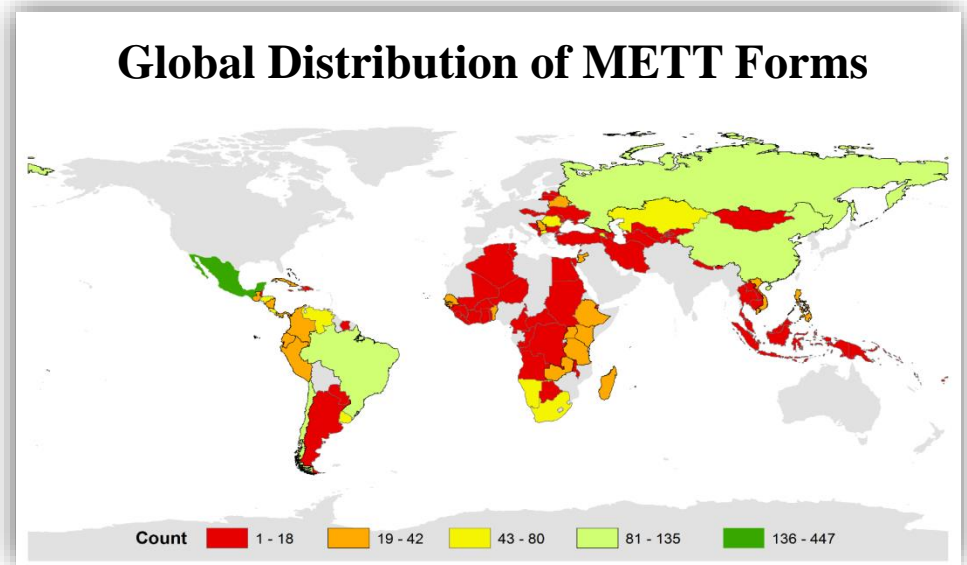
Pimm, SL et. al (2014) *Science* 344 (6187): 1246752

Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)

- 2440 METTs from 1924 GEF supported PAs
- Covering 107 countries
- 275 PAs with time series data

METTs analyzed for:

- Compliance and completeness
- Scores and quality of assessments
- Overall difference between GEF and non-GEF assessments



CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

PA Field Sites GEFE0 2014

Field sites visited during the PA evaluation.
Please zoom in and click on the placemarks to



Field Sites

GEF(17)

Non-GEF (11)

MEXICO
COLOMBIA

UGANDA
NAMIBIA
KENYA

VIETNAM
INDONESIA

3 REGIONS ♦ **7 COUNTRIES** ♦ **28 PAs**

Google

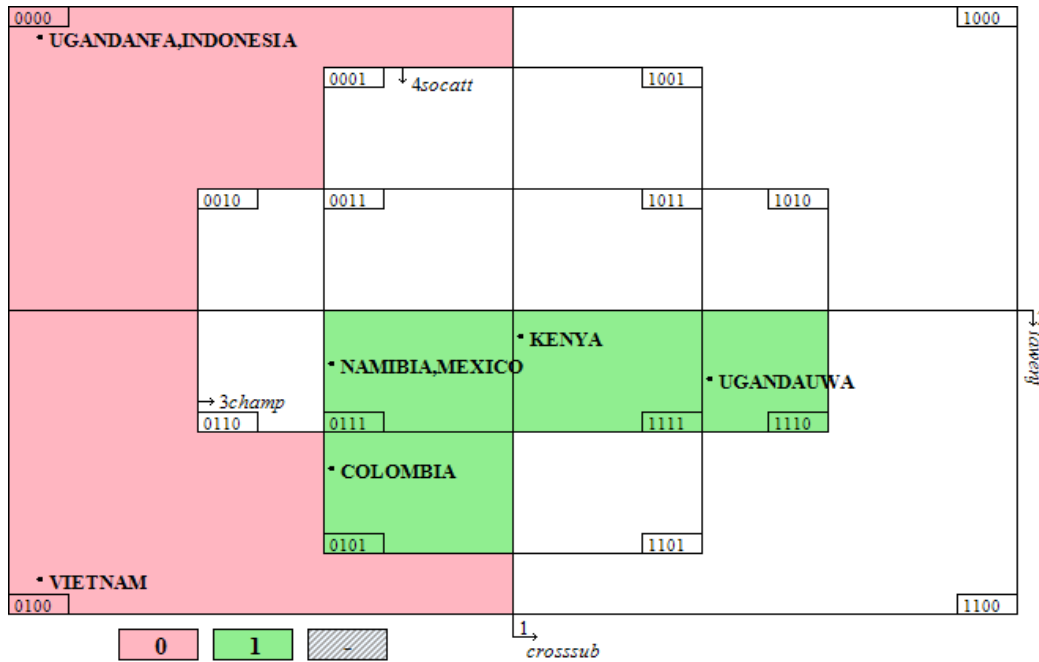
Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA)

Cases: 7 countries

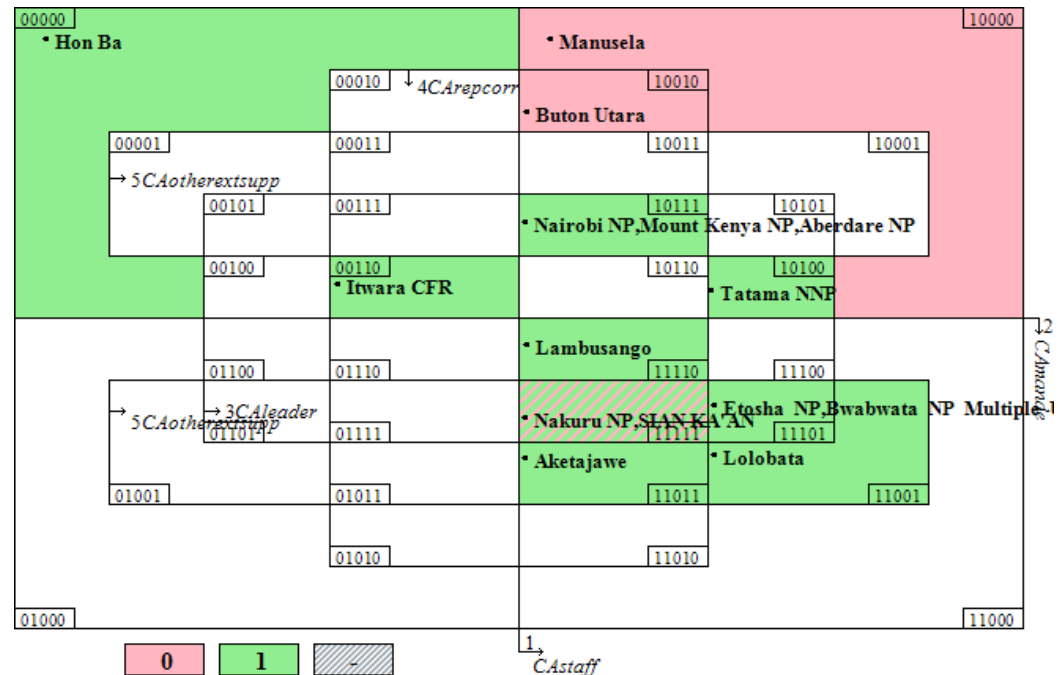
Outcome: FUNCTIONAL PA SYSTEM

Cases: 28 PAs

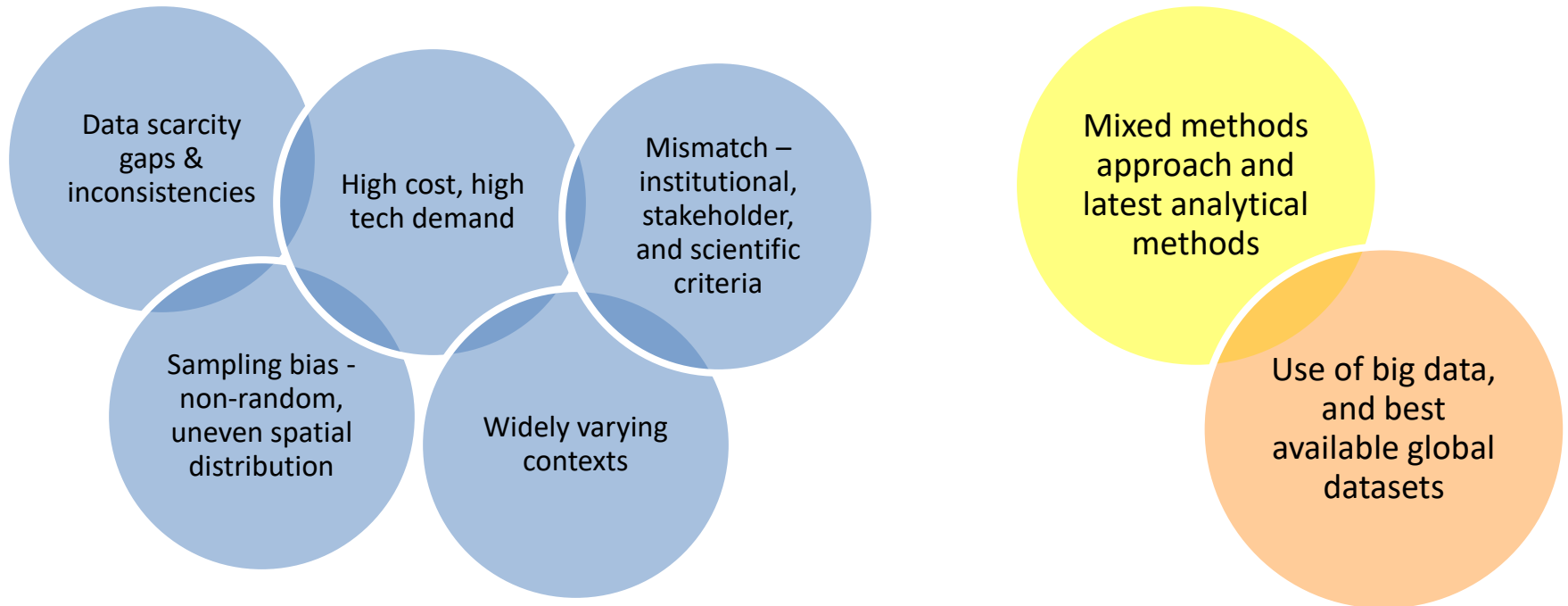
Outcome: DECREASE IN TRENDS IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES



- Findings assessed which combinations of factors are most important for producing observed outcomes:
 - biodiversity
 - management effectiveness
 - community engagement
- Uses set theory rather than probabilistic methods



Limitations & Remedies



Results / conclusions

- ❑ When GEF links long term engagement, financial sustainability, and the use of multiple approaches, stakeholders and scales, greater adaptability and higher likelihood of broader adoption follows.

- ❑ GEF support has helped build capacities to manage protected areas

- ❑ GEF has helped to lower habitat loss, however loss of global biodiversity continues at an alarming rate!

