

TARGET VIABILITY (HEALTH)

The Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation

Conservation Standards

VIABILITY

A description of a target's health as measured by its initial responses to disturbance or perturbation and its subsequent ability to recover to its previous condition

TELLING THE STORY OF HEALTH

Indicator ratings

Target	Key Attribute	Indicator	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good
Coral reef	Community composition (condition)	Coral species richness		5-10	≥11	
Current status				9		
Desired future status					≥15	



COMMUNITY INDICATORS

- Use indicators that community members (landowners and managers) will and have used for millennia eg for Fire:
 - -Fat on the tail of kangaroo
 - -How kangaroo / meat tastes
 - -Knowledge of stories



USING OTHER KNOWLEDGE

Indicator ratings

Target	Key Attribute	Indicator	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good
Cultural Knowledge	Transmission of cultural knowledge	Elder Satisfaction	Unsatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	N/A
Current status			Unsatisfied			
Desired future status					Very Satisfied	Õ



DIRECT THREATS and THREAT RATINGS

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MULTIPLE THREATS

Habitat destruction

Forests

Inappropriate road construction

Clear-cut logging

Unsustainable development



CONSIDERATIONS

- Current and future threats
- Not historic threats
- Socially sensitive threats
- Threat identification not always necessary



WHY WE DO THREAT RATINGS

- Often there are many threats.
- Limited resources in the real world mean that it is impossible work on all threats.

Threat ratings help determine which threats to focus our work on!



SUMMARY RATINGS

Threats → Targets	River system	Forest	Black bears	Summary threat rating
Clear-cut logging	Very High	Very High	Medium	Very High
Dam construction	Very High	Low		High
Development	Medium	High	Low	Medium
Poaching			Medium	Low
Summary target rating	Very High	High	Medium	Very Hiah
				Overall project rating



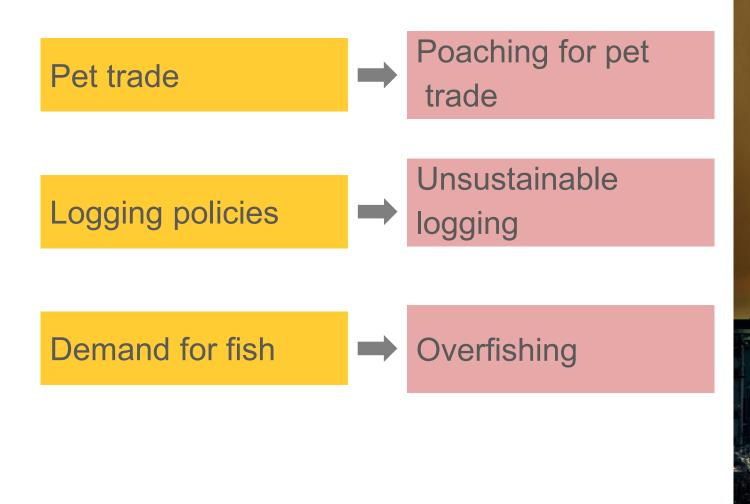
LIST AL

SITUATION ANALYSIS

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INDIRECT THREATS (CAUSES) vs DIRECT THREATS

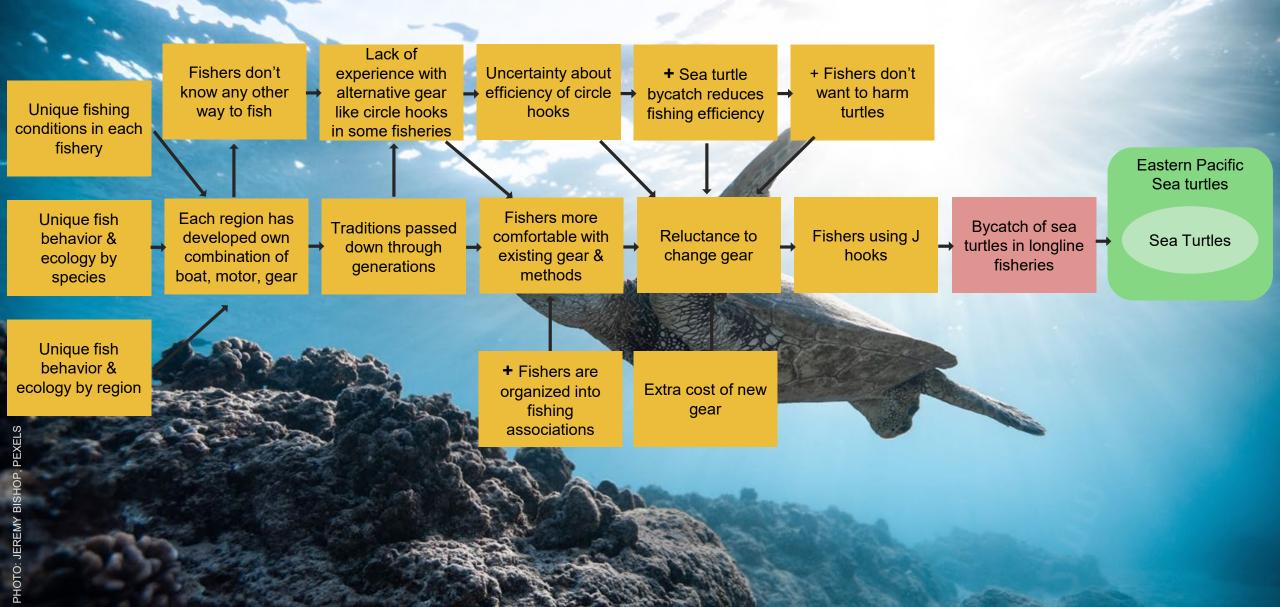




Stakeholders are individuals, groups, or institutions that have a vested interest in or can influence - the natural resources within the project scope.

STAKEHOLDERS

EXAMPLE: CIRCLE HOOK



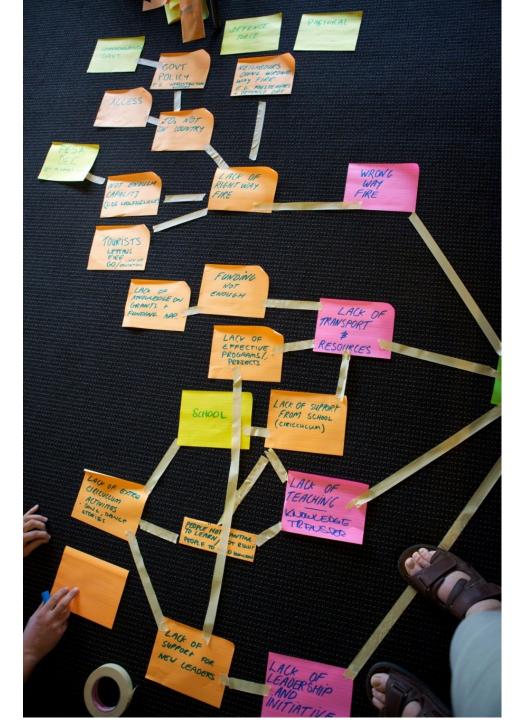


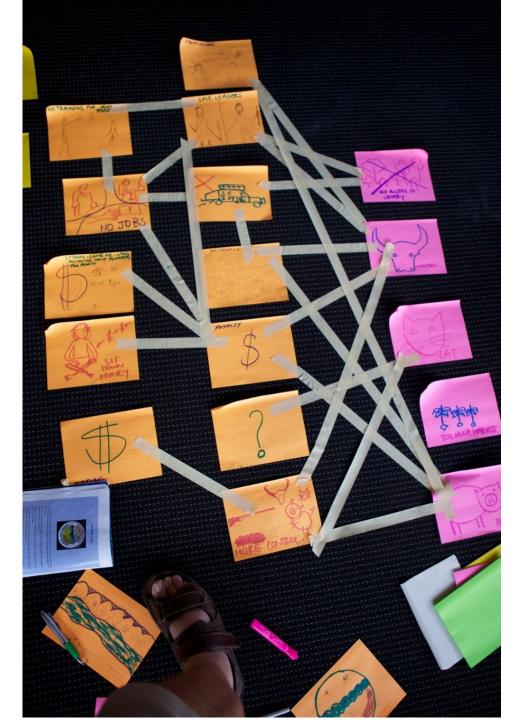
TIPS

- Keep it simple
- Focus on problems; note opportunities
- What is happening?
 - oWhy ?
 - Why?Why?









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THEORY OF CHANGE

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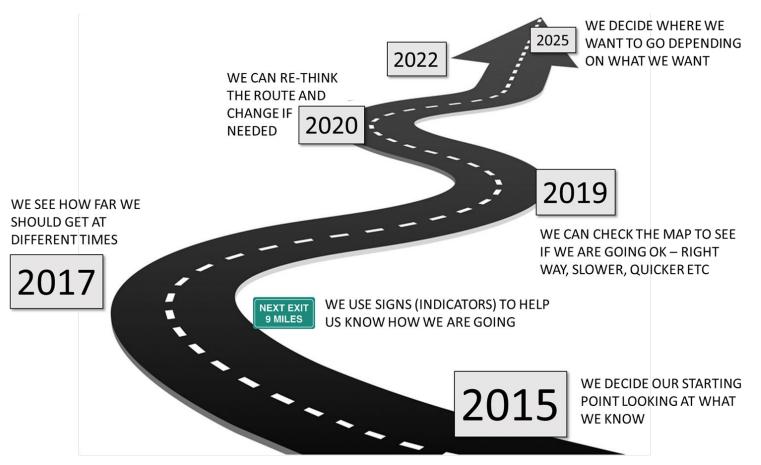
ASSUMPTIONS

PHOTO: Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery



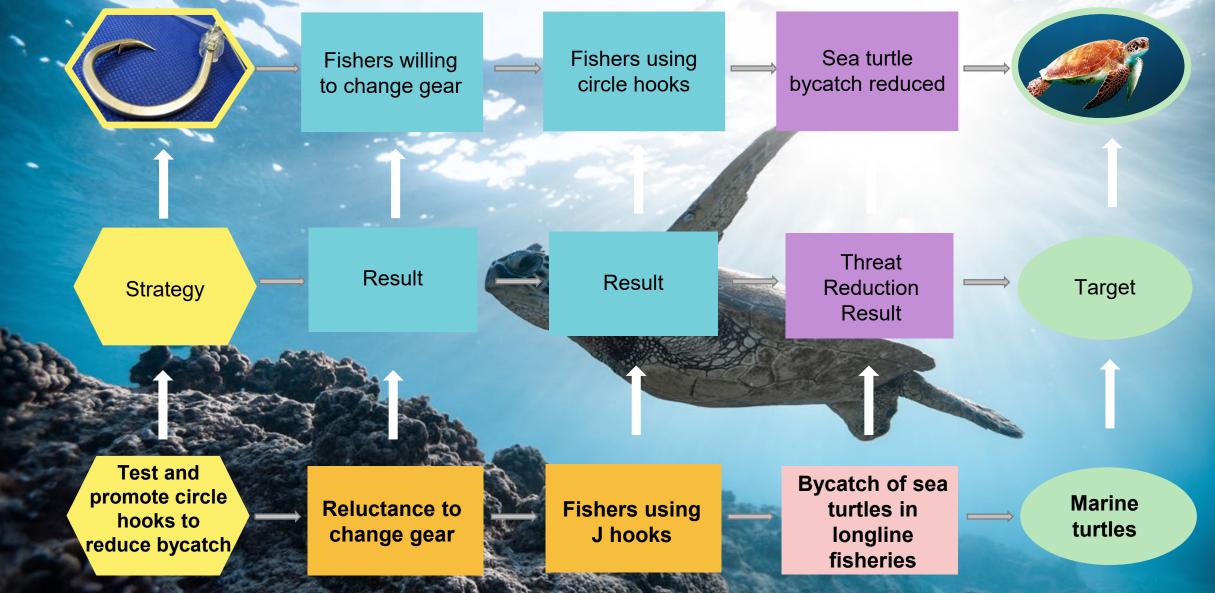


LIKE A ROADMAP





CONVERT FACTORS TO RESULTS



By July 2008, fishers equal or better their target catch and reduce turtle bycatch by 50% using circle hooks.

By January 2009, > 60% fishers are using circular hooks.

Test and promote circle hooks to reduce bycatch Effectiveness of circle hooks demonstrated

Objective

Fishers recognize advantages of circle hooks

Fishers can get circle hooks for free Fishers accept and use circle hooks Objective Bycatch mortality in hook lines reduced Threat reduction

objective

Marine turtles Goal

By **2025**, there's a 10% increase from 2005 levels of turtles.

By January 2012, turtle capture rates are below 50% of 2005 rat

We light fires to burn the country

so the grass is going to come back to rejuvenate

and all the animals will come back to that burnt patch.

So the animals like the hill kangaroo, rock wallabies can come back to this area;

so old people that go out hunting will feel happy again to see them. When we go out to certain places and



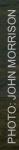
OPERATIONAL PLAN

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OPERATIONAL PLANNING

- Strategic plan
- Action, Monitoring, Work plans
- Funding
- Capacity
- Risk factors
- Exit strategy
- Tools & Support



RESULTS CHAINS HOLD THE INFORMATION

Test and promote circle hooks to reduce bycatch

Collaborate with academia & fishing authorities Develop protocol to test circle hooks Effectiveness of circle hooks demonstrated

Objective

Evaluate circle hooks in longline fleet experimental results

Share

Fishers recognize advantages of circle hooks

Fishers can get circle hooks for free

Provide a hook exchange program Fishers accept and use circle hooks Objective Bycatch mortality in hook lines reduced Threat reduction

Marine turtles Goal

eat reduction objective

PHOTO: JEREMY BISHOP, PEXELS

CAPACITY

- Non-financial resources: human capacity & skills
- Use theory of change / activities
- Questions:
 - -Do we have necessary leadership?
 - -Sufficient human capacity & skills?
 - -Partner & stakeholder capacity?



CLOSING THE CIRCLE

- Are key steps in our plan missing or needing more work?
 - Self-assessment / peer review
- Are we using our plan?
 - Progress reports on actions
- Is our plan logical? Does it make sense?
 - Check our results chains and test our thinking
- What are our results telling us?
 - Analyse our data, interpret, and adapt
- What have we learned so far and who should we tell?
 - Share our learnings



MORE THAN ONE COMMUNICATIONS TOOL

- A short plan that is strategic and adaptive with a small number of achievable strategies related to vision, targets and threats.
- 3-5 year work / action plans which describe detailed actions and resources needed
- Most detailed information in separate resource and supporting documents
- Plain English, storybook or poster versions of the Plan as a way of engaging the whole community.
- Regular updates and reports

