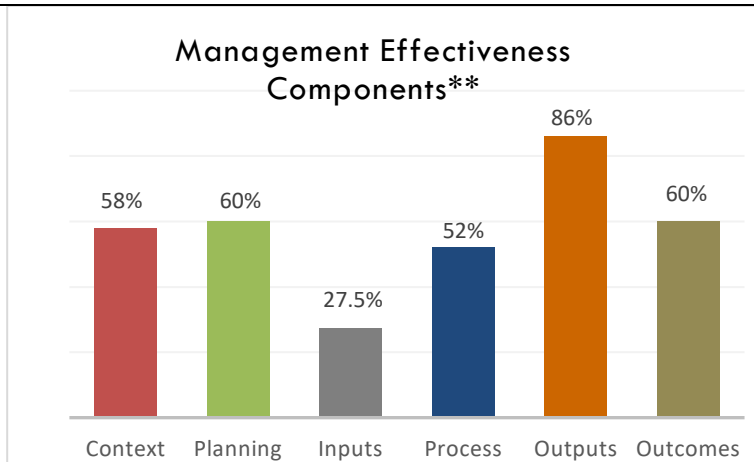


Garibaldi Complex Management Effectiveness Summary

Site Name:	Garibaldi Complex (Garibaldi, Golden Ears, Pinecone Burke Provincial Parks and Mkwil'ts Conservancy)
Evaluators:	Confluence Consulting, BC Parks South Coast staff
Date:	January-February 2019
Evaluation Tool:	Canadian modification of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
Overall Score:	B : 51% - Basic*

Scoring Level Standard	
A	Sound (67%-100%)
B	Basic (51%-66%)
C	Basic with Significant Deficiencies (34%-50%)
D	Clearly Inadequate (0- 33%)



Context: <i>Where are we now?</i>		Explanation of Component:
Score:	B : 58% - Basic	
Summary: Comprehensive conservation values and threats assessments were completed for all four protected areas. Lack of information on biodiversity outcomes is a barrier to understanding the current conditions in the Complex. All protected areas with the exception of Pinecone Burke have valid management plans. Similar values and threats are identified in the management plans and their importance was elevated through the Conservation Assessment process.		

This component evaluates whether the site has relevant background information needed to plan and implement management and to shape and focus an evaluation on the most important aspects of management. *Assesses values, threats and legal status.*

* This summary rolls up scoring for each protected area within the Complex to combine a single score for each management component and an average total score as per above. Scores are weighted in accordance with their relative area/size within the Complex.

**The Management Evaluation findings do not necessarily reflect past or current protected area management. Many factors that affect resource conditions are a result of both human and natural influences over long periods of time, and the context in which the park is situated. The intent of this process is to document the present status of Garibaldi to help inform actions that can be taken to protect these areas into the future.

Planning: <i>Where do we want to be and how will we get there?</i>		Explanation of Component: This component evaluates the design features of a protected area or system including the physical, legal and institutional factors which determine whether its management will be relatively straightforward or complicated. <i>Assesses regulations, policies, objectives, design, management plan and broader land and water planning objectives.</i>
Score:	B : 60% - Basic	
Summary: The existing management plans are valid but could be updated to better address ecological values and increasing levels of human use. The overall approach to managing day use is limited and is not well supported by an overarching regulatory structure. Existing regulations and policies are sound but gaps remain (e.g., there is no aviation management plan to quantify and coordinate flights over and into the Complex). There are also differing policies between the Complex and adjacent lands regarding motorized vehicle use, thus resulting in conflicts and difficulty in enforcement.		

Inputs: <i>What do we need?</i>		Explanation of Component: Assessments of protected area effectiveness repeatedly suggest that the level of resources available for management often has a major impact on effectiveness. This component attempts to evaluate inputs by developing a clear and unbiased picture of the inputs available and to identify gaps and shortfalls. <i>Assesses law enforcement, resources, staff numbers and training, budget, management equipment and facilities and fees.</i>
Score:	D : 27.5% - Clearly inadequate	
Summary: The Complex and in particular, Garibaldi and Golden Ears parks, provide numerous opportunities for wilderness recreation and subsequently receive a great deal of user pressure. Some proactive visitor management actions (e.g., required camping permits year-round) along with other rules and regulations mean that there are fairly good tools and systems in place. However enforcement capacity is generally limited and this reduces the effectiveness of existing tools and approaches. Park staff note that their efforts to manage visitor use are effective but incommensurate with the challenge. Limited personnel mean that staff time is spent on reactive versus proactive management.		

Processes: <i>How do we go about it?</i>		Explanation of Component: Managers deal with a range of issues and sound management practices are needed to ensure protected areas are managed effectively. This component evaluates the processes that are in place to guide management. <i>Assesses the protection system,</i>
Score:	B : 52% - Basic	
Summary: The management focus of day-to-day activities is limited to addressing urgent and often emerging issues associated with visitor use and thus rarely allows for any consideration of other ecological threats and longer-term conservation management. Under British Columbia's <i>Park Act</i> , there are generally systems in place for the		

<p>protection of resources; however the Act is hampered mostly by limited enforcement capabilities on the ground.</p> <p>Significant portions of the Complex are managed as wilderness zones, and the limited public access to those areas currently aids in protecting the ecological values of the area. However, there is critical habitat for species of concern overlapping with areas where there is intensive human use. In the heavier use areas, proactive planning and enforcement is limited because of financial resources and because of a lack of research and monitoring.</p>	<p><i>research and monitoring, resource management, and education.</i></p>
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<p>Outputs: What were the results?</p>		<p>Explanation of Component:</p> <p>This component evaluates whether protected area managers achieved what they set out to do. <i>Assesses work planning and visitor facilities.</i></p>
<p>Score:</p>	<p>A : 86% - Sound</p>	
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Annual work planning is conducted regularly with many high priority activities implemented including long term ecological monitoring. This planning tends to prioritize urgent facility management needs over conservation. Although some proactive decisions have been made to ensure that visitor facilities are in keeping with the ecological concerns, there is limited assessment of cumulative visitor use pressures. Some good examples of managing for conservation includes the relocation of the Diamond Head campground out of bear habitat and the removal of invasive species. Management strategies to limit visitor use and facility development in the culturally and ecologically sensitive Mkwali's Conservancy also contributes to high management scores.</p>		

<p>Outcomes: What did we achieve?</p>		<p>Explanation of Component:</p> <p>This component evaluates whether management is maintaining the core values for which the protected area was established. <i>Assesses benefit to local community, condition of identified values and management actions to achieve identified values.</i></p>
<p>Score:</p>	<p>B : 60% - Basic</p>	
<p>Summary:</p> <p>At the time of writing the Conservation Assessment, there was little documented information regarding the overall condition of the conservation values in the Complex. Remote portions of the Complex where there is little access suggest that biodiversity outcomes remain similar to the time of protected area designation. However high levels of development outside the Complex, along with low connectivity between the Complex and other natural habitats puts conservation values at risk today and in the future. In addition, climate change will have a significant effect on effective habitat within the Complex.</p>		