



Michael R. Appleton, Gregorio I. Texon & Monina T. Uriarte (ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation)

Competence
Standards
for
Protected
Area Jobs
in
South East Asia

Compiled by

Michael R. Appleton, Gregorio I. Texon & Monina T. Uriarte

(ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation)

Competence Standards for Protected Area Jobs in South East Asia

Compiled by: Michael R. Appleton (Training Adviser, ARCBC)

Gregorio I. Texon (ASEAN Co-Director, ARCBC) Monina T. Uriarte (Training Branch Head, ARCBC)

Publisher: ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation

Reproduction of this publication in full or part or adaptation for local use for educational and other non-commercial purposes is authorised without prior permission from the publisher, provided that the authors and publisher are fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for sale or other commercial purposes is prohibited.

Suggested Citation: Appleton, M. R., Texon, G.I. & Uriarte, M.T. (2003) Competence Standards

for Protected Area Jobs in South East Asia. ASEAN Regional Centre for

Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines. 104pp.

ISBN 971-8986-49-9

Cover design & layout Nanie S. Gonzales

Photo credits All photos by Michael R Appleton except: front cover top right and back cover

bottom left, Ramesh Boonratana; back cover bottom row second from left,

Jennifer C Daltry

Printed by ?????????

Disclaimer The views expressed are those of the authors and contributors and do not

necessarily reflect the views of the ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) or

the European Commission (EC).

Funding Partners European Commission

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)

ARCBC Partners (National Biodiversity Reference Units) Brunei Darussalam: Forest Department, Ministry of Industry

and Primary Resources

Cambodia: Department of Nature Conservation and Protection,

Ministry of Environment

Indonesia: Research Centre for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Lao PDR: Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Malaysia: Conservation and Environmental Management Division,

Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

Philippines: Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Department of Environment

and Natural Resources

Singapore: National Parks Board

Thailand: Biological Diversity Division, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources

and Environment

Vietnam: Nature Conservation Division, National Environment Agency.

Available from ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC)

P.O. Box 35015

College, Los Baños, Laguna

Philippines

Tel: +63-49.536-1659 or 536-4042 TeleFax: +63-49.536-3173 or 536-2865 Central e-mail: contact.us@arcbc.org.ph

Website: www.arcbc.org.ph

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation	V
Foreword	V
Acknowledgements	vii
Abbreviations Used	x
Summary	1
Introduction	1
Origins of the Standard Setting Project	1
How Were the Standards Developed?	2
Applications and Uses of the Standards	6
The Standards	7
Summary: Structure of the Standards	7
How to Use the Standards	8
Next Steps	9
The Competences	15
General and Personal Work Skills	17
Financial and Physical Resources Management	19
Human Resources Management	23
Staff Development and Training	27
Communication	29
Technology and Information	33
Project Development and Management	35
Field Craft	37
Natural Resources Assessment	41

Cons	servation Management of Ecosystems, Habitats and Species	45
Soci	o-Economic and Cultural Assessment	49
Susta	ainable Development and Communities	53
Prote	ected Areas Policy, Planning and Management	57
Site	Management	61
Enfo	rcement	65
Recr	eation and Tourism	71
Awa	reness Education and Public Relations	75
Sources	of Information	79
Tables ar	nd Figures	
Table 1	Definitions of some key terms used in relation to occupational standards	2
Figure 1	Process for developing occupational standards for protected areas in ASEAN	5
Table 2	Generic occupational levels for protected areas staff	10
Figure 2	Generic organisational structure for protected areas in SE Asia	11
Table 3	Summary of competences, levels and skills for protected	
	area management in ASEAN	12
Table 4	Suggested competence levels in 17 categories for 24 generic	
	protected areas jobs in South East Asia	3-14

The ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation

The ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC) is a joint initiative of the Association of South East Asian Nations and the European Union. The goal of ARCBC is to intensify biodiversity conservation in ASEAN Member Countries through improved cooperation in a comprehensive regional context, by setting up a network of institutional links among ASEAN countries and between ASEAN and EU partner organizations.

Specifically ARCBC intends to:

- 1. Promote regional networks and intra-ASEAN and ASEAN-EU links.
- 2. Identify needs and assist in training.
- 3. Identify and help overcome information gaps.
- 4. Analyze, document and disseminate information.
- 5. Establish and maintain an appropriate database referral system.
- 6. Support institutions in analyzing biodiversity legislation and in policy development.
- 7. Organize workshops, conferences seminars etc.
- 8. Assist in upgrading curricula.

Further information can be found on the ARCBC website: www.arcbc.org.ph

Foreword

Dr. John MacKinnon EU Co-Director, ARCBC

After a lifetime of working in the protected area management business, I finally worked out why the job sometimes seems so complicated...it simply is very complicated. This excellent book just proves it and lays out just exactly how complicated and demanding the full scope of protected area management can be. The book identifies two hundred and fifty different skills that are needed at different levels and at different times by protected areas staff in the ASEAN region. The book also enumerates the knowledge levels and competence needed with each skill. This is the first time in ASEAN and I imagine anywhere in the developing world that such professional competence standards have been so thoroughly identified and agreed upon. The work has involved a detailed evaluation of practices in ten countries and the findings are both revealing and sometimes surprising. For instance, it becomes clear that more skills are needed in the communications area than in biological knowledge. It becomes clear that more skills are needed at intermediate seniority level than at the top! It becomes clear that large aproportion of the necessary skills have not been properly recognised and are never taught in current training programmes.

Why does this matter? Well it matters in several important ways. Now for the first time we can design training that exactly matches the job. Now we have some approved international standards that countries can aspire to achieve. Now we can compare job standards between different countries: these standards will allow for more effective staff exchanges and sharing of expertise. Now we can evaluate training courses as to how ASEAN standard compliant

they are and encourage trainers to improve the compliance of the courses they are delivering. Now we can define skills that are expected to go with each job to help avoid unqualified staff being appointed to important posts.

This is an important book. It was developed for the ASEAN countries but has much wider application. It will encourage other countries to evaluate their own competence standards. It will make many departments realise that there are far more skills related to Protected Area management than they ever imagined. It is going to result in improving standards of management and protection. I am particularly pleased therefore that the regional use of these standards was recommended by the Third Southeast Asia Regional Meeting of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas held in Manila in April 2003.

Acknowledgements

The following individuals represented national protected area authorities and other contributing organisations at the Regional Standard Setting Workshop held at Kinabalu National Park in July 2003.

Brunei Darussalam Ms. Noralinda Haji Ibrahim, Head of Social and Environmental

Forestry, Forestry Department, Ministry of Industry and Primary

Resources.

Cambodia Mr. Kol Vathana, Deputy Director, Department of Nature Conservation

and Protection, Ministry of Environment.

Mr. Lic Vuthy, Deputy Head, Forest and Wildlife Research Institute,

Department of Forestry and Wildlife.

Indonesia Mr. Agoes Sriyanto, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature

Conservation, Ministry of Forestry.

Sudibyo, Pusat Diklat Kehutanan, Center of Forestry Education and

Training.

Mr. Effendy A. Sumardja, Regional Vice Chair of the World Commission on Protected Areas. Special Assistant to the Minister for International

Relations, Ministry of the Environment.

Lao PDR Mr. Bouaphanh Phanthavong, Senior Officer, Head of Technical Unit,

> Department of Forestry, Forestry Resources Conservation Division. Mr. Savan Chanthakoummane, Head of PA Unit, Forest Resources

Conservation Division, Department of Forestry.

Malaysia Mr. Aminuddin B Jamin, Department of Wildlife and National Parks.

> Mr. Laurentius Ambu, Deputy Director, Sabah Wildlife Department. Dr. Lee Hua Seng, Deputy Director of Forests, National Parks and

Wildlife Division, Forest Department, Sarawak.

Dr. Jamili Nais, Assistant Director (Research and Education),

Sabah Parks Board.

Mr. Maipol Spait, Park Warden, Sabah Parks Board.

Mr. Augustine Tuuga, Assistant Director, Sabah Wildlife Department.

Philippines Ms. Norma M. Molinyawe, Chief, Biodiversity Management Division,

Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Department of Environment and

Natural Resources.

Singapore Ms. Linda Goh, Acting Senior Manager, Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve.

Thailand Mr. Pipop Chantanavarangoon, Forest Administrative 8, Marine National

Park Division, Royal Forest Department.

Ms. Ratana Lukanawarakul, Forest Technician 7, National Park Division,

Royal Forest Department.

Vietnam Prof. Dr. Pham Nhat, Forestry University of Vietnam, Xuan Mai.

Mr. Do Quang Tung, Nature Conservation Division, Forestry Protection

Department.

Technical Mr. Soren Mark Jensen (Denmark), Chief Technical Adviser, Sabah

Specialists Wildlife Department - Capacity Building Project.

Mr. Michael E. Meredith (UK), Programme Coordinator, Sarawak-Lincoln

Training Programme,

Mr. Roger Cox (UK), Human Resources Development Adviser, Wildlife

Department, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.

ARCBC Dr. John R. MacKinnon, EU Co-Director.

Dir. Gregorio I. Texon, ASEAN Co-Director.

Mr. Mike Appleton, EU Training Adviser.

Dr. Monina T. Uriarte, Chief, Training and Extension Branch. Mr. José Lambiza, EU Finance and Administrative Advisor.

Mr. Francis Albert B. Florido, Technical Staff.

In addition numerous individuals across the region contributed to the standard setting project, providing information, technical inputs, advice, feedback and encouragement.

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity Conservation: All staff of ARCBC. In particular EU co-Director Dr John MacKinnon and staff of the training and extension branch: Mr Francis Florido, Mr Johnny Guanizo, Mr Norman Ramirez, Ms Angelica Castro. Also Mr Lewie Decker, Mr Don Gordon, Mr José Lambiza, Dr Aida Lapis, Ms Imelda Pangga, Mr Lauro Punzalan, Mr Giacomo Rambaldi, Mr Noel Tawatao. Finally former ARCBC training advisers Dr Fritz Heidorn and Mr Klaus Berkmüller who provided the foundations for this work.

Brunei Darussalam: Dr Kamariah Abu Salim, Ms Aziah Hj Ahmad, Mr Jofree Ali Ahmad, Haji Masri Ahmad, Dr Joe K Charles, Mr Kassim Ismael, Dr David Lane, Mr Alimanar Mohamad, Mr Samhan B Nyawa. Other staff of the Forestry Department, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources.

Cambodia: Mr Chip Bunthavin, Ms Chantal Elkin, Mr Hour Limchun, Mr Khou Eanghourt, Mr Ke Veng Vathana, Col. David Mead, Mr Meng Monyrak, HE Dr Mok Mareth, Mr Nhal Thun, Dr Neth Barom, Mr Oum Pisey, Mr Richard Paley, Mr Colin Poole, Mr Phin Sopheap, Mr Saneth Vathna, Mr John Stellwagen, Mr Tin Ponlok, Mr Ty Sokhun, Mr Dale Withington. Staff of Kirirom National Park.

Indonesia: Dr Arie Budiman, Kojiro Mori, Toshinao Okayama, Dr Jito Sugardjito, Ir Edi Sensudi, Dr Imelda Stuckle. Staff at Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park.

Lao PDR: Mr. Itiphone Chanthamalin, Mr. Xaypladeth Choulamany, Mr. Soulisack Detphachanh, Dr Roland Eve, Mr Joost Foppes, Mr Marc Goichot, Mr Troy Hansel, Dr Michael Hedemark, Ms Emily Hicks, Ms Syphavanh Inthapatha, Mr Sisongkham Mahathirath, Mr. Khamphay Manivong, Mr Guenther Meyer, Mr Somsanouk Phommakhoth, Mr. Sommano Phounsavath, Dr Bouhong Southavong, Mrs Bouakhaykhone Svengsuksa, Ms Latsamay Sylavong, Mr Soukata Vichit, Mr. Phetsamay Vongkhammounty, Mr Sulma Warne.

Malaysia: Dr Rambli B Ahmad, Dr Pan Khang Aun, Mr Asis Cheman, Mr Griffin Akeng, Mohd. Altifaizal b Mohd Ali, Dr Elizabeth Bennett, Mr Roger Cox, Dr Melvin T Gumal, Dr Haron Abu Hassan, Mr Mohammed bin Ismail, Mr David Li, Mr Alvin Lopez, Dr Taej Mundkur, Mr Fakhrul Hatta b Musa, Mr Burhanuddin Mohd. Nor, Mr Azman bin A.

Rahman, Mr MohD Taufik Adb Rahman, Dr Eric Wong, Mr. Rozidan bin mo Yasin, Dr Ebil bin Yusof. Staff at Taman Negara and Kinabalu National Parks.

Myanmar: Dr Paul Bates, Dr Daniel Henning, Dr Alan Rabinowitz, U Saw Tun Khaing, U Khin Maung Zaw.

Philippines: Ms Diana Rocles Apistar, Mr Romeo P Carinan, Mr Antonio P Cariman, Mr Marcial J Ciupan, Mr Raul P De la Rosa, Mr Oscar C Dominguez, Mr Ramon H Ezpeleta, Mr Oscar M Hamada, Undersecretary Demetrio I Ignacio Jr., Dr Tony Manila, Ms Alice G Mata, Ms Angie Meniado, Ms Jocelyn A Nique, Mr Edwin B Padolina, Atty Wilfrido S Pollisco,

Mr Crisostomo S Rivero, Mr Nathan Joel L Santos.

Singapore: Ms. Chew Ping Ting, Dr Lena Chan, Mr Benjamin Lee, Ms. Cheryl Chia Siew Wah. Staff at Bukit Timah Nature Reserve and Sungai Buloh Nature Park.

Thailand: Dr Montree Aimchai, Dr Ramesh Boonratana, Dr Warren Y Brockleman, Mrs Sutthiya Chantawarangul, Mr John Gavitt, Mr John Parr, Mr Sanya Sorralum, Ms Vasa Sutthipibul, Ms Praopan Tongsom, Mrs Ratchanee Visutthipad, Mr Matt Wheeler. Staff of Khao Yai National Park.

Vietnam: Mr Doa Van Khuong, Mr Martin Geiger, Mr Douglas B Hendrie, Mr Hoang Thanh, Ms Le Thanh Binh, Mr Frank Momberg, Dr Alexander L Monastyrskii, Mr Nguyen Manh Quong, Mr Nguyen Minh Thong, Mr Nguyen Truong Son, Ms Pham Dinh Viet Hong, Mr John Fraser Stewart, Ms Le Thanh Binh, Mr Tan, Mr Jack Tordoff, Mr Tran Quang Bho, Mr Truong Quang Bich, Ms Vu Thi Quyen, Dr Keith Williams. Staff of Cuc Phuong and Bach Ma National Parks.

Other contributors, advisers and supporters: Dr Jenny Daltry, Mr Martin Hollands, Mr Robert Bowman, Mr Steven Galster, Mr Tim Redford, Mr Charlie Falzon, Dr Elizabeth Hughes

Funding: This work was made possible by the funding support of the European Commission and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines). Project ALA/96/22.

Abbreviations used

ARCBC ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation

ASEAN Association of South East Asian Nations

Asst Assistant

AMC ASEAN Member Country

BRN Brunei Darussalam
BSc Bachelor of Science

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity

CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

of Wild Fauna and Flora

CPR Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation

DENR Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMS Environmental Management System

EU European Union

GEF Global Environment Facility

GIS Geographical Information System

GPS Global Positioning System

HRD Human Resources Development

HQ Headquarters

IDN Indonesia

IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

KHM Cambodia

LAO Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic

MoE Ministry of Environment

MMR Myanmar

MSc Master of Science

MYS Malaysia

NBRU National Biodiversity Reference Unit

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

NVQ National Vocational Qualification

PA Protected Area

 \mathbf{X}

PAA Protected Area Authority

PDR Peoples' Democratic Republic (as in Lao PDR)

PhD Doctor of Philosophy

PHL Philippines

PR Public Relations

PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal

RRA Rapid Rural Assessment

SGP Singapore

SQL Standard Query Language

THA Thailand

TNA Training Needs Assessment

ToR Terms of Reference

UK United Kingdom

VNM Vietnam

ZOPP Ziel Orientierte Projekt Planung

1 SUMMARY

The competence standards in this book were developed through a one-year consultative process conducted by the ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation. They consist of recommendations for the skills and knowledge ideally required for 24 key protected areas jobs, divided into 17 technical categories and five levels. The book contains details of all the standards and guidance as to how to use them.

The standards have been developed as a non-prescriptive tool, to assist protected area management authorities, training and educational organisations and conservation projects to improve human resource development, staff performance and training. They have been developed through a review of best practice in the region and are intended to be adapted as required by those using them to meet specific national requirements and training and development contexts.

A key recommendation of the Third Southeast Asia Regional Meeting of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (held in Manila in April 2003) was the adaptation and adoption of these standards in the region.

Further information about the standards, including a more detailed account of the rationale behind the standards and the process by which they were developed can be found on the ARCBC website www.arcbc.org.ph

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Origins of the Standard Setting Project.

Between 1999 and 2002 ARCBC supported a set of national training needs assessments for biodiversity conservation in SE Asian Countries, with a view to developing a regional conservation curriculum. The results of these assessments suggested the need for a different approach from producing a single regional curriculum for the following reasons:

- The social, economic, political and cultural diversity in the region would make the development of a universal curriculum impractical both to develop and to implement.
- It would be a difficult and lengthy process for training institutions to adopt a new externally developed curriculum.
- Many of the countries had already developed training curricula and programmes. It
 would be both insensitive and inefficient to develop new materials before evaluating
 what was already available and making best use of existing good practice.
 - Instead therefore of trying to 'push' the countries towards improved capacity by imposing a universal curriculum, ARCBC decided instead to attempt to 'pull' them by developing agreed standards of competence, initially for protected areas jobs, that everyone would be encouraged to achieve, but in their own way. Developing such standards was seen as a means to highlight the need for improved training and development in the workplace and to bridge the gap between education, training and day-to-day work. Such occupational standards are widely used in other sectors and if developed as a non-prescriptive tool, could be used in a wide variety of ways by employers, organisations, trainers and trainees and could be readily adapted to local cultural, political and environmental conditions. Furthermore, standards that were

based on existing good practice in ASEAN countries would be seen to come 'from the region' rather than be devised 'for the region', increasing the chances of acceptance and adoption. Several potential uses of the standards were initially envisaged:

- They can help to define job descriptions.
- They can help in the assessment of staff performance.
- They can give employees a clear idea of what is required of them in the workplace.
- They can help employers and staff define training and development needs.
- They can help in designing training courses for staff.
- They can help universities and colleges design curricula that fit the needs of the job.
- They can help in comparing organisations and institutions and in deciding where good practice is found and where support is needed.

Table 1 provides definitions of some of the terms commonly used in relation to occupational standards.

Table 1 Definitions of some key terms used in relation to occupational standards

Sector	A set of related industries, crafts or professions. <i>E.g. Accountancy, steel making, natural resource management.</i>
Occupation	A particular job-type within a sector. E.g. Doctor, sales executive, ranger
Competence	The ability of the individual within an occupation to carry out a defined task
Standard	The level of competence expected for an individual within an occupation
Occupational standard	'a definition, usually developed and accepted by industry, of the knowledge and competences required to successfully perform work-related functions within an occupation'

2.2 How Were the Standards Developed?

The standards were developed as a result of a one-year process aimed at harnessing the accumulated skills, knowledge and experience of the region in biodiversity conservation. The development process involved inputs from all ten countries of ASEAN, reviewing over 100 publications from and about the region and the participation of over 200 individuals. The process followed 5 main stages, (summarised in Figure 1).

Stage 1: Review of the current use of occupational standards in protected areas.

In early 2002 ARCBC conducted a general literature review of the development of occupational standards in industry and of their emerging role, internationally, in conservation and environmental management. This review was published in the magazine of ARCBC.¹

Stage 2: Regional human resource development review

A regional review of current approaches to human resources management and development for protected areas staff in 10 AMCs was completed between January and July 2002, involv-

¹ Appleton, M.R. (2001) The use of competence based occupational standards for conservation staff. ASEAN Biodiversity. *ASEAN Biodiversity*, **1(4)**, 17-24.

ing meetings in each country (except for Myanmar) and examination of a wide range of published and unpublished materials.

The overriding impression gathered during the regional review was of scattered islands of good practice and imaginative and innovative work in a rising sea of difficulties. The review led to 8 main recommendations:

- 1. Those responsible for protected areas should be working toward a common and coordinated agenda.
- 2. The profession of protected area management should be given a higher status and protected area work should be made more attractive and accessible as a career.
- 3. Investment at the site level should be matched by investment at institutional level.
- 4. Protected area authorities should be supported to become more performance-focused.
- 5. National ownership of training programmes should be increased and supported.
- 6. Increased intra-regional cooperation and collaboration should be encouraged.
- 7. Established national educational and training institutions should be supported to design and deliver specialised training for conservation.
- 8. The focus at protected areas should be shifted from short-term training to long-term learning.

ARCBC considered that a good starting point for addressing many of these recommendations would be to develop a common set of occupational standards, that defined the skills and knowledge required for protected area jobs in the region. A more detailed account of this review has been published in ARCBC's magazine, ASEAN Biodiversity.²

Stage 3: Compilation of a skills compendium for the region

In order to identify the range of skills required in the region, key training documents and publications from SE Asia and beyond were analysed and all the protected area management skills in them listed in a skills compendium, which forms the basis of the occupational standards

Source of these skills included ten ASEAN countries and included:

- National Training Needs Analyses.
- National and Regional Protected Areas Reviews.
- Curricula and support materials for widely used national and regional training programmes.
- Internationally produced training manuals and materials that are widely used in ASEAN.

The resulting compendium included over 350 separate skills for protected area management. However, no individual country was found to have documented more than half of these skills, indicating that although across there is significant regional recognition of the skills required for protected area management, individual countries were not recognising the full range of what is required.

² Appleton, M.R. (2003) Islands of Good Practice: Progress and Problems for Human Resource Development for Protected Area Management in ASEAN Member Countries. *ASEAN Biodiversity*, **2**(3).

Stage 4: Development of competences, levels and occupational standards

A participatory workshop was held at Kinabalu National Park in Sabah, Malaysia in July 2002. All the focal countries of ARCBC were represented as well as a range of international organisations with an interest in training in the region. The workshop completed five main activities:

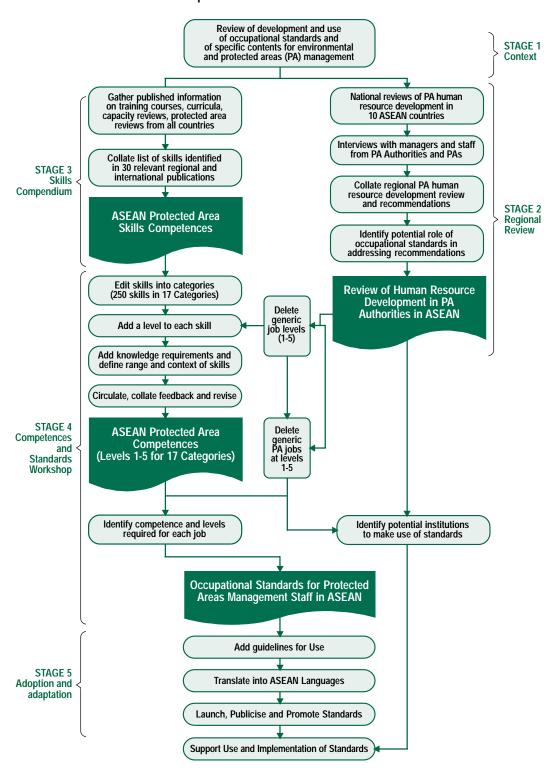
- A review of the completeness and structure of the skills compendium.
- Agreement of a set of generic occupational levels (I-V) for protected areas staff in the region and a suitable minimum level for each skill in the compendium.
- Grouping of skills and addition of knowledge requirements, resulting in a set of competences for up to 5 levels in 17 categories.
- Agreement of a set of generic occupational titles and levels.
- Selection of competence requirements and levels for each occupation resulting in a set of 24 generic occupational standards for the region.

A draft of the workshop outputs was circulated for comment to workshop participants and a final consultation draft circulated more widely in November 2002. The results of this consultation were incorporated into the final version of the standards presented in this book.

Stage 5: Standards adaptation and adoption

Activities foreseen in the 2003 work plan of ARCBC include translating the standards into regional languages, pilot testing them in ASEAN countries, and working to promote their use among employers, NGOs and training institutions.

Figure 1. Process for developing occupational standards for protected areas in ASEAN



2.3 Applications and Uses of the Standards

A key principle throughout the development process has been that the standards are not prescriptive. They are intended to provide a recommended level of competence, but should be adapted and used according to the specific need and context. The standards development process identified eight main ways in which the standards can support capacity development for protected areas in ASEAN Member Countries and elsewhere:

- Providing a clear description of best practice, based on real regional experience.
- Providing a common language of skills, enabling interagency communication and collaboration and improving transboundary and international cooperation.
- Defining functions, job descriptions, terms of reference and forming the basis for appraisals and performance assessments.
- Developing a more performance-based focus for training and development.
- Designing training needs assessments, training strategies and programmes and for developing, delivering and assessing in-service training.
- Revising tertiary education programmes and syllabi and designing new courses at universities and colleges.
- Encouraging institutional ownership of training, enabling Protected Area Authorities to specify more clearly to donors and partners what their training requirements and gaps are.
- Improving recognition of the complexity and importance of 21st century PA management, encouraging and demonstrating improved professionalism and helping to secure more resources.
- Providing the basis for potential future accreditation of training institutions, agencies, organisations and individuals which use and/or achieve the standards.

3 THE STANDARDS

3.1 Summary: Structure of the Standards

The standards, based on the outputs of the standard setting workshop and subsequent feedback and revisions consist of four main components.

3.1.1 Levels (Table 2)

These define five indicative staff levels, from director to labourer, based on job responsibilities and equivalent (but not required) educational attainment. These levels form the basis for defining the skills requirements for the protected area jobs. Increasingly, community members with little formal education are playing an important role in protected area management. The assessment of job levels should be based primarily on the type of work and level of responsibility and on experience and not on educational attainment alone.

3.1.2 Jobs or Occupations (Figure 2)

These are the 24 typical protected area jobs defined by the workshop and presented in an indicative organisational chart, based on the organisational charts for protected area authorities in ASEAN Countries. The chart is not a recommended definitive structure and indeed it is unlikely that any one protected area would have such a large or comprehensive staff, but all the jobs in the chart exist somewhere in ASEAN countries.

3.1.3 Competences (Summary in Table 3; details in Section 4).

These define the ideal requirements of competence for 250 skills in 17 categories of protected area work at up to 5 levels. For each category and level the competence consists of three parts

- **Skills:** The specific activities in which an individual worker should be able to demonstrate competence at work. Some competences at levels 2 and 3 are divided into 'General Skills' for management and supervision of work in the category and 'Specialist Skills' for specialised technical work in the category. Some of the specialist skills may not be relevant to or required for all workers (e.g. skills associated with marine protected areas work).
- Scope and Context: Competence in the same skill may be demonstrated in a range of
 ways, depending on the local conditions. For example the basic skills of animal
 surveying could be demonstrated through surveying tigers or monkeys. The 'range
 statements' included here provide guidance for the variety of situations and contexts in
 which the skills might be demonstrated and the more specific components of the skills.
- Knowledge: Competence is not just about skills. There is also a requirement for knowledge and understanding. The knowledge statements suggest what someone would need to know in order to be competent at the relevant level.

3.1.4 Standards (Table 4)

The standards define the competences that should ideally be expected for any job. The table shows the suggested standards for the 24 jobs defined, but additional standards can be readily created for jobs not specifically listed. If some of the jobs listed are in reality combined into one position, then the two sets of competences can also be combined. Wherever a requirement for a level is indicated the assumption is that the position holder will also have at least the general skills of the level below in the same category.

3.2 How to Use the Standards

There is no single way to use these standards. They are not blueprints, but a reflection of documented good practice in ASEAN; as such they should be regarded and used as a tool rather than a prescription, to be used and adapted according to need with the aim of improving effectiveness of conservation training and work. While the compilation and development process has made extensive efforts to ensure that they are complete and representative, users are encouraged to edit, adapt and add to them as they wish, to fit specific local needs and circumstances.

The following activities are suggested for interpreting and making best use of the standards:

3.2.1 For protected area management authorities and agencies

- Look at the generic organisational structure and levels in Figure 2 and the definitions of the levels in Table 2 and highlight the jobs or combinations of jobs that are relevant to your organisation or training programme. Remember that this is an ideal and comprehensive structure and you may wish to combine or split the jobs listed to meet your needs or modify the levels accordingly.
- Look at the table of recommended standards in Table 4 and note which are recommended for any particular job.
- Look up the specific competences at the levels indicated to identify the recommended skills and knowledge requirements.
- Decide which specialist skills (if included in the competences) are required and which aspects of the range and context are relevant.
- Use the competences to help you to:
 - Write job descriptions.
 - Review staff skills.
 - Appraise staff and review performance.
 - Identify training needs and plan training and development.
 - Write proposals for funding and for securing staff positions.
 - Write organisational components of protected area management plans.

3.2.2 For organisations and individuals planning and delivering training and development

- Look at the list of competences and levels and identify which are relevant to your training programme or needs.
- Look at the generic organisational structure and levels in Figure 2 and identify the likely target group for your training.
- Use the relevant competences, ranges and knowledge to help you to:
 - Plan course curricula.
 - Negotiate training course contents and outputs with employers and trainees.
 - Plan specific training activities.
 - Produce training manuals and materials.

- Assess learning by trainees.
- Write exam and test questions.
- Assess effectiveness of training programmes.
- Plan training of trainers.
- Design capacity development components of conservation projects.

3.2.3 For individuals

- Look at the list of competences and levels and identify which are relevant to your personal goals.
- Look at the generic organisational structure and levels in Figure 2 and identify the job, or group of jobs, that most closely fits yours.
- Use the competences, levels, ranges and knowledge requirements to help you to:
 - Plan and direct your own learning.
 - Improve your performance at work.
 - Update your CV or résumé.
 - Apply for jobs or promotions.
 - Negotiate training needs with your employer.
 - Train and support those whom you manage and supervise.

3.3 Next Steps

The ARCBC standard setting project has revealed significant capacity problems for protected areas authorities across the region, much greater than standards alone can solve. It has also revealed the widespread emergence of good practice for management and human resource development, particularly in the more prosperous countries, but encouragingly, to some extent everywhere. What is worrying is the problem of protected areas systems growing faster (both in physical area and management demands) than capacity to protect and manage them, and the apparent fragility of some of the successes for the past twenty-five years. The standards themselves have revealed the depth and breadth of skills, knowledge and understanding required for modern protected area management and the gap between reality and what would be ideal. They have the potential to make a significant difference.

The standards can seem intimidating and achieving them may seem a long way off. However this is not surprising: they define an ideal level of best practice that may take years to achieve. However it is important to remember that somewhere in SE Asia all of these standards have been achieved and that examples of good practices exist in all ASEAN member countries.

The draft version of these standards has already attracted considerable interest and has been used in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. This book is being translated into all major regional languages in order to make it accessible to as wide an audience as possible. A main focus of ARCBC's work in future will be to promote the adaptation and adoption of the standards in ASEAN Member Countries to meet national needs in the national context and to encourage international organisations to use the standards as the basis for their capacity and human resource development work in the region.

 Table 2 Generic occupational levels for protected areas staff.

Level and general responsibilities	Type of work	Management responsibility (direction, management, supervision, decision making allocation of resources)	Equivalent (but not required) educational level	Typical protected area job at this level
Level 5 Directorial Strategic and programmatic responsibilities.	 Outward looking, dealing with the organisation in its institutional, financial and policy environments. Strategic application of complex techniques and approaches across a wide, unpredictable range of contexts. 	 Strategic planning, direction, management, and evaluation of complex programmes and plans. Working with policy and decision makers. Extensive authority for decision-making and direction. Overall responsibility for budgets and resources. 	Masters or Bachelors Degree	Head of a complex/high profile park, park complex or national/provincial protected areas agency
Level 4 Managerial, Higher Technical Project, divisional management and/or high-level technical responsibilities.	 Integrating flows of activities into projects and programmes. Complex and technical work in a wide and unpredictable range of contexts. 	 Management of divisions, teams and work groups. Development and management of projects. Decision-making within plan frameworks. Developing and monitoring project or departmental budgets and resources. 	Bachelors Degree or College Diploma.	 Head of a protected area. Deputy head or section head of a large, complex and/or high profile protected area. Leader of technical section.
Level 3 Technical/Supervisory Supervisory/ mid-level technical responsibilities.	 Managing the flow of specific activities. Complex, often technical and nonroutine work, performed in a variety of contexts and requiring detailed technical skills. 	 Supervision and leadership of staff and work teams. Planning and supervision of tasks and assignments. Accountable for resources within clearly defined operational plans. 	College Diploma/ High School.	 Head of a protected area subunit or section. Head of nature reserve/ sanctuary. Senior/supervising member of sections or work teams.
Level 2 Skilled Worker Technical responsibilities with some team leadership.	Specific but not always predictable, work, sometimes requiring technical and analytical skills.	 Completing specific tasks and assignments. Decision making limited to ensuring completion of specified technical tasks. Monitoring and reporting task related resource use. 	High school or Intermediate School.	Park Ranger. Established and experienced worker/team leader. Experienced local community member.
Level 1 Labourer Non-technical responsi- bilities.	Predominantly routine, prescribed and predictable work.	No supervisory responsibilities. Limited decision making and accountability.	Intermediate / Elementary school.	Labourer, member of work team. Community helper.

Figure 2 Generic organisational structure for protected areas in SE Asia.

This chart is a compilation of the organisational charts from Protected Area Authorities in SE Asia. It is not a definitive recommended staffing structure, but all the jobs within it exist in at least one country in the region. Use of the standards should be based on the actual staffing structure of the relevant organisation.

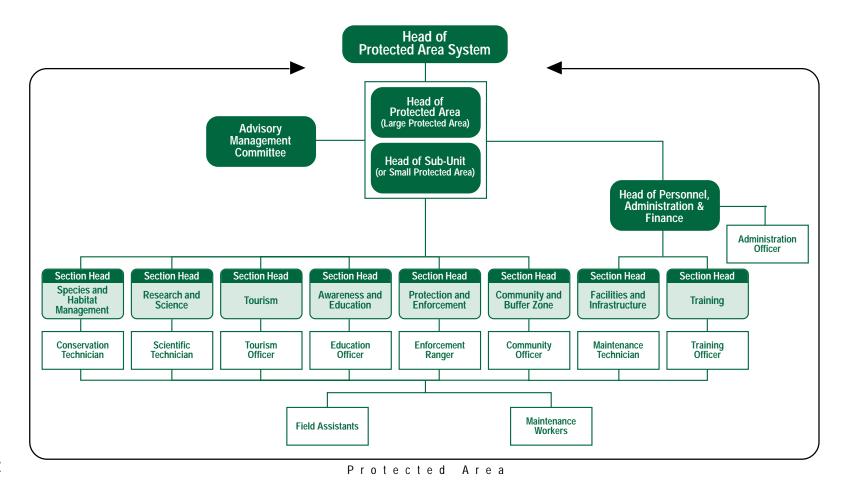


Table 3 Summary of competences, levels and skills for protected area management in ASEAN

			Levels appli	cable and nur	mber of skills		
Category	All levels	1	2	3	4	5	Total
General Work Skills							
General Personal and Work Skills	11						11
Financial and Physical Resources Management			3	7	3		13
Human Resources Management			1	5	6		12
Staff Development and Training			1	4	2		7
Project Development and Management				4	6	2	12
Communication			3	5	3	1	12
Technology and Information		1	2	5			8
Technical and Practical Skills							
Field Craft		3	10	3			16
Natural Resources Assessment		4	5	6	2		17
Conservation Management of Ecosystems, Habitats and Species		4	5	6	6		21
Socio-Economic and Cultural Assessment			1	4	3		8
Sustainable Development and Communities			4	8	5		17
Protected Areas Policy, Planning and Management				2	6	6	14
Site Management		3	7	7	3		20
Enforcement		6	7	8	4		25
Recreation and Tourism			5	7	8		20
Awareness Education and Public Relations		1	4	8	4		17
TOTAL SKILLS	11	22	58	89	61	9	250

Competence Standards for Protected Area Jobs in South East Asia

 Table 4 Suggested competence levels in 17 categories for 24 generic protected areas jobs in South East Asia.

Some competences are divided into 'General Skills' for management and supervision of work in that category and 'Specialised Skills' for technical work that may not be relevant to all protected areas. The need for general skills only is indicated with a 'G'. Indication of a skill requirement assumes competence at least in general skills at the level immediately below. Technical Competence Categories	Overall Level	General Personal and Work Skills	Financial and Physical Resources Management	Human Resources Management	Staff Development and Training	Project Development and Management	Communication	Technology amnd Information	Field Craft	Natural Reosurceas Assessment	Conservation Management of Ecosystems, Habitats and Species	Socio-Economic and Cultural Assessment	Sustainable Development and Communities	Protected Areas Policy, Planning and Management	Site Management	Enforcement	Recreation and Tourism	Awareness, Education & Public Relations
Protected Area Jobs		Recommended levels for each jobs																
MANAGEMENT AND SENIOR JOBS		ı				Recomi	nende	d levels	for ea	ich job	S							
Head of Protected Areas System	5	✓	4	4	-	5	5	2	-	1G	4	-	4	5	4	-	4	4
Head of Large or Complex Protected Area	4-5	✓	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	1G	4	-	4	4	4	4	4	4
Advisory / Management Committee	4-5	✓	4	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	4	-	4	1
Head of Small PA or PA Subunit	3-4	✓	3G	3	4	3	4	2	3	1G	3-4	-	3-4	3-4	3	3	3 -4	3-4
Head of Personnel, Admin and Finance	3-4	✓	3-4	3-4	3	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1
Head of Facilities and Infrastructure	3	✓	3G	3	3	3	3G	2-3	1	-	-	-	-	-	3-4	-	-	1
Head of Protection and Enforcement	3	✓	3G	3	3	3	3G	2	3	1G	-	3G	2	-	1	3	-	1
															00	_	2	
Section Head: Species and Habitat Management	3-4	✓	3G	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3G	2	-	3G	1	3	1
Section Head: Species and Habitat Management Section Head: Research and Science	3-4 3-4	✓ ✓	3G 3G	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3 -4	3G 3-4	2	-	3G 3G	1	-	1
·		,		_		_	_		_	· ·				-		1 1 1	3 - 3G	•
Section Head: Research and Science	3-4	√	3G	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3 -4	3-4	2	- - -	3G	1 1 1 1	-	1
Section Head: Research and Science Section Head: Community Development	3-4 3-4	✓ ✓	3G 3G	3	3	3	3	2	3	4 1G	3 -4	3-4 3-4	2 3-4	-	3G 3G	1 1 1 1	- 3G	1

Some competences are divided into 'General Skills' for management and supervision of work in that category and 'Specialised Skills' for technical work that may not be relevant to all protected areas. The need for general skills only is indicated with a 'G'. Indication of a skill requirement assumes competence at least in general skills at the level immediately below. Technical Competence Categories Protected Area Jobs	Overall Level	General Personal and Work Skills	Financial and Physical Resources Management	Human Resources Management	Staff Development and Training	Project Development and Management	Communication	Technology amnd Information	Field Craft	Natural Reosurceas Assessment	Conservation Management of Ecosystems, Habitats and Species	Socio-Economic and Cultural Assessment	Sustainable Development and Communities	Protected Areas Policy, Planning and Management	Site Management	Enforcement	Recreation and Tourism	Awareness, Education & Public Relations
	Recommended levels for each jobs																	
TECHNICAL, ADMIN AND FIELD JOBS									s for ea	ich job	S							
Administration Officer	2-3	✓	3	2 -3	2	3	2G	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation Technician/Wildlife Ranger	2	✓	2	2	2	-	2G	2-3	2-3	3	2-3	-	2	-	2	1G	-	1
Scientific Technician/ Ranger	2	✓	2	2	2	-	2G	2-3	2	3	2-3	2-3	2	-	1	1G	2G	1
Tourism Officer/Guide	2	✓	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	1G	-	2	2	-	-	1G	2	2
Education Officer	2	✓	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	1G	2G	2
Enforcement Ranger	2	✓	2	2	2	-	2	1	2-3	1G	-	2	2	-	1	2-3	-	1
Community Officer/Ranger	2	✓	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	1G	-	2-3	2-3G	-	1	1	2G	2
Maintenance Technician	2	✓	2	2	2	-	1	2	1	1G	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Training Officer	2-3	✓	2	2	3	-	2	2	1	1G	2	2	2	-	2	2	2G	2
Field Assistant	1	✓	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Maintenance Worker	1	✓	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1-2G	•	-	1

THE COMPETENCES

The following pages contain the details of the ASEAN Protected Area Competences in 17 Categories

General Personal and Work Skills GEN

Financial and Physical Resources Management FIN

Human Resources Management HRM

Staff Development and Training TRA

Communication COM

Technology and Information TEC

Project Development and Management PRO

Field Craft FLD

Natural Resources Assessment NAT

Conservation Management of Ecosystems, Habitats and Species CON

Socio-Economic and Cultural Assessment Soc

Sustainable Development and Communities **DEV**

Protected Areas Policy, Planning and Management PAM

Site Management

Enforcement **ENF**

SIT

Recreation and Tourism REC

Awareness Education and Public Relations AEP

PAGE 16LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

General Personal and Work Skills

These are universal skills for work, which apply to all staff whatever the level, and are often referred to as 'soft' skills. They fall into four main categories: attitude to and performance at work, essential communication, standards of behaviour and conduct, personal welfare. Basic first aid skills are also included as they are considered to be important for all protected area staff.

	GEN: General	Personal and Work Skills	
	UNIVERSAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
GEN1	Demonstrate a positive and confident personal attitude to work	Assignments, time management and timekeeping.	Policies, procedures and practices of the organisation.
GEN2	Maintain good relations with others and work as a team	Collaboration, teamwork, supporting and assisting colleagues, courteous and respectful behaviour with colleagues, co-workers, communities, volunteers, advisers.	 Structure and staff of the organisation. Standard first aid and CPR techniques. Literacy and numeracy.
GEN3	Communicate with colleagues simply and effectively	Written activity reports and use of simple forms. Oral reports.	Cultural and ethnic and gender awareness.
GEN4	Work in compliance with instructions, briefings, regulations and procedures	In line with financial, administrative and reporting procedures.	Sources of work place tension and stress.
GEN5	Follow good security, safety and environmental practice in the work place	In compliance with legal requirements, organisational regulations and codes of practice and good environmental and social awareness.	
GEN6	Maintain confidentiality of sensitive information	Records and files. Not discussing sensitive information.	
GEN7	Identify and report dishonest practices	Within and outside the organisation.	
GEN8	Demonstrate cultural and ethnic and gender sensitivity	With colleagues, collaborators and stakeholders.	

\geq	
2	
Ŧ	
Z	
ī	
_	

	GEN: General Personal and Work Skills							
	UNIVERSAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE					
GEN09	Maintain good standards of personal appearance	Dress and cleanliness.						
GEN10	Manage and reduce personal stress	Preventing personal issues adversely influencing work and vice versa.						
GEN11	Provide CPR and First Aid using accepted techniques	Skills in basic Red Cross, Red Crescent or equivalent basic first aid training.						
Notes								

Financial and Physical Resources Management

This category concerns the financial, infrastructure and equipment assets of the protected area. Level 2 covers basic record keeping for any staff entrusted with funds or equipment. General skills at Level 3 cover basic financial planning and management for those in charge of budgets, while the specialised skills concern payroll, bookkeeping, procurement and purchase processes and procedures and are more suited for those with specific financial administrative responsibility. Level 4 relates to oversight and analysis of financial information, financial and resource planning and contractual issues, skills likely to be required by senior management.

	Financial and Physical Resources Management Level 2						
	GENERAL SKILLS	KNOWLEDGE					
FIN2.1	Collate and present evidence of expenditure	Acquittals, claims, requests for payment, receipts.	Basic financial record keeping.				
FIN2.2	Keep accurate and orderly records	Filing and record keeping according to procedures.	Systems for record keeping and filing.				
FIN2.3	Manage stores of equipment and supplies	Inventory and stock control.	Stock and inventory systems.				
	•						

	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
FIN3.1	Prepare budgets and plan and monitor resource use	Goods, services, labour.	Policies and procedures on accounting,
FIN3.2	Apply high environmental standards to use of resources	Reducing consumption, reusing and/or recycling, minimizing waste, saving energy.	budgeting, procure- ment, supplies, equipment, auditing. Computer based accounting systems.
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	
FIN3.3	Keep books and accounts	Paper-based and/or computer-based.	Contractual procedures.
FIN3.4	Manage equipment, supplies and property	Assets, equipment, office, workshop, field stations, vehicles. Inventory, stock control, maintenance, insurance.	Inventory and maintenance systems.
FIN3.5	Oversee payments.	Payroll, welfare, per diem, bonuses. Invoices, claims, income, receipts.	
FIN3.6	Manage procurement of goods and services	According to procedures of organisation/donors.	
FIN3.7	Issue and supervise contracts and agreements	According to procedures and law.	
FIN3.8	Manage official documentation and reporting	Regular required financial and activity reports.	
Notes			

Financial and Physical Resources Management Level 4				
GENERAL SKILLS		SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
FIN4.1	Develop and monitor financial plans	Budget plans, business plans forecasts, cash flows.	 Laws and rules on contracts, tenders and agreements. Financial management and accounting. Negotiation skills. 	
FIN4.2	Negotiate formal contracts	Contracts, tenders and agreements for supplies of goods and services and/or for franchises and concessions.		
FIN4.3	Analyse management accounts and plan budget and resource control	Financial analysis and use of a range of measures to monitor and control expenditure and income.		
Notes				

PAGE 22 LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

Human Resources Management

This category concerns supervising and managing people. Level 2 addresses basic supervisory skills required for all leaders of small teams. Level 3 includes more specific aspects of managing personnel and would typically applicable to junior managers or section heads. Level 4 skills are those required by senior managers and include establishing policies and procedures, staffing structures, recruitment, development and welfare.

HRM: Human Resources Management Level 2				
GENERAL SKILLS		SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
HRM2.1	Lead and motivate work teams	Team building, supervision, on-the-job instruction and advice, providing feedback.	Team building skills. Technical knowledge of required tasks.	
Notes				

HRM: Human Resources Management Level 3			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
HRM3.1	Brief, supervise and motivate individuals and teams	Staff teams, contractors and volunteers who may be working without direct supervision.	Vision, mission, mandate, objectives, programmes and projects of the
HRM3.2	Monitor and evaluate staff performance and provide feedback	Informal monitoring and formal appraisals. Identification of potential for advancement and, needs for training and development.	 organisation. Organisational structure and staffing arrangements. Organisational HRD and personnel policies and procedures. Awareness of relevant training and staff development opportunities.
HRM3.3	Determine causes of poor performance and counsel staff on performance related issues	Interviews and assessments with individuals/work groups. Personal interviews and work and performance related advice and mentoring.	
HRM3.4	Initiate formal disciplinary and grievance procedures	According to institutional policies.	Communication techniques.
HRM3.5	Resolve workplace conflicts	Negotiation, mediation and arbitration.	Personnel interview techniques. Conflict resolution/ alternative dispute resolution techniques.
Notes			

HRM: Human Resources Management Level 4			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
HRM4.1	Identify staffing needs and structures and assign roles and responsibilities	Organisational structure, functional terms of reference and individual job descriptions.	 Vision, mission and mandate, objectives, programmes and projects of the organisation. Organisational structure and staffing
HRM4.2	Recruit and promote staff using fair and transparent processes	Defining ToRs, advertising, interviewing and recruiting.	
HRM4.3	Plan for and ensure the welfare of staff	Health, welfare and insurance with special attention paid to field workers and rangers.	arrangements. Organisational HRD and personnel policies and procedures.
HRM4.4	Design and implement incentive and reward schemes for staff	Pay rises, bonuses, incentives, top-ups.	Interview techniques (Recruitment, appraisal, exit, disciplinant, grieve
HRM4.5	Set staff performance standards	Use of occupational standards.	disciplinary, griev- ance).
HRM4.6	Implement formal grievance and disciplinary procedures	According to established procedures.	
Notes			

PAGE 26LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

Staff Development and Training

Some protected areas have special training sections, but all protected areas work includes staff development through formal and informal means. Level 2 deals with basic instruction of supervised staff and is relevant to most staff. Level 3 covers the specific skills of a trainer or training manager and could be applicable for internal and external training. Level 4 skills are relevant to all senior managers concerned with staff development.

TRA: Staff Development and Training Level 2					
	SKILLS SCOPE AND CONTEXT KNOWLEDGE				
TRA2.1	Instruct in and assess work skills	Basic instructions to work colleagues under supervision	Basic instructional techniques.		
Notes					

	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
TRA3.1	Prepare, deliver and assess vocational training	Lectures, demonstrations, exercises, practical learning activities, assessments. Production of manuals, work books and instructional aids.	Understanding of theory and practices of adult education and learning. Training design and delivery techniques. Writing and creative skills. Communication skills and presentation techniques. Techniques for facilitation
TRA3.2	Prepare and deliver formal lectures	At graduate and postgraduate levels and according to specialist areas of expertise. Production of manuals, work books and instructional aids.	
TRA3.3	Promote and enable workplace learning	Self study, skills sharing, distance learning etc.	
TRA3.4	Plan and facilitate training events	Courses and workshops. Use of a range of facilitation techniques that ensure and learning.	
Notes			

TEC

	TRA: Staff Development and Training Level 4			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
TRA4.1	Lead training and develop- ment needs analysis	Functional analysis, skills analysis, needs analysis, training and development policies and plans.	Principles and practice of structured training needs assessment and analysis.	
TRA4.2	Plan, design, supervise and evaluate in-service training programmes	Definition of objectives, outputs, schedules. Identifying trainees, trainers, providers, resource persons. Evaluation of training outputs and impacts.	 Good knowledge of training design and specification. Good understanding of range of local academic and vocational training and education provider. Principles and practice of capacity development. 	
Notes				

Communication

This category deals with skills for informal and formal communication of information at work. Universal and essential communication skills are included in General Personal and Work Skills. Level 2 includes more formal communication skills as well as language skills. International languages are increasingly important, particularly in areas of work that involve use of publications, international networking and working with international tourists. For sites where this is relevant at least some staff should be able to communicate in local languages. Recruiting native speakers is the best way to achieve this. At level 3 more structured and formal communication skills are included as well as analytical skills. Level 4 focuses on enabling communication as a means for improved decision-making and conflict resolution and Level 5 deals with the formalised types of communication required for international negotiations.

COM: Communication Level 2				
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
COM2.1	Make effective oral presentations	Basic instructional or and explanatory presentations.	Simple presentation techniques.	
COM2.2	Prepare written accounts of work activities	Activity reports and formal reports as required.	Instructional tech- niques.	
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	Report writing formats.	
COM2.3	Communicate in other languages and/or dialects	As and if required: Local languages and dialects Internationally used languages (e.g. English).	Negotiation techniques.English language.Local languages.	
Notes				

COM: Communication Level 3			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
COM3.1	Organize and chair formal meetings	Preparing agenda, chairing meeting, agreeing actions, approving minutes.	Meeting protocols. Presentation techniques (public
COM3.2	Give formal technical lectures and presentations	At workshops, seminars, conferences etc.	speaking and use of presentation aids).
COM3.3	Write technical reports/papers	Based on work activities.	Conversant with all
COM3.4	Analyse and communicate complex issues	Critical analysis of issues based on research, experience and literature. Inclusion of analysis, conclusions and justified recommendations in reports and presentations.	basic aspects of the PA and its management. • Technical report structures.
COM3.5	Represent the protected area at public events	Conferences, seminars, meetings, events, media interviews etc.	
Notes			

COM: Communication Level 4			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
COM4.1	Negotiate agreements and resolve disputes and conflicts	Conflict resolution approaches: negotiation mediation, arbitration and adjudication.	Conflict resolution techniques. Negotiation procedures and techniques.
COM4.2	Enabling staff feedback on and input to activities, decisions, and planning	Formal and informal consultation procedures.	dures and techniques.High level of technical knowledge.
COM4.3	Institute mechanisms for public consultations and communication over decisions, policies & plans	With stakeholders and collaborators.	 Contractual formats. Legislation and issues involved. Awareness of protocols of international conferences.
Notes			

	COM: Communication Level 5				
	GENERAL SKILLS SCOPE AND CONTEXT KNOWLEDGE				
COM5.1	Represent the country at formal negotiations and conferences	CBD, WCPA, CITES etc. within limits of authority	Relevant technical knowledge National positions on all major issues		
Notes					

PAGE 32 LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

Technology and Information

This competence covers mainly the use of information technology, electrical and electronic equipment. Emphasis is placed on computer use. A special section at Level 3 deals with library management.

TEC: Technology and Information Level 1				
GENERAL SKILLS SCOPE AND CONTEXT KNOWLEDGE				
TEC1.1	Operate basic office equipment	Phone, fax, photocopier.	Basic functions of equipment.	
Notes	Notes			

TEC: Technology and Information Level 2					
	GENERAL SKILLS SCOPE AND CONTEXT KNOWLEDGE				
TEC2.1	Operate and maintain computer for basic functions	MS Office, Internet and Email. Basic maintenance of hardware and software.	Basic computer functions and common software packages.		
TEC2.2	Operate audiovisual equipment	Cameras, recorders, video equipment, projectors, visual aids.	Manuals of equipment.		
Notes Visual aids.					

TEC: Technology and Information Level 3			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
TEC3.1	Create and administer web pages and sites	Use of relevant web design, maintenance languages and applications. SQL programming, use of on-line databases.	 Computer hardware and software operation and maintenance. Local Area Network operation and
TEC3.2	Maintain computers	Repair, replacement of components, fixing software and hardware problems. Backup and anti-virus procedures.	maintenance. • Development and maintenance of on-line databases and information systems.
TEC3.3	Operate and maintain computer for advanced functions	Local Area Network, use of specialised applications. (e.g. design imaging, desk top publishing, databases).	GIS use. Design knowledge.
TEC3.4	Operate GIS systems	Digitising maps and using relevant GIS programmes.	Library and Archive catalogue and management tech-
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	niques.
TEC3.5	Manage library, archives and other information resources	Book, documents, maps and images, records of PA activities.	
Notes			

Project Development and Management

This category covers the planning, management and supervision of structured programmes, projects and work plans, including those receiving external funding. The skills can be applied to specific tasks such as site management planning, but can be used for any activities that fall within a planned structure. Level 3 deals with basic operational planning and management of existing projects. Level 4 covers development, planning and management of larger and more complex projects according to international donor standards. Level 5 skills relate to strategic and policy planning.

	PRO: Development and Management Level 3			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
PRO3.1	Develop operational plans	Activities, work plans, timetables, logistics.	Requirements and formats for proposals	
PRO3.2	Manage team leaders, contractors and collabora- tors in the implementation of work plans	Agreeing work schedules, managing logistics, providing technical over- sight, monitoring progress.	to relevant donors. Relevant technical knowledge.	
PRO3.3	Record and monitor project results	Inputs, outputs, impacts.	Delegation, decision- making and other management tech-	
PRO3.4	Prepare plans for technical projects	Non-complex projects with measurable objectives.	niques. • Monitoring techniques.	
Notes				

PRO: Development and Management Level 4			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
PRO4.1	Prepare and negotiate proposals for resources and support	Bids for departmental or government resources. Proposals for donor projects.	 Use of problem analysis, alternatives analysis, ZOPP (or similar) approaches, development of logical frameworks. Positions and policies
PRO4.2	Develop structured plans and proposals	Use of 'logical framework' approaches and other formats as required.	
PRO4.3	Develop business plans, fund raising and revenue generating schemes	Income generation, fee systems, charges for goods and services, concessions etc.	of other relevant agencies/organiza-tions.
PRO4.4	Develop collaborative partnerships, plans and programmes with other agencies	National and international agencies and NGOs.	 Range of donors and their priorities and requirements. Design and use of
PRO4.5	Direct managers and team leaders in the implementation of work programmes	Overall oversight of project activities.	adaptive management techniques. • Wide range of PA
PRO4.6	Lead formal project reviews and evaluations	Performance, impact and inputs and outputs. Compliance with project plans.	funding options. • Wide range of management techniques.
Notes			

	PRO: Development and Management Level 5					
	GENERAL SKILLS SCOPE AND CONTEXT KNOWLEDGE					
PRO5.1	Lead the development of strategic and policy plans and reviews	Policies and strategies relating to conservation and protected area management.	Strategic planning. Understanding of			
PRO5.2	Lead development and implementation of national and international level programmes and plans	Contributions to regional or global projects and plans for protected areas, CITES, etc.	relevant national and international initiatives.			
Notes						

ш

Field Craft

Field craft covers the practical skills required for working safely and effectively in remote or challenging areas away from normal amenities. Field craft skills are important for anyone working in such situations from researchers to rangers. Level 1 skills concern primary safety and good practice. Level 2 covers navigation and moving across and camping in the field. In some protected areas this may involve the use of special equipment and techniques and these are included under 'Specialised Skills'. A special section is also included on watercraft. Level 3 covers the organisation and logistics of field expeditions, field communications and emergency response and search and rescue techniques.

	FLD: Field Craft Level 1			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
FLD1.1	Follow good environmental practice in the field	Not smoking, avoiding alcohol, safe management of camp fires, quiet behaviour, avoiding environmental damage, not hunting, appropriate disposal of human waste and garbage.	 The likely impacts and effects of poor environmental practice in the field. Specific details of locally applicable hazards, illnesses and diseases. 	
FLD1.2	Identify, prevent and/or provide primary treatment in the field for illness, diseases and bites	e.g. Sickness, diarrhea, fatigue, heat exhaustion, exposure, early symptoms of serious diseases (e.g. malaria, dengue), snake and other animal bites, effects of decompression in divers.	 Basic first aid. Maintenance of personal fitness and hygiene. Awareness of the 	
FLD1.3	Undertake field work safely and effectively	Fitness and endurance, ability to swim (where relevant) Showing consideration of safety and welfare of self and others in the field.	hazards associated with field work. • Procedures to follow and contact details for emergencies. • Basic safety procedures for diving (for marine protected areas).	
Notes				

	FLD: F	Field Craft Level 2	
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
FLD2.1	Care for, check and maintain basic field and camping equipment	Tents, shelters, cooking and kitchen equipment, lamps, sleeping bags, mats and hammocks, camp tools.	 Principles of navigation and orientation, map creation and reading (scale, orientation, keys). How GPS works and the accuracy and limitations of GPS. Specifications, uses, limits and hazards of relevant equipment. Knowledge of specific characteristics and hazards of the local terrain. Functioning of the PA radio system and of radio protocols. Knowledge of climbing, mountaineering and caving techniques. Knowledge associated with a recognised sub aqua certificate.
FLD2.2	Organise camp sites	Selecting suitable site, organising safe and appropriate fire, water, and waste disposal and latrine facilities. Ensuring sites are left clean and safe.	
FLD2.3	Use compass and chart or map for navigation and orientation	Use and interpretation of topographic maps, using map references, identifying and locating compass bearings, identifying locations by use of features on map and by triangulation.	
FLD2.4	Use and care for basic field equipment	Binoculars, measuring equipment, compass, altimeter.	
FLD2.5	Use GPS for georeferencing locations and for navigation and orientation	Care and maintenance of GPS, setting up GPS for use, georeferencing a location and identifying it on a map, use of locally appropriate coordinate systems, entering basic way points.	
FLD2.6	Draw sketch maps from field data	Producing simple maps for communicating information about features and locations.	
FLD2.7	Move safely across the terrain	Travelling across difficult or hazardous terrain including cutting paths, ascending and descending steep slopes, crossing rivers, moving across difficult substrates (e.g. snow, ice, wetlands, scree), use of ropes, safety lines and other devices	

FLD: Field Craft Level 2			
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
FLD2.8	Use and maintain radio handset for field communication	Care of equipment, maintaining batteries, use of basic protocols for commu- nicating with base station and handset to hand set.	
FLD2.9	Use specialised equipment for mountain and/or cave sites	Specific climbing and mountaineering techniques: use of ropes, harnesses, belays, use of crampons and ice axes and other equipment	
FLD2.10	Watercraft.	Water based safety and navigation. Swimming, snorkelling and diving. Use of SCUBA equipment for diving to internationally recognised standards. Boat handling.	
Notes			

	GENERAL SKILLS	ield Craft Level 3 SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
FLD3.1	Plan and organise logistics for field trips, surveys and patrols	Ensuring that transport, food, camping, field equipment and safety arrangements are suitable for the number of participants and the duration and purpose of the field trip.	 Range of equipment available and its uses. First hand knowledge of the terrain and topography of the protected area and familiarity with available maps. Locally accepted radio protocols. Range of options for securing assistance in search and rescue operations, including contacts with emergency services. Standard procedures for emergencies.
FLD3.2	Organise and lead search and rescue operations in the field	Coordination with emergency services, organising search parties and patterns, organising communications, collating reports, organising evacuation of casualties. Special techniques may be required for aquatic search and rescue.	
FLD3.3	Operate and use base station radio and communication equipment	Care and operation of equipment, use of locally accepted radio protocols, logging calls and communications, responding to SOS calls.	

Natural Resources Assessment

This category deals with skills related to surveying, evaluating assessing and monitoring the natural resources (biological and physical) of a protected area. The standards are designed to recognise the important role that semi-skilled workers (level 1) with good local knowledge can play in surveys. Level 2 skills focus on supervised gathering of field data using established methodologies. Because of the very wide range of potential survey requirements and techniques the skill the skills at level 3 include very wide scope and context descriptions and several specialised skills areas. No one person is likely to possess all of these skills for all ranges. However a protected area biologist or field scientist at level 3 would be expected to competent in at least some aspects of these specialist skills. Level 4 skills concern the scientific design of survey and monitoring schemes and advanced aspects of conservation biology and valuation.

	NAT: Natural Resources Assessment Level 1			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
NAT1.1	Recognise common and typical vegetation and habitat types, plants and animal species	According to local conditions. Including common important, useful and invasive species.	Purpose and objectives of surveys. Local language and culture.	
NAT1.2	Accurately record and report wildlife observations	Verbal reports, use of basic forms.	Local terrain.	
NAT1.3	Assist in census, monitoring and other field survey work	As directed by survey leaders.	Local flora and fauna including key and protected species.	
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	Field craft (see skills	
NAT1.4	Recognise tracks and signs of key animals	Common, important, useful and invasive species.	under FLD). • Use of basic equipment.	
Notes				

NAT: Natural Resources Assessment Level 2			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
NAT2.1	Conduct supervised surveys of wildlife, habitats, natural resources and physical landscape features.	Applying tasks and techniques learned during training. E.g. walking transects, counting nests, measuring footprints. Locating, identifying, mapping and measuring common habitats and features (e.g. watercourses, caves, hills). Use of local knowledge and skills in conducting surveys	 Local fauna flora and natural history. Local terrain and topography. Local language and culture. Field craft (see FLD). Preparation of field specimens.
NAT2.2	Collect, prepare and care for field specimens of flora and fauna.	Trapping, collection and field preservation and storage of plant and found animal specimens and remains.	Purpose and objectives of survey and monitoring.
NAT2.3	Record and report survey and monitoring data.	Use of standard forms and reporting systems for recording survey information.	Familiarity with field equipment.Basic survey, census and inventory methods
NAT2.4	Use identification aids to identify plants and animals.	Field guides, simple keys or specimens.	and fundamentals of the scientific approach.
NAT2.5	Use and care for scientific instruments.	Cameras, data readers, altimeters, traps, capture equipment, etc.	Techniques for humane capture of animals.
Notes			

	NAT: Natural Res	ources Assessment Leve	el 3
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
NAT3.1	Organize and lead biophysical survey and monitoring activities	Identifying objectives, specifying and applying methods, supervising surveys: Field based biological surveys, physical and landscape surveys, natural resource use surveys. Secondary data collection from libraries, agency offices, databases, internet. Interviews with community members, hunters and others.	 Statistical analysis and data presentation. Manuals and instructions for technical equipment. Remote sensing and interpretation. Principles of survey design and sampling methods. Techniques to gather
NAT3.2	Operate specialised survey equipment	Photo trapping, radio tracking/telemetry equipment fixed point photography, measuring equipment etc.	information from communities (e.g. participatory mapping, Participatory 3D Modelling) Relevant survey techniques. Relevant technical
NAT3.3	Analyse, interpret and present survey and monitoring data	Statistical analysis, interpretation and presentation.	
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	knowledge.
NAT3.4	Lead specialised taxonomic, habitat and ecosystem surveys (according to individual expertise and experience)	Habitats relevant to the PA. Faunal groups based on need. Higher/lower plants, fungi vegetation/plant communities. Hydrology, soils, geology and other physical features.	
NAT3.5	Curate collections	Herbaria and zoological collections.	
NAT3.6	Interpret air photographs and remote sensing information	Photographs and common satellite image formats.	
Notes			

	GENERAL SKILLS	ources Assessment Leve SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
NAT4.1	Design biophysical research, survey, research and monitoring methods and programmes	Based on protected area management priorities. Identification of methods to meet particular needs and objectives. Identification of indicators, methods of monitoring and schedules for monitoring. Design of autecological studies, behavioural studies, population and community studies.	 Research approaches and techniques. Advanced conservation biology. Valuation techniques. Data analysis techniques. Specialist technical knowledge.
NAT4.2	Determine the value of ecological/environmental services	Use of different forms of valuation. e.g Total Economic Valuation, Market Based Approaches, Preference Approaches, Benefits Transfer.	, J
Notes			

Conservation Management of Ecosystems, Habitats and Species

This category covers the practical and technical aspects of conservation management for plants, animals, ecosystems, habitats and landscapes. Given the range of species and habitats in the region the scope and context statements are broad and the knowledge requirements extensive. Each level also includes specialised skills concerning management of animal species (wildlife management), which are important in some protected areas.

Level 1 covers basic practical skills and if required the specialist skills and knowledge required for basic care of captive animals. Level 2 covers field supervision of habitat management and nursery work and includes specialist animal capture, control and management skills that may not be required for most PAs. Level 3 covers planning and leadership of specific management activities and includes more advanced wildlife management skills. Level 4 skills cover the scientific basis for planning, conducting and evaluating conservation management

CON: Conservation Management Level 1			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
CON1.1	Control/remove vegetation	Cutting, pulling, clearing and suitable disposal of material (including invasive plants).	 Recognition of species for planting and understanding of the benefits of tree planting. Recognition of target
CON1.2	Propagate, plant and care for trees and shrubs	Ground preparation, basic propagation, planting, protection, watering.	
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	species for removal.
CON1.3	Check and replenish feeding stations for wild animals	Feeding stations, drinking places, salt licks.	 Care and feeding requirements of relevant species. Common diseases, problems for relevant species. Carcass disposal techniques.
CON1.4	Care for captured / captive animals	Supervised feeding, recognition of health and welfare problems, maintaining cleanliness and hygiene etc. Safe disposal of animal carcases.	
Notes			

CON: Conservation Management Level 2			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
CON2.1	Supervise practical habitat creation, restoration, management or manipulation work	Propagating, planting, cutting, clearing, managed burning in line with plans and guidelines.	 Basic species and ecosystem ecology. Plant propagation and nursery techniques.
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	Field recognition and
CON2.2	Control invasive animals (excluding shooting)	Safe supervised use of traps, baits, poisons.	understanding of needs and behaviour of relevant
CON2.3	Assist in the capture/ immobilisation, handling and transportation of animals	Stalking and safe approach, setting and safe and humane use of traps, safe and humane restraining, Supervised loading of darts and use of tranquilliser gun, blowpipe and pole.	 species. Safe use, handling and storage of baits and poisons and procedures for dealing with accidents. Animal capture, transportation, housing and care procedures/regulations Recognition of diseases and signs of and animal welfare problems.
CON2.4	Maintain and operate containment equipment and infrastructure	Cages and enclosures (permanent and mobile), netting, gating systems, permanent and temporary electric fencing.	
CON2.5	Cull animals using firearms	Shooting animals following prescribed quotas and specifications. Relevant for invasive species and populations that require limiting.	 Safe use, storage, handling and application of tranquillisers and procedures for dealing with accidents. Safe use and care of firearms.
Notes			

CON: Conservation Management Level 3					
GENERAL SKILLS	GENERAL SKILLS SCOPE AND CONTEXT KNOWLEDGE				
CON3.1 Specify management requirements for and direct the management of habitats and ecosystems	Forest, mountain, grassland, dryland, freshwater, caves, reefs, mangroves etc as required. Habitat management, manipulation, creation, restoration and recovery	 Knowledge of relevant habitats Purpose, impact and uses of relevant habitat management, recovery and restora- tion techniques. 			

	CON: Conserva	ation Management Level :	3
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
CON3.2	Specify, and evaluate sustainable quotas for natural resource use	Hunting, gathering, harvesting of relevant species at sustainable levels. Methods for regulation and monitoring.	Ecology, food and habitat requirements of key species Impacts and control methods for invasive
CON3.3	Specify special measures for assisting protection, survival or recovery of key species	e.g. Salt licks, wallows, water supply, nest boxes.	species • Animal keeping and husbandry including
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	basic veterinary
CON3.4	Plan evaluate and supervise management of invasive and problem animals and human wildlife conflict	Measure for mitigating impact of crop raiding animals, animal pests, artificially high populations, dangerous animals, alien invasive animals Shooting, trapping, poison baiting as required for relevant pest/invasive species.	 Procedures. Techniques for capture of relevant species including calculation of doses for tranquillising. Laws, regulations and conventions relating to capture, transport, keeping, export etc.
CON3.5	Plan and supervise animal capture, transport, care and management	Darting, trapping, provision of adequate cages and enclosures, welfare during transport of relevant species. Feeding, housing and welfare of relevant species, initial treatment for diseases and disorders. Working with vets and specialists	 Local natural resources collection practices and uses (living and non-living resources). Techniques for natural resource assessment and monitoring (see Competence for RES). Maximum sustainable
CON3.6	Plan, specify, and evaluate sustainable quotas for sport hunting/fishing	Species surveys, review of hunting/fishing records, determination of quotas based on scientific principles.	yields and the use of quotas and other catch limits. Causes, impacts and potential solutions to human wildlife conflict. Laws and regulations concerning quarry species, protected species.
Notes			

CON: Conservation Management Level 4			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
CON4.1	Plan, manage and evaluate species and habitat conservation and recovery projects	Viability assessments, recovery plans, management plans for relevant species and habitats.	 Ecology and conserva- tion biology of relevant species, ecosystems and habitats.
CON4.2	Design indicator based biophysical monitoring programmes	Identification of indicators, methods of monitoring and schedules for monitoring.	Ecology of species for reintroduction and reintroduction methods and protocols (IUCN Guidelines). Laws, regulations and conventions relating to capture, transport, keeping, export etc. Ecology of species to be controlled/culled/eradicate and
CON4.3	Plan, manage and evaluate species reestablishment or reintroductions	Reintroduction proposals and plans following IUCN guidelines, pre release, release, monitoring.	
CON4.4	Plan, manage and evaluate animal translocation, eradication and control projects	Culling of large populations, invasive or pest species control.	
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	eradication/control
CON4.5	Plan, manage and evaluate ex-situ animal conservation and breeding projects	Welfare and care of captive animals, studbook keeping, planned breeding programmes.	techniques and protocols. Care, maintenance and genetic manage-
CON4.6	Plan, manage and evaluate ex-situ plant conservation projects	Plant breeding, maintenance of collections, specialised horticultural techniques.	ment of captive populations of animals. • Maintenance and genetic management of plant collections and storage of seeds/ germplasm.
Notes			

Socio-Economic and Cultural Assessment

This category concerns skills related to gathering information about the societies, cultures, livelihoods and economics of communities that interact with the protected area. Level 2 covers basic informal and formal information gathering. Level 3 deals with more complex and participatory survey and assessment approaches and techniques. Level 4 skills concern the specification and design of research, survey and monitoring methods and techniques for evaluating results.

	SOC: Socio-Economic and Cultural Assessment Level 2				
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE		
SOC2.1	Conduct supervised community based socio economic, cultural and resource use and surveys in the field using basic techniques.	Questionnaires, household interviews, observation-based surveys, Rapid Rural Assessments. Field based assessments of locations, methods, patterns and quantities of locally derived natural resources used by communities.	 Basic interview, record gathering and data recording. Cultural and gender awareness. 		
Notes					

	SOC: Socio-Economic	and Cultural Assessmen	t Level 3
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
SOC3.1	Conduct stakeholder analysis	Use of formal stakeholder analysis frameworks.	Local communities, leaders, customs, and traditional knowledge
SOC3.2	Plan and supervise and facilitate socio economic and livelihood information gathering activities.	Information: Demography, livelihoods and incomes, education, welfare. Wildlife records, hunting and gathering yields, ethnobotanical data. Techniques: Secondary data collection, questionnaires, household interviews, observation-based surveys, Rapid Rural Assessments. Participatory techniques such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), community mapping and modelling	 traditional knowledge. Local community livelihoods. Stake holder analysis techniques. Research techniques and methodologies. Participatory techniques (PRA, RRA). Techniques to gather information from communities (e.g.
SOC3.3	Analyse and present survey data.	Statistical analysis, interpretation and presentation.	participatory mapping, 3D modelling) • Communication and public relations
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	techniques.
SOC3.4	Lead ethnographic and cultural heritage assessments and monitoring programmes.	Ethnography, archaeology, architecture, traditional practices.	 Relevant technical knowledge Awareness of and sensitivity to ethnic, cultural and gender issues. Statistical and presentation techniques.
Notes			

		and Cultural Assessmer	
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
SOC4.1	Develop socio economic and cultural research and monitoring programmes	Based on protected area management and community priorities.	Research approaches and techniques.Advanced knowledge
SOC4.2	Develop socio economic and cultural survey methodologies	Identification of methodologies to meet particular objectives.	of social & rural development.
SOC4.3	Carry out economic analyses	Calculation of incomes, expenditures, costs and values.	 Economics. Data analysis techniques. Specialist technical knowledge.
Notes			

PAGE 52LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

Sustainable Development and Communities

This category contains skills for working with and supporting local communities whose lives and livelihoods interact with the protected area. The category does not cover general rural development skills, but focuses on activities that would normally take place within the context of the management plan and conservation objectives of a protected area, often in the buffer or sustainable development zones. Level 2 concerns practical and grass roots community work and could apply to any staff whose work includes working with communities. Level 3 covers community empowerment and participation and the organisation of community work. Specialised skills include a broad spectrum of technical advisory skills. No one worker is likely to have all of these, but a community officer in a protected area would be expected to have at least some of these technical competences. Level 4 concerns the overall management and resourcing of community projects and resolution of conflicts, disputes and land tenure issues.

DEV: Sustainable Development and Communities Level 2			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
DEV2.1	Liase with community groups	Regular meeting s with community leaders and regular schedule of visits to all communities.	Local communities, leaders, customs, and traditional knowledge. Problems and issues
DEV2.2	Arrange local meetings, events and presentations	Logistics and invitations for PA/Community meetings and events.	affecting communities. • Communication techniques.
DEV2.3	Provide information, guidance and assistance for community-based conservation and sustainable use	Practical project such as tree planting, nursery establishment, boundary marking, repairs to community infrastructure.	 Training and extension techniques. Purpose and functions of park programmes.
DEV2.4	Monitor compliance with agreements in the field	Management agreements, community conservation contracts etc.	 Practical site management. Relevant community-park agreements. PA regulations for protection and enforcement.
Notes			

DEV: Sustainable Development and Communities Level 3			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
DEV3.1	Enable community inputs to planning, decision-making and management.	Establishing community representation on working groups and committees, use of participatory techniques to ensure effective contributions, providing feedback and information to communities.	 Local communities, livelihoods, leaders, customs, beliefs and traditional knowledge. Problems and issues affecting communities. Details of Protected
DEV3.2	Negotiate community conservation and management agreements.	Management and resource use rights, boundaries and use zones, limits and quotas, revenue generation and benefit sharing and other approaches.	 Details of Protected area community policies and programmes. Sources of external finance and advice Training and extension
DEV3.3	Plan, coordinate and facilitate community capacity development activities.	Training events, study tours, exchanges.	Communication techniques.
DEV3.4	Promote development of local networks and organizations.	Establishment of local NGOs, people's organizations, cooperative and other groups.	Participatory techniques.Local natural resources collection practices and
DEV3.5	Provide advice on sustainable community based natural resource use and management.	Collection, harvesting, hunting.	Techniques for natural resource assessment and monitoring. Techniques to gather information from communities (e.g. participatory mapping,
DEV3.6	Provide advice/guidance on community funding.	Small grants, loans, revenue sharing, revolving funds, applying for external grants and support.	
DEV3.7	Work with religious/cultural leaders to promote conservation and sustainable use.	Leaders, religious institutions and schools. Providing information, attending events, stimulating discussion and participation.	Participatory 3D Modelling) • Specialist technical knowledge as required on cultural and heritage management and conservation, enterprise development, likely income generating activities, health and welfare issues.

	DEV: Sustainable Development and Communities Level 3		
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
DEV3.8	Provide specialised advice/ guidance to communities (according to individual expertise and experience).	Cultural and heritage conservation: Maintenance of traditions, protection of important artefacts, structures, sites and locations. Economic development: Enterprise development, sustainable agriculture, horticulture and forestry, tourism, handicrafts, wildlife ranching, manufacturing. Community welfare: Health, sanitation, safety, security, access to welfare services.	 Financial management and budgeting. PA regulations for protection and enforcement.
Notes			

	DEV: Sustainable Deve	lopment and Communitie	s Level 4
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
DEV4.1	Design and negotiate community components of integrated conservation and development projects	ICDP approaches. Programme and project planning.	Legislation concerning, land tenure, customary rights. Conflict resolution,
DEV4.2	Develop agreements, for resource access and use	Formal and informal agreements, permit and licensing schemes.	mediation and negotiation techniques. • Policies and laws
DEV4.3	Resolve land claims and formalise land allocations	Reviewing land tenure records and claims. Negotiating and legally processing agreed claims.	affecting local communities. • Local leaders, customs, and
DEV4.4	Resolve conflicts concerning protected areas, communities and other stakeholders	Protected area-community conflicts; community – community conflicts; other conflicts. Use of negotiation, mediation and resolution techniques.	customs, and traditional knowledge.Integrated Conservation and Development Project approaches and techniques.
DEV4.5	Identify and mobilise external sources of assistance, support and finance for local communities	Government, NGO and donor advice, technical assistance extension and funding.	 Conservation priorities, programmes and activities of the PA. Local livelihood and land use requirements. Sources of support and finance. Communication techniques.
Notes			

Protected Areas Policy, Planning and Management

This category covers the higher-level specific skills required for modern protected area management. Level 3 deals mainly with implementation of management plans. Level 4 covers management planning and related legal and administrative knowledge and skills for planning, management and monitoring. Level 5 skills address policy issues and skills and knowledge associate with managing protected area networks.

	PAM: Protected Areas Policy, Planning and Management Level 3			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
PAM3.1	Understand and interpret relevant legislation	Laws, Enactments, Ordinances, Decrees, Regulations etc.	Adaptive management approaches.	
PAM3.2	Implement, monitor, review and update PA management plan objectives and actions.	Based on existing management plans.	Relevant legislation and legal procedures. Details of the PA and its management plan.	
Notes				

CON

PAM: Protected Areas Policy, Planning and Management Level 4				
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
PAM4.1	Coordinate design of protected area zoning systems to meet conservation and other objectives	Zones for: total protection, special use, non-intervention, sustainable use, recreation, sustainable development and others.	objectives, cultures, current and future threats, problems, and opportunities. Role and responsibility of authorities, agencies and other relevant organisations. Relevant national laws. Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Methods for assessing management effectiveness. Options for protected area management based on best practice examples and publications.	
PAM4.2	Lead the development of a protected area conservation management plan.	 Identify values, threats and priorities. Define goals and evaluate options. Define objectives and prescribe actions. Identify resource requirements. 		
PAM4.3	Negotiate local agreements to support management of the protected area	Local landowners, users, occupiers, managers, local communities, local authorities.		
PAM4.4	Lead development of contingency plans for potential disasters	Natural disasters (fire, flood earthquake) and man made disasters such as armed conflict, humanitarian crises.		
PAM4.5	Contribute information and recommendations to plans, policies and assessments	Environmental impact assessments, regional land use plans, development plans etc. Likely impact of proposed developments on the PA, recommended mitigation measures.		
PAM4.6	Monitor management effectiveness of the protected area	Use of IUCN/WWF Management Effectiveness evaluation schemes.		
Notes				

GEN

PAM: Protected Areas Policy, Planning and Management Level 5				
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
PAM5.1	Lead national and interna- tional policy development for biodiversity conservation and protected area management	National laws and policies, relevant conventions such as CBD, CITES, RAMSAR.	 National and international policies, conventions and laws concerning biodiversity conservation and protected area management. Protected areas system and network planning. National laws and procedure relating to boundary gazettement and modifications. Participatory processes for boundary delineation. 	
PAM5.2	Lead the design of protected areas networks, systems and strategies	National and regional system plans.		
PAM5.3	Plan and negotiate trans boundary protected area and conservation initiatives	With equivalent authorities and park management in neighbouring countries.		
PAM5.4	Develop and implement alternative protected area management systems	Community management, NGO and business partnerships etc.		
PAM5.5	Manage the process of protected area boundary formalisation, rationalisation, gazettement	Boundaries, zones, boundary adjustments and extensions.		
PAM5.6	Contribute to the development and updating of legislation related to the protected area.	Protected areas, wildlife and land use law.		
Notes				

PAGE 60LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

Site Management

Site management entails the practical management of the infrastructure and landscaper of the protected area. Level 1 covers routine site maintenance tasks, Level 2 skills mainly concern construction, repair and maintenance work. Driving motor vehicles and motorboats are considered specialised level 2 skills. Level 3 focuses on design and supervision of practical management projects, while Level 4 covers design and management of larger, more extensive and complex projects.

SIT: Site Management Level 1			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
SIT1.1	Fight fires	In buildings and in the field.	Operation of fire
SIT1.2	Safely use and care for tools and equipment	Hand tools. Powered tools (electric and petrol driven) such as mowers, brush cutters and drills.	 fighting equipment. Relevant health and safety regulations and precautions. Operational proce-
SIT1.3	Maintain site tidiness and cleanliness	Cleaning, sweeping, grass cutting, storing equipment, garbage collection/disposal.	dures for equipment (refer to operators manuals).
Notes			

	SIT: Site Management Level 2			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
SIT2.1	Inspect and report on condition of site infrastructure	Trails, boardwalks, bridges, signs, electrical, plumbing and waste water systems.	 Interpretation of plans and specifications. Characteristics of 	
SIT2.2	Construct and repair structures, paths and trails	Structures: Basic carpentry and masonry for fences, barriers, foot bridges, signs and simple structures. Paths and trails: Sealed/ unsealed surfaces, steps, cut-offs, drainage.	construction materials. Standards that infrastructure and utilities should meet (for inspections). Operational proce-	
SIT2.3	Maintain and operate waste disposal systems	Basic repairs to and maintenance of toilets, drains, waste water systems, septic tanks.	dures for equipment (refer to operators manuals). • Administration	
SIT2.4	Maintain and repair utility supply (electrical and water)	Changing fuses, plugs, sockets etc. Checking batteries. Basic repairs to/maintenance of taps, plumbing, storage tanks, wells, pumped water systems, filters etc.	 Administration procedures involved. Safety precautions/ regulations Use of repair manuals, spares catalogues. Terminology of parts 	
SIT2.5	Maintain motor vehicles and engines	Basic operations only (oil, fuel, filters, tyres, etc). Not major maintenance.	and features.	
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT		
SIT2.6	Drive motor vehicles	Cars, tractors, motorcycles.		
SIT2.7	Safely operate and maintain small boats	Outboard and inboard motors.		
Notes				

SIT: Site Management Level 3			
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
SIT3.1	Draw up plans and specifications for small works and basic site infrastructure for staff and contractors	Paths, trails, rest areas, picnic sites, garbage disposal and associated structures. Drawings, materials, estimates of quantities, estimates of labour and time requirements.	 Basic scale drawing. Range of uses of materials. Range of designs and structures for use in different situations.
SIT3.2	Supervise work by contractors and external maintenance workers	Checking quality and standards against specifications and contracts. Reporting to management and contractors.	Technical drawing and mapping. Estimating and calculating quantities
SIT3.3	Inspect and specify mainte- nance and repair require- ments and schedules	For installations and infrastructure.	and prices. Relevant building regulations.
SIT3.4	Locate, mark and inspect boundaries in the field	Identifying boundaries from maps using compass and/or GPS. Use of suitable and accepted boundary marking procedures.	Environmental and landscape impact of structures in the landscape.
SIT3.5	Identify and assess fire risks and hazards and plan fire prevention and control	For wildfires and fires in buildings.	
SIT3.6	Plan, supervise and evaluate management of physical landscape	Drainage management, erosion control on water-courses, trails and slopes. Engineered solutions (barriers, walls, drainage, terracing) and 'natural' methods (establishment of vegetation, modifying land use techniques).	
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	
SIT3.7	Produce technical drawings and maps	Designs and drawings for structures, scale maps.	
Notes			

SIT: Site Management Level 4			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
SIT4.1	Contribute to specification and design of major infrastructure projects	Utilities, landscaping, architect designed and/or engineered structures and installations such as roads, bridges, airstrips, jetties and associated installations, human waste disposal systems.	 Range of design options for infrastructure. Expected levels and types of use of infrastructure. Regulations and
SIT4.2	Plan and produce specifications for appropriate on-site accommodation	Campsites and lodges.	requirements for visitor accommodation.
SIT4.3	Plan and produce specifications for parking and traffic flow facilities	Local roads, pull offs, vehicle parks, bicycle trails.	 Know policies on accommodations and other visitor facilities. Understand visitor expectations (e.g. recreational opportunity spectrum).

Notes

Enforcement

These are the skills most often associated with rangers. Level 1 includes general skills for all staff the field concerning recognition of illegal activities. As any member of staff may be called to testify in court this is included at this level as well as for personal safety. Level 1 specialised skills are for supervised patrol rangers. Level 2 covers more proactive enforcement activities leading to the arrest and detention of suspects and the collection of evidence. Level 2 includes use of firearms as a specialism, depending on national and PA level policy on firearms use. Level 3 skills focus on leadership and on processing cases against violators and on the relationships with police, judiciary and communities that are essential for effective enforcement. Level 4 concerns the legal and regulatory framework for enforcement and the wider national and international contexts of wildlife crime.

	ENF: Enforcement Level 1			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
ENF1.1	Recognise and identify signs and evidence of illegal or restricted activities in the field	Traps, snares, animal and plant remains, poaching and logging signs, trails, camps. Pollution or hazardous materials. Illegal occupation and clearance. Recognition of protected species and key target species of poachers and hunters	 Protected and target species (recognition. Identification of signs and remains). Basic knowledge of laws and regulations and courtroom procedures. Basic understanding of 	
ENF1.2	Issue informal warnings and guidance for future conduct to minor offenders	To staff, visitors, local community members committing minor infringements or violations.	local communities and their needs and problems.	
ENF1.3	Provide testimony in court	Provision of clear and truthful answers under questioning.	field craft (see FLD). • Good knowledge of local terrain and	
ENF1.4	Treat members of the public with respect and understanding during patrol and enforcement activities	Community members and visitors.	 local terrain and geography, local flora and fauna. Good understanding of institutional procedures and rules for dealing with confrontation and violence 	

	ENF: Enforcement Level 1			
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
ENF1.5	Participate in patrol activities safely, effectively and with discipline	Maintaining discipline, following instructions, observing good field craft.		
ENF1.6	Deal effectively with hostile situations and defend oneself against physical attack	Maintaining calm when confronted with threats, verbal abuse and intimidation. Basic self-defence techniques for disabling and/or disarming attackers.		
Notes				

ENF: Enforcement Level 2			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
ENF2.1	Apprehend and detain suspects correctly and legally	Based on established local legally procedures.	Good knowledge of local communities and of key individuals within them.
ENF2.2	Conduct covert surveillance, track violators and conduct searches, spot checks and inspections	Following signs, trails etc. Use of fixed observation points and mobile surveil- lance. Searches of vehicles, property, baggage. Operation of checkpoints on roads and trails.	 The law and the rights of park staff to arrest and/or detain suspects. Contacts within local law enforcement
ENF2.3	Correctly secure, manage and process a crime scene	Preserving evidence <i>in situ</i> , noting and collecting evidence	agencies. Range of common and likely places of concealment.
ENF2.4	Report on patrol activities and observations	Using standard formats and procedures.	Functioning of firearms.
ENF2.5	Care for and use firearms correctly and safely	Check, maintain, safely handle and securely store firearms according to established procedures. Use of firearms for self defence against attack. Clearly understand the rules of engagement (RoE) as issued by the competent authority.	General safe practice and protocols for firearms use. Reference and basic guidelines can be taken from "Basic Principles on the Use of Firearms by law Enforcement Officials" adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, 27 August-7
ENF2.6	Participate in tactical enforcement operations	Use different patrol formations; participate in raids, ambushes, take downs of hostile/non hostile violators, disengagement from hostile violators	
ENF2.7	Provide enforcement security	Identification of threats to security. Provide security at crime scenes, patrol/base camp and other locations. Provide security for witnesses and suspects.	September 1990.
Notes			

	ENF: Er	nforcement Level 3	
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
ENF3.1	Conduct tactical and operational planning for enforcement operations	Identification of poachers and violators, their tactics, infiltration and extraction routes. Identification of potential threats to the environment, personnel and the public. Plan and implement a patrol plan to counter threats Planning, issuing and implementing orders to subordinates for field operations	 Relevant laws and procedures. Applicable 'rules of evidence' (Types and formats of evidence that are legally admissible). Legal and court procedures. Interview techniques.
ENF3.2	Lead patrol and enforcement activities in the field	Leadership, organisation, discipline, teamwork, performance. General patrol and special operations (e.g. raids and seizures)	 Conditions and livelihoods of local communities and threats to these. Key community leaders and members.
ENF3.3	Liaise with local communities to resist and prevent illegal activities	By community members and outside agents.	
ENF3.4	Follow correct procedure for dealing with violations seized or confiscated evidence	Evidence: Recording, labelling, storage, retrieval and disposition following correct procedures. Witnesses: secure testimonies from suspects and witnesses correctly and effectively Reporting: Prepare formal reports of offences and violations and prepare a case for court	
ENF3.5	Coordinate activities with law enforcement and regulating agencies	Police, military, judiciary. CITES Authority.	

	ENF: Enforcement Level 3			
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
SIT3.6	Lead an investigation	Following correct procedures for an investigation into a violation		
SIT3.7	Develop and manage informant networks	Identifying informants, interviewing and collecting information, maintaining confidentiality, offering where required rewards and incentives.		
Notes				

ENF: Enforcement Level 4			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
ENF4.1	Plan patrol and enforcement activities and programmes.	According to established procedures.	 Detailed knowledge of relevant conventions, acts, decrees, laws and regulations. Understanding of legal processes and procedures. Good contacts among communities, police and judiciary. Detailed knowledge and understanding of wildlife trade links and markets. Good contacts with national and international enforcement and investigation agencies.
ENF4.2	Identify legal requirements and instruments for improving or extending protection and contribute to the development of protected area regulations.	National laws and relevant international conventions. Formal PA regulations based on national legal frameworks.	
ENF4.3	Liase with other agencies to investigate wildlife trade links and other illegal activities and markets affecting the protected area.	CITES, police, international NGOs and wildlife trade investigation and monitoring projects.	
ENF4.4	Organize amnesties and collection of illegal equipment and materials.	Arrangements for handing in, collection, recording and disposal.	
Notes			

PAGE 70

LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

Recreation and Tourism

Recreation and tourism cover the provision and management of recreation opportunities and infrastructure for protected areas. While basic guiding and visitor care are covered here, specific techniques and skills for informing and education visitors are covered under the category Awareness, Information and Interpretation (AEI). Level 2 concerns basic work with visitors (meeting and greeting, guiding and information collection). Level 3 concerns planning and managing specific recreation activities and addressing their impacts. Level 4 is concerned mainly with planning and regulating and with recreation and tourism as a business.

	REC: Recreat	tion and Tourism Level 2	
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
REC2.1	Guide, assist and regulate visitors on site	Give directions, offer basic advice about safety, permitted and prohibited activities. Respond to complaints and questions.	 Knowledge of the layout and facilities of the PA. Communication techniques.
REC2.2	Respond to emergencies and accidents to visitors	First aid and emergency procedures.	Goods and services on offer at the protected
REC2.3	Operate ticketing and sales points	Receiving cash, issuing tickets and receipts, maintaining records and inventories.	area. • Specialised guiding techniques.
REC2.4	Collect information about visitors and activities	Counting visitors, vehicles and , participants in activities. Use of questionnaires.	 Recreation provisions of the protected area. Procedures for emergencies and
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	accidents.
REC2.5	Guide visitors safely on specialised/hazardous activities	Wildlife viewing, mountaineering. caving, fishing, hunting, diving.	Cash handling. First aid.
Notes			

	REC: Recreat	tion and Tourism Level 3	
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
REC3.1	Identify recreation opportunities and appropriate recreation activities	Trails, guided activities, wildlife viewing, adventure activities, outdoor pursuits.	Range of typical PA recreation activities and their requirements.
REC3.2	Identify information needs about visitors and plan recreation surveys	Quantitative and qualitative data. Counts, observation interviews, questionnaires.	Visitor survey approaches and techniques.
REC3.3	Identify potential recreation impacts and design impact monitoring systems	Killing and disturbance of wildlife, habitat damage, erosion, garbage and waste, vandalism, pest species.	 Visitor safety policies and procedures. Communication techniques.
REC3.4	Specify measures for prevention/ reduction/ mitigation of visitor impact	Activity restrictions and bans, upgrade of facilities, awareness, limits of use, zoning etc. Use of carrying capacities: Physical, ecological, social, perceptual capacities. Limits of acceptable change.	 Interpretation, education and awareness skills Public relations. Legislation and enforcement.
REC3.5	Supervise safety and security of visitors and other users	Monitoring infrastructure, equipment and safe practice of guides and staff.	Range of likely visitor impacts.
REC3.6	Monitor and supervise concessionaires, traders and commercial operations	Refreshments, food, accommodation, souvenirs.	Uses and limitations of carrying capacities.
	SPECIALISED SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	
REC3.7	Monitor and supervise sport hunting/fishing activities	Checking permits, quotas, bags, catches, compliance.	
Notes			

TRA

REC: Recreation and Tourism Level 4				
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE	
REC4.1	Lead development of recreation and tourism strategies and plans.	Including recreation components of the PA management plan.	 Strategic and operational planning. Functioning of tourism business. Good contacts in tourism sector (private and government). A range of approaches and models for commercial activities at protected areas. Health and safety obligations, policies and procedures. 	
REC4.2	Analyse tourism information and trends and identify implications of recreation at the protected area.	Markets, trends, demand and supply.		
REC4.3	Identify potential tourism and recreation 'products' for the protected area.	Defining what the attractions of the site are and should be.		
REC4.4	Define recreation zones and locations based on appropriateness and compatibility of activities.	Including intensive use zones, commercial zones, special activity zones, restricted areas.		
REC4.5	Design ticketing, permit and fee systems for recreation services and activities.	Entry fee systems, user fees, concessions, issuing of tickets and permits, points of sale.		
REC4.6	Establish safety standards and codes of conduct for protected area users.	Protected area rules, rules for special activities.		
REC4.7	Define contractual terms and conditions for tourism and recreation franchises, concessions and partnerships.	With companies, individuals and community groups.		
REC4.8	Develop tourism packages with partners.	Tour operators/companies/ community groups.		
Notes				

PAGE 74LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

Awareness, Education and Public Relations

This category covers the communication of information about the protected area to a wide range of audiences, from visitors, to communities to the media. Level 1 requires that all staff can explain the basic role and purpose of the protected area. Level 2 covers basic 'face-toface' interpretive and educational skills. Planning and designing interpretation, education and awareness form the main focus of level 3, which includes specialised skills on media and PR work. Level 4 concerns the strategic planning and evaluation of awareness and public communication programmes.

AEP: Awareness, Education and Public Relations Level 1			
GENERAL SKILLS SCOPE AND CONTEXT KI		KNOWLEDGE	
AEP1.1	Provide basic information to stakeholders and visitors	Basic verbal explanations of the functions of the PA and of current and relevant laws for protection and enforcement.	Basic factual information about the extent, purpose and values of the PA.
Notes			

AEP: Awareness, Education and Public Relations Level 2			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
AEP2.1	Inform visitors, community members and the public	Function and purpose of the PA, statistics about the PA, general information on wildlife, culture, features and locations of interest. Recreation opportunities.	 Relevant PA interpretive plans, programmes and materials. Presentation, communication and guiding techniques. Paths, routes and trails. General park information; facts and figures, flora and fauna; features of interest Health and safety procedures.
AEP 2.2	Deliver formal and informal interpretive/ awareness/ educational presentations	Talks, orientations, informal lectures to visitor groups, schools and communities. Participatory activities.	
AEP 2.3	Deliver structured adult/ community awareness programmes.	In communities and on site.	
AEP 2.4	Lead guided interpretive activities.	Walks and trails.	
Notes			

AEP: Awareness, Education and Public Relations Level 3			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
AEP 3.1	Plan awareness and education activities	Define goals and objectives, messages and themes. Identify target groups, specify appropriate media.	 Principles of graphic design and print production. PA tourism and recreation data, strategy and plans. Principles of thematic
AEP 3.2	Research, plan, write and design awareness/education publications	Leaflets, posters, guide books, newsletters, web pages	
AEP 3.3	Research, plan and design interpretive trails	Self guided with leaflet or panels; guided trails.	interpretation.
AEP 3.4	Organize special events for the public	Open days, nature camps and associated activities.	 Use and application of a wide range of interpretive media/ materials/ techniques. Creative and interpretive writing. Research, information gathering and awareness survey techniques. National school curriculum. Culture, gender, ethnic relations. Knowledge of media and mass communication techniques. Good knowledge of and contacts with local press and news media. Adaptation of programmes to local gender, cultural and ethnic contexts
AEP 3.5	Research, plan and design interpretive or information exhibits/signs	Panels, educational and interactive displays.	
AEP 3.6	Research, plan and design curriculum based schools programmes	Programmes, lesson plans, teaching materials.	
AEP 3.7	Collate, verify and distribute news information	Press cuttings library, collecting news stories from the PA, producing press releases.	
AEP 3.8	Provide information for the media	Press, radio and TV interviews, press releases and conferences.	
Notes			

AEP: Awareness, Education and Public Relations Level 4			
	GENERAL SKILLS	SCOPE AND CONTEXT	KNOWLEDGE
AEP 4.1	Lead the development of awareness and education strategies and action plans	Key target groups, objectives, themes, messages and approaches to be taken.	Mass communication techniques.Public opinion survey
AEP 4.2	Research and plan an interpretive/tourist centre	Functions, design, layout	techniques. • Recreation and
AEP 4.3	Evaluate impact of education and awareness plans and programmes	Baseline AEI surveys, use of indicators to assess impact and effectiveness.	tourism plans and strategies of the protected area.
AEP 4.4	Plan and manage media/PR/ marketing activities	Promotional and/or issue based. Press conferences, releases, interviews, advertising and promotion.	 Public relations management. Details of the current protected area management plan.
Notes			

5 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The following published information sources were used in development of the standards.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Eaton, P. (1999) National Parks and Reserves in Brunei Darussalam: Country Report 1999. In Galt, A., Sigaty, T., and Vinton, M. (eds) 2000. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 – Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.

Government of Brunei (2002) Official website: www.Brunei.gov.bn

Hi Yassin M Salleh (ed.) (2001) Training Needs Assessment for Brunei Darussalam. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.

Taha S.H.M, (2001) Country Report: Brunei Darussalam. International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

CAMBODIA

- Ashwell, D. A. (1997) Cambodia: A National Biodiversity Prospectus. IUCN/Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, Phnom Penh.
- Chey Yuthearith. A perspective from Bokor National Park. First Cambodian National Round Table of the Mekong Protected Areas Review. http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org/ cambodia/
- Clarke, J.E. (1999a) Biodiversity and Protected Areas- Cambodia. Regional Environmental Technical Assistance 5771. Poverty Reduction & Environmental Management in Remote greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) - Watersheds Project (Phase I). Helsinki.
- Department of Forests and Wildlife (2002) Training Programme for DFW Staff. Unpublished Report from Training Database. Department of Forests and Wildlife, Phnom Penh.
- DNCP (2002) Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Project: Terms of Reference for Park Rangers. Unpublished report, Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment, Phnom Penh.
- Government of Cambodia Ministry of Environment (2002) Official website: http:// www.camnet.com.kh/moe/
- Government of Cambodia, Department of Forestry and Wildlife (2002) Official website. http://www.bigpond.com.kh/users/dfwjica/
- Kol Vathana (2001) Issues and achievements of the last decade: Lessons and challenges for ensuring the contribution of conservation areas to socio-economic development in Cambodia. First Cambodian National Round Table of the Mekong Protected Areas Review. http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org/cambodia/.
- Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review (2002b) Lessons learned. The Cambodian Experience of Protected Areas and Development. Draft. Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review Project. www.mekong-protected-areas.org
- Meng Monyrak (1999) Protected Area Management in Cambodia. Country Status Report 1999. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 - Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.

- MoE (2002) *Park Rangers Terms of Reference*. Unpublished Report of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project, Ministry of Environment, Phnom Penh.
- Nhal Thoun (2001) A case study from Kirirom National Park. First Cambodian National Round Table of the Mekong Protected Areas Review. http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org/cambodia/
- Pisey Oum (2002) Cambodia. In *Biodiversity Planning in Asia* (ed. J. Carew-Reid). IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.
- Smith, J (ed.) 2001. *Biodiversity, the Life of Cambodia. Cambodia's Biodiversity Status Report*. FAO/UNDP, Phnom Penh.
- Sok Siphana & Sarin Denora (1998) *Laws and regulations on Environment, Biodiversity and Protected Areas.* Cambodian Legal Resources Centre, Phnom Penh.
- Wildlife Conservation Society/WildAid (2000) Ranger Training Course, Bokor NP, Cambodia December 2000 Manual. WCS/WildAid, Phnom Penh.

INDONESIA

- Appleton, M.R., Daltry, J.C. and Semiadi, G. (1998) A Participative Review of Management of Ujung Kulon National Park, Java, Indonesia. Unpublished Report, Fauna & Flora International, Cambridge.
- ARCBC (2001a) Report on the Workshop on Training Needs Assessment for Biodiversity Conservation in Indonesia. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- Asian Development Bank (2001) Project Completion Report on the Biodiversity

 Conservation Project in Flores and Siberut, Indonesia. Asian Development Bank, Manila.
- Duryat, H.M. & van Lavieren, L.P. (1984) Indonesia's experience in training protected areas personnel. In *National Parks Conservation and Development. The Role of Protected Areas in Sustaining Society. Proceedings of the World Congress on National parks, Bali, Indonesia, 11-22 October 1982* (eds J.A. McNeely & K. R. Miller). Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC.
- Hopley, D. and Suharsono , (2000), *The Status of Coral Reefs in Eastern Indonesia*. Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN).
- MacKinnon, K.A. (1999) Investing in biodiversity; a review of Indonesia's integrated conservation and development projects. In *The World Commission on Protected Areas,* 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- PHKA (2000) *Principal Tasks and Activities of Functional Officers for Conservation*. Draft Report (In Bahasa Indonesia), PHKA, Jakarta.
- Robertson, J.M.Y. & van Scheik, C.P. (2001) Causal factors underlying the dramatic decline of the Sumatran orang-utan. *Oryx* **35(1)**.
- State Ministry of the Environment (2002) Second National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. State Ministry of the Environment, Jakarta, Indonesia.

- Sunaryo (1999) Protected Area Management in Indonesia: Policy and Strategy. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 - Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- Suratri, R. (1999) Lessons learnt from protected area management partnerships in Indonesia. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 - Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- van Lavieren, L.P (1983) Planning and Management of Parks and Reserves with Special Reference to South East Asia. School of Environmental Conservation Management, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Wells, M., Guggenhein, S., Khan, A., Wardojo, W. & Jepson, P. (1999) Investing in Biodiversity. A Review of Indonesia's Integrated Conservation and Development Projects. The World Bank East Asia Region, Washington DC.
- World Bank (2000) Indonesia: Environment and Natural Resource Management in a Time of Transition. The World Bank, Washington DC.

LAO PDR

- Berkmüller, K. (2001) Lao Country TNA. Unpublished report. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Manila.
- Berkmüller, K. & Santhong Southammakoth (2001) Training for protected area management in Lao PDR. ASEAN Biodiversity, 1(4), 36-42.
- Chape, S. (2002) Lao PDR. In *Biodiversity Planning in Asia* (ed. J. Carew-Reid). IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.
- Clarke, J.E. (1999b) Biodiversity and Protected Areas- Lao PDR. Regional Environmental Technical Assistance 5771. Poverty Reduction & Environmental Management in Remote Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) - Watersheds Project (Phase I). Helsinki.
- DFRC (2000) A Managers' Guide to Protected Area Management in the Lao PDR. Department of Forestry, Division of Forest Resources Conservation, Vientiane.
- Duckworth, J.W., Salter, R.E. & Khounboline, K. (compilers) (1999) Wildlife in Lao PDR. 1999 Status Report. IUCN-The World Conservation Union/Wildlife Conservation Society/ Centre for Protected Areas and Watershed Management, Vientiane.
- Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review (2002d) Lessons Learned: The experience of protected areas and development in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Draft. Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review Project Country Lessons Paper Series. http:// www.mekong-protected-areas.org/
- LSFP, FOMPACOP & DoF (1998) A Review of Conservation Management in the Lao PDR; Training Needs Assessment, Conservation Management Systems, Staffing. Department of Forestry, Vientiane.
- Robichaud, W., Marsh, C.W., Sangthong Southammakoth & Sirivanh Khounthikoummane (2001) Review of the National Protected Area System of Lao PDR. Lao-Swedish Forestry Programme, Vientiane.
- STEA (2000) National Environmental Action Plan 2000. Lao PDR Prime Ministers Office, Science, Technology and Environment Agency, Vientiane.

Steinmetz, R. (2001) Participatory Biodiversity Surveying and Monitoring in Lao PDR. A Starting Point for Collaborative Management of Protected Areas. RECOFTC Report No. 17, RECOFTC, Bangkok.

MALAYSIA

- Bin Abdul, J. (1999) The present status of protected areas in Peninsular Malaysia. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 - Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- DWNP/DANCED (1996) Capacity Building and Strengthening of the Protected Areas System in Peninsular Malaysia. A Master Plan. Department of Wildlife and National parks/Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development, Kuala Lumpur.
- DWNP/DANCED (2000). Proceedings of Workshop on the Management and Conservation of Protected Areas: Administrative and Legislative Issues. Department of Wildlife and National Parks/Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Liam, J. & Meredith, M.E. (1999) Overview of wildlife training activities in 1999. Proceedings of the Third Workshop on Sarawak's National Parks and Wildlife.
- Lincoln University (2002a) Lincoln Training In Sarawak. Certificate in Ecotourism and Conservation Management. Preliminary Report. Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand.
- Lincoln University (2002b) Lincoln Training In Sarawak. Diploma in Ecotourism and Conservation Management. Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand.
- MOSTE (1997) Assessment of Biological Diversity in Malaysia. Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, Kuala Lumpur.
- MOSTE (1998) Malaysia. First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, Kuala Lumpur.
- Pilcher, N. & Cabanban, A. (2000) The Status of Coral Reefs in Eastern Malaysia. Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN).
- Regis, P. (1999) Nature Based Tourism: An Approach to the Management of Protected Areas in Sabah. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 – Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- Sabah Wildlife Department Capacity Building Project (2001a) Training Needs Assessment. DANCED/Ministry for Tourism Development, Environment, Science and Technology, Sabah, Malaysia.
- Sabah Wildlife Department Capacity Building Project (2001b) Human Resources Development Plan. DANCED/Ministry for Tourism Development, Environment, Science and Technology, Sabah, Malaysia.
- Sørensen, A.M. (2001) Management of Krau Wildlife Reserve: Capacity Building and Human Development. Human Resource Development Toolbox. DANCED/Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Kuala Lumpur.

- Tuen, A.A. & Abdullah, M.T. (2000) Role of Universities in Wildlife Conservation in Sarawak. In Proceedings of the Fourth Workshop on Sarawak's National Parks and Wildlife. Hornbill(4).
- Wildlife Conservation Society and Sarawak Forest Department (1996) A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak. Sarawak Forest Department, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

MYANMAR

- Brunner, J., Talbott, K. & Elkin, C. (1998) Logging Burma's Frontier Forests: Resources and the Regime. World Resources Institute, Washington DC.
- Clarke, J.E. (1999c) Biodiversity and Protected Areas- Myanmar. Regional Environmental Technical Assistance 5771. Poverty Reduction & Environmental Management in Remote greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) - Watersheds Project (Phase I). Helsinki.
- FAO (1985) Nature Conservation and National Parks. Burma. United Nations Development Programme/Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome.
- Henning, D.H. & Chit Chit Myint (2002) Myanmar Ecotourism: Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Ecotourism/Community Support Considerations. Unpublished report accessed from www.recoftc.org
- Kyaw Soe Khine (1994) Biodiversity Conservation in Myanmar. Paper presented to Regional Seminar on Community Development and Conservation of Forest Biodiversity through Community Forestry October 26-28 1994. RECOFTC, Bangkok.
- Rao, M., Rabinowitz, A. & Saw Tun Khaing (2002) Status Review of the Protected-Area System in Myanmar, with Recommendations for Conservation Planning. Conservation Biology 16:2 360-368.
- Thein Lwin, U Ga & Saw Tun Khaing (1990) Wildlife Conservation in Myanmar. Union of Myanmar Ministry of Forestry Forest Department, Yangon.
- Thein Win & San San New (1995) Country Paper on Review of Protected Areas in Myanmar. Union of Myanmar Ministry of Forestry Forest Department, Yangon.
- U Thin Hla (1994) Biodiversity Conservation in Myanmar. Union of Myanmar Ministry of Forestry Forest Department, Yangon.
- Wildlife Conservation Society (2000) Development of an action plan: Myanmar Tiger Conservation II. First Report to the Save the Tiger Fund. Wildlife Conservation Society, New York.

PHILIPPINES

- ACIL Australia PTY Ltd. (1998) The Philippines Australia Human Resource Development *Project.* Project Completion Report. ACIL Australia PTY Ltd, Melbourne.
- Afuang, L.E. (2000) State of art of biodiversity conservation in curriculum: tertiary level. In Biodiversity Conservation Curriculum Review for the Philippines (ARCBC). ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- ARCBC (2000) Biodiversity Conservation Curriculum Review for the Philippines. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- ARCBC/PAWB (2000) Training Needs Assessment for Protected Areas Managers. Unpublished Report, ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.

- Bacudo, I., Aglionby, J., Rambaldi, G., Matsuura, P. & Blastique, T. (2001) *Handbook for the Establishment and Management of Integrated Protected Area Sub-funds*. Essentials of Protected Areas Management in the Philippines Vol. 10. NIPAP/PAWB-DENR, Philippines.
- Bonpin, T.T & Perez, A.G. (2001) *Administrative Procedures for Violations in Protected Areas*. Essentials of Protected Areas Management in the Philippines Vol.13. NIPAP/PAWB-DENR, Philippines.
- Bonpin, T.T. et al. (2000) Paralegal Training Manual for Protected Areas. Essentials of Protected Areas Management in the Philippines Vol.12. NIPAP/PAWB-DENR, Philippines.
- Bonpin, T.T., Perez, A.G. & Associates (2001) *Primer on criminal procedures for violations in protected areas*. Essentials of Protected Areas Management in the Philippines Vol.11. NIPAP/PAWB-DENR, Philippines.
- Bugna, S.C. & Blastique, T. (2001) Description and analysis of the protected area system of the Philippines. *ASEAN Biodiversity* **1** (1-2).
- DENR (n.d.) *Draft Occupational standards for PA staff in DENR Region V*. Unpublished document from DENR, Region V, Legaspi City, Philippines.
- DENR (2001) Training Report Supervisory Development Course-Track 1(Managerial Capability Enhancement program) for Visayas and Region V Protected Area Superintendents. Unpublished Report, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Manila.
- DENR/UNEP (1997) *Philippine Biodiversity An Assessment and Action Plan.* Department of Environment and Natural Resources/United Nations Environment Programme and Bookmark Inc., Makati City.
- Department of Budget and Management (1989) Index of Occupational Services Position Titles and Salary Grades. Department of Budget and Management. Government of the Philippines, Manila.
- Department of Budget and Management (2000) Qualification Standard for Government Agencies. Department of Budget and Management. Government of the Philippines, Manila.
- Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources (1998) *Training Manual on Integrated Coastal Management: Philippines*. Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, Quezon City.
- Licuanan, W.Y. & Gomez, E.D. (2000) *Philippine Coral Reefs, Reef Fishes, and Associated Fisheries: Status and Recommendations to Improve Their Management*. Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN).
- Meniado, A.P. (1999) The Recent Progress and Issues in the Philippines' Protected Areas: Country Report 1999. In *The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 Papers Presented* (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- NIPAP (2000) *Training Needs Assessment for Park Rangers*. Unpublished Report, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Quezon City, Philippines.
- NORDECO & DENR (2000) Biodiversity Monitoring Resource Book for Trainers. DENR, Manila and NORDECO, Copenhagen.

- PAWB (1998) The First Philippine National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, Quezon City.
- PAWB (2001) List of Designated Protected Area Superintendents as of October 2001. Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Quezon City.
- Rambaldi, G. (2000) Staffing protected areas. Defining criteria based on a case study of eight protected areas in the Philippines. Suhay, **4(2)**.
- Rogers, P.M. and Bueno, F.F.D. (2002) Protected Area Training Needs: Lessons from the Philippines. ASEAN Biodiversity, 1(4), 11-16.
- Simpson, S. and Bugna, S. (2001) Biodiversity Conservation and the Community. Essentials of Protected Areas Management in the Philippines Vol. 1. NIPAP/PAWB-DENR, Philippines.

SINGAPORE

- Briffett, C. (1999) An evaluation of environmental planning, assessment and management in Singapore. In State of the Natural Environment in Singapore (eds C. Briffett & Ho Hua Chew). Nature Society, Singapore.
- Chia, C. (2001) National Training Needs Assessment (TNA)-Singapore. In ASEAN Training Needs Assessment Workshop. 25-27 April 2001 (ARCBC). ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- ENV (Ministry of the Environment) (1993) The Singapore Green plan: Action Programmes. Ministry of Environment, Singapore.
- National Parks Board of Singapore (1997) First National Report under the Convention on Biological Diversity. National Parks Board and the Report Drafting Committee, Singapore.

THAILAND

- ARCBC (2000) Draft Training Needs Assessment for Thailand. Unpublished report, ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- Braakman, L. (2000) Training Review and Assessment Workshop, December 2000, Pataya, Thailand. RECOFTC, Bangkok.
- Brockleman, W. Y. & Visut Baimai (1993) Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Management in Thailand. Midas Agronomics Ltd/World Bank/GEF, Bangkok.
- Bugna, S. & Rambaldi, G. (2002) A review of the protected area system in Thailand. ASEAN Biodiversity 1(3).
- Clarke, J.E. (1999e) Biodiversity and Protected Areas- Thailand. Regional Environmental Technical Assistance 5771. Poverty Reduction & Environmental Management in Remote greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) - Watersheds Project (Phase I). Helsinki.
- Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review (2002a) Lessons learned from Protected Areas Management Experience in Thailand: 1992- 2001. Draft. Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review Project. <u>www.mekong-protected-areas.org</u>
- Noting, T. (1999) Protected Area Management in Thailand. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 – Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.

- Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (2000) Biodiversity Conservation in Thailand: A National Report. Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, Bangkok.
- Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (2000) Assessment of Training Needs on Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Management in Thailand. Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Bangkok.
- Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (2002) Second Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Bangkok.
- Panusittikorn, P. & Prato, T. (2001) Conservation of Protected Areas in Thailand; the case of Khao Yai National Park. The George Wright Forum, 18(2).
- Royal Forest Department (1996) The Royal Forest Department order, reference number 1293/2539. Ref: The Internal Rearrangement of the Royal Forestry Department, assigned according to Royal Decree. Royal Forest Department, Bangkok.
- Royal Forest Department, Thailand and IUCN (2001). Summary and recommendations of the first national round table. Mekong Protected Areas Review Project. http:// www.mekong-protected-areas.org/thailand/
- Royal Forest Department (2001-2003) Training Plans for Protected Areas Staff. Unpublished documents in Thai, Royal Forest Department, Bangkok.
- Thai-Danish Regional Training Centre (n.d.) Training Manual on Natural Resources Conservation in the Protected Areas. Royal Forestry Department, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Vivajsirin S., Eawpanich, P. & Mittelman, A. (2002) Thailand. In Biodiversity Planning in Asia (ed J. Carew-Reid). IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.

VIETNAM

- Appleton, M.R. (1999) Conservation of Limestone Biodiversity of the Pu Luong-Cuc Phuong Range, Vietnam. Protected Areas Review. Unpublished Report, Fauna & Flora International, Cambridge.
- ARCBC (2000a) Workshop on Training Needs Assessment on Biodiversity Conservation in Vietnam. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- BirdLife International and the Forest Inventory and Planning Institute of Vietnam (2001) Sourcebook of Existing and Proposed Protected Areas in Vietnam (2 Volumes). BirdLife International Vietnam Programme and the Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Hanoi.
- Clarke, J.E. (1999f) Biodiversity and Protected Areas-Vietnam. Regional Environmental Technical Assistance 5771. Poverty Reduction & Environmental Management in Remote greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) - Watersheds Project (Phase I). Helsinki.
- IUCN (2002) Financing Study Phase II: Synthesis Report. Needs and Opportunities for the Establishment of Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for Ba Be National Park and Na Hang Nature Reserve. IUCN, Hanoi, Vietnam.
- Forest Inventory and Planning Institute and BirdLife International Vietnam Programme (2000) Guidelines for Feasibility Studies and Investment Plans for the Designation of Special Use Forests. Forest Inventory and Planning Institute and BirdLife International Vietnam Programme, Hanoi.
- Forest Protection Department of Vietnam (2002) Official Website. http:// www.kiemlam.org.vn (Accessed May 3 2002).

- Le Trong Trai, Richardson, W. J., Le Van Cham, Tran Hieu Minh, Tran Quang Ngoc, Nguyen Van Sang, Monastyrskii, A. L. & Eames, J. C. (1999). A Feasibility Study for the Establishment of Phong Dien (Thua Thien Hue Province) and Dakrong (Quang Tri Province) Nature Reserves, Vietnam. BirdLife International, Hanoi.
- Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review (2002c): Protected Areas and Development in Vietnam. Lessons Learned. Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review Project Country Lessons Paper Series. http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org/
- Nguyen Ba Thu (1999) Protected Areas in Vietnam. Country Status Report 1999. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 - Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- Nguyen Xuan Nguyen (2002) Financial Management for Protected Areas in Vietnam. Consultant Report to Vietnam Strengthening of Protected Areas Management Project (SPAM VN 0025.01), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi.
- Pham Nhat (1999) Biodiversity in Vietnam: Needs for the Near Future. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 - Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- Rambaldi, G., Bugna, S. & Geiger, M. (2001) Review of the Protected Area System of Vietnam. ASEAN Biodiversity, 1(4), 43-51.
- Tordoff, A. W., Tran Hieu Minh & Tran Quang Ngoc. 2000. A Feasibility Study for the Establishment of Ngoc Linh Nature Reserve, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam. BirdLife International, Vietnam.
- UNDP/FPD (2000) Proceedings of Integrated Conservation and Development Projects Lessons Learned Workshop, Hanoi Vietnam 12-13 June 2000. United Nations Development Programme/Forest Protection Department, Hanoi.
- Vu Thi Quyen (2000) Environmental Education in Vietnam: Building Sustainability into a Training Programme. ASEAN Biodiversity 1(4), 25-28.
- Warne, S. & Tran Lien Phong (2002) Vietnam. In Biodiversity Planning in Asia (ed J. Carew-Reid). IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.
- Williams. K. (ed.) (2002) Vietnam Strengthening Protected Areas Management Project (SPAM). Draft Report. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi.

REGIONAL

- Appleton, M.R. (2001) The use of competence based occupational standards for conservation staff. ASEAN Biodiversity. ASEAN Biodiversity, 1(4), 17-24.
- ARCBC (2001a) Minutes of the Fourth NBRU Consultative Meeting. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- ARCBC(2001b) ASEAN Training Needs Assessment Workshop. 25-27 April 2001. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- ARCBC(2002) Approved Work Plan for 2001. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.

- ASEAN (2001) Second ASEAN State of the Environment Report 2000. ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta.
- ASEAN (2002) ASEAN Report to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta.
- ASEAN Secretariat (2002) Official Website http://www.aseansec.org/
- Baltzer, M.C., Nguyen Thi Dao & Shore, R.G. (eds) (2001) *Towards a Vision for Biodiversity Conservation in the Forests of the Lower Mekong Ecoregion Complex*. 2 Volumes. WWF Indochina/WWF Us, Hanoi and Washington.
- Boonratana, R. (2001) Training for field conservation staff in Indochina. Lessons learned. *ASEAN Biodiversity*, **1(4)**, 29-35.
- Boonratana, R. & Peters, J. (1999) Report of working group 8: training and capacity building for PA staff. In *The World Commission on Protected Areas*, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- Braatz, S. (1992) Conserving Biological Diversity: A Strategy for the Asia-Pacific Region. The World Bank, Washington D.C.
- Carew-Reid (2002) Analysis of Lessons. In *Biodiversity Planning in Asia* (ed. J. Carew-Reid). IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.
- Cheung, C. & Alino, P. (eds) (2002) *Marine Protected Areas in the ASEAN*. ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Baños, Philippines.
- Clarke, J.E. (1999d) *Biodiversity and Protected Areas- Regional Report*. Regional Environmental Technical Assistance 5771. Poverty Reduction & Environmental Management in Remote greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Watersheds Project (Phase I). Helsinki.
- Duckworth, J.W. & Hedges, S (1998) A Review of the Status of Tiger, Asian Elephant, Gaur and Banteng in Vietnam, Lao, Cambodia and Yunnan Province (China), with Recommendations for Future Conservation Action. WWF Indochina Programme, Hanoi.
- Enters, T. and Anderson, J. (2000) Rethinking the Decentralisation and Devolution of Biodiversity Conservation. In *Decentralization and Devolution of Forest Management in Asia and the Pacific*. RECOFTC Report No. 18 and RAP Publication 2000/1. (eds T. Enters, P.B. Durst & M. Victor), Bangkok.
- ICRI (1997) Report of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) Second Regional Workshop for the East Asian Seas held in Okinawa. Environmental Agency, Government of Japan, Tokyo.
- Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review (2002) Relevant Lessons from the global experience in protected areas management. Draft. Lower Mekong Protected Areas Review Project Country Lessons Paper Series. http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org/
- MacKinnon, J.R. (ed.) 1997. *Protected Areas Systems Review of the Indo-Malayan Realm*. Asian Bureau for Conservation, Canterbury, UK.
- MacKinnon, J.R. (2002) Status of Biodiversity in Asia. In *Biodiversity Planning in Asia* (ed. J. Carew-Reid). IUCN, Gland Switzerland and Cambridge.
- MacKinnon, J.R. and MacKinnon, K. (1986) Review of the Protected Areas System of the Indo-Malayan Realm. IUCN, Gland.

- McNeely, J.A. (1999) Coping with the unexpected: challenges and opportunities for protected area management in SE Asia at the turn of the century. In The World Commission on Protected Areas, 2nd Southeast Asia Regional Forum, Pakse, Lao PDR, 6-11 December 1999. Volume 2 - Papers Presented (eds A. Galt, T. Sigaty & M. Vinton). IUCN, Vientiane.
- MRC/GTZ (2000) Project Planning Matrix: Sustainable management of resources in the Lower Mekong basin. Mekong River Commission/ German Technical Cooperation, Phnom Penh.
- Sanjayan, M.A., Shen, S & Jansen, M. (1997) Experiences with Integrated Conservation and Development Projects in East Asia. The World Bank, Washington DC.

INTERNATIONAL

- Alliance of Sector Councils (2001) Directory of Products and Services offered by Sector Councils. Alliance of Sector Councils, Ontario.
- ANZECC (1996) Best Practice in Staff Training Processes. The Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, Canberra.
- ANZECC (1997) Best Practice in performance reporting on natural resource management. The Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, Canberra.
- ANZECC (1999) Best practice in park education and interpretation. The Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, Canberra.
- ANZECC (2000a) User Pays Revenue. The Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, Canberra.
- ANZECC (2000b) Best Practice in Protected Area Management Planning. The Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, Canberra.
- ANZECC (2001) Best Practice in cultural heritage management. The Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, Canberra.
- ANZECC (n.d.) Visitor Risk Management and Public Liability. The Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, Canberra.
- Burke, J.W. (ed.) (1989) Competency Based Education and Training. Falmer Press, Lewes.
- Canadian Council for Human Resources in the Environment Industry (1996/7) National Occupational Standards for Environmental Employment. http://www.cchrei.ca/
- Coulson, N. & Weinstein, P. (2000) An Introduction to Management Skills. A Management Training Programme for Course A; ITC Methods and Management. Unpublished Training Manual, Fauna & Flora International, Cambridge.
- Courrau, J. (1999) Strategy for Monitoring the Management of Protected Areas in Central America . PROARCA/CAPAS/CCAD/USAID.
- Dearden, R (1999) Participatory Curriculum Development; a Workshop to Update the Forest Guards Course in Nepal. Rural Forestry Development Network Paper 24d Winter 98/99. Overseas Development Institute, London.
- Dearden, R (1999) Participatory Curriculum Development; a Workshop to Update the Forest Guards Course in Nepal. Rural Forestry Development Network Paper 24d Winter 98/99. Overseas Development Institute, London.

- Dixon, J.A. & Sherman, P.B. (1991) *Economics of Protected Areas. A New Look at Benefits and Costs.* Earthscan Publications Limited, London.
- Dudley, M, Hockings, M and Stolton, S. (1999) Measuring the effectiveness of protected areas management. In *Partnerships for Protection*. *New Strategies for Planning and Management of Protected Areas* (eds. S, Stolton & N. Dudley). Earthscan Publications Ltd, London.
- Dudley, M, Hockings, M and Stolton, S. (1999) Measuring the effectiveness of protected areas management. In *Partnerships for Protection*. *New Strategies for Planning and Management of Protected Areas* (eds. S, Stolton & N. Dudley). Earthscan Publications Ltd, London.
- Hamdi, N. (1996) Inventing a new orthodoxy for practitioners in development education.; an introduction. In *Educating for Real*. *The Training of Professionals for Development Practice* (ed. N. Hamdi), Intermediate Technology Publications, London.
- Hockings, M., Stolton, S & Dudley, N. (2000) Evaluating Effectiveness. A Framework for Assessing the Management of Protected Areas. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series no. 6. IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.
- Hockings, M., Stolton, S & Dudley, N. (2000) *Evaluating Effectiveness. A Framework for Assessing the Management of Protected Areas*. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series no. 6. IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.
- Hopkins, T.J. (1994) Handbook On Capacity Assessment Methodologies: An Analytical Review. United Nations Development Programme, New York.
- Hopkins, T.J. (1996) Capacity Assessment Guidelines: the Programme Approach.

 Assessment Levels and Methods. United Nations Development Programme, New York.
- Hyland, T.(1994) Competence, Education and NVQs. Dissenting Perspectives. Cassell, London and New York.
- Integrated Business Compliance (2001) http://www.integratedbusinesscompliance.co.uk/ International Ranger Federation (2000) Addendum to the Resolution of the Third World Congress of the International Ranger Federation, Sept. 10-17, 2000, Kruger National Park, South Africa. http://www.anpr.org/anprasorg.htm
- Ishwaran, N. (1999) *The future of protected areas management training*. Keynote address to the Wildlife Conservation Training Consortium, Cambridge Workshop, United Kingdom, 23-25 March 1999. World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge.
- ISO (1998) The ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS) Standard its Implications for Protected Area Training. International Organisation for Standardization Central Secretariat, Geneva.
- IUCN/European Commission (1999). *Parks for Biodiversity. Policy Guidance Based in ACP Countries*. IUCN, Gland Switzerland and Cambridge UK; European Commission, Brussels.
- James, A.N. (1999) Institutional constraints to protected area funding. Parks, 9(2).
- James, A.N., Green, M.J.B & Paine, J.R. (1999) A Global Review of Protected Area Budgets and Staff. WCMC-World Conservation Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Johnsingh, A.J.T. (1994) Conservation Field Training Programme. Manual for the Instruction of protected Area Forest Guards. Wildlife Institute of India/WWF/Vietnam Ministry of Forestry, Hanoi.

- LANTRA (2000) National Occupational Standards and Proposed N/SVQ Qualifications at Levels 2 and 3 for Environmental Conservation (1999-2000). LANTRA, Kenilworth, UK.
- MacKinnon, J.R. (ed.) 1997. Protected Areas Systems Review of the Indo-Malayan Realm. Asian Bureau for Conservation, Canterbury, UK.
- MacKinnon, J.R., MacKinnon, K., Child, G. & Thorsell, J. (1986). Managing Protected Areas in the Tropics. UNEP and IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.
- McNeely, J.A., Harrison, J. & Dingwall, P. (1994) Protecting Nature: Regional reviews of Protected Areas. IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.
- Pitkin, B. (1995) Protected Area Conservation Strategy (PARCS): Training Needs and Opportunities Among Protected Area Managers in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa. Biodiversity Support Program. Washington DC.
- Rabinowitz, A. (1997) Wildlife Field Research and Conservation Manual (Revised Edition) Wildlife Conservation Society, New York.
- Rambaldi G and Callosa-Tarr J. (2002) Participatory 3-Dimensional Modelling: Guiding Principles and Applications, ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Los Banos, Philippines
- Sale, J.B. & Berkmüller, K. (eds.) (1988) Manual of Wildlife Techniques for India. Wildlife Institute of India/Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Dehra Dun, India.
- Singh, S. & Volonte, C. (2001) Biodiversity Program Study. Global Environment Facility Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. GEF Secretariat, New York.
- Stone, R.A. (1997) What's Your Role? A Guide for Training Officers in Protected Areas Management. African Biodiversity Series No. 5. Biodiversity Support Programme, Washington DC.
- Sutherland, W.J. (2000) The Conservation Handbook. Blackwell Science, Oxford.
- UNDP (1997) Capacity Development. Management Development and Governance Division Technical Advisory Paper 2. United Nations Development Programme, New York.
- UNDP (1998) Capacity Assessment and Development in a Systems and Strategic Management Context. Management Development and Governance Division Technical Advisory Paper 3. United Nations Development Programme. New York.
- UNEP-CEP (2000) Training of Trainers Course in Marine Protected Area Management. United Nations Environment Programme-Caribbean Environment Programme.
- UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (2002) Protected Areas Database. www.unep-wcmc.org
- WildAid (2002) Ranger and Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual. Review Copy. WildAid, San
- Wood, A., Stedman-Edwards, P. & Mang, J. (2000) The Root Causes of Biodiversity Loss. Earthscan, London.

PAGE 92 LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK



