

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Recipe for success: A network perspective of partnership in nature conservation

Authors: Laurentiu Rozyłowicz, Andreea Nita, Steluta Manolache, Cristiana M. Ciocanea, Viorel D. Popescu



PII: S1617-1381(17)30035-3
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.jnc.2017.05.005>
Reference: JNC 25560

To appear in:

Received date: 21-1-2017
Revised date: 8-4-2017
Accepted date: 29-5-2017

Please cite this article as: {<http://dx.doi.org/>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

<AT>Recipe for success: A network perspective of partnership in nature conservation

<AU>Laurentiu Rozylowicz^{a*} ##Email##laurentiu.rozylowicz@g.unibuc.ro##/Email##,
Andreea Nita^a, Steluta Manolache^a, Cristiana M Ciocanea^a, Viorel D. Popescu^{a,b}

<AFF>^aUniversity of Bucharest, Center for Environmental Research and Impact Studies, 1
Nicolae Balcescu, 010041, Bucharest, Romania

<AFF>^bOhio University, Dept. of Biological Sciences, 423 Irvine Hall Athens, OH 45701, USA

<ABS-HEAD>Abstract

<ABS-P>Successful conservation initiatives require collaboration between stakeholders across a range of organisational foci and expertise. In Romania, the EU LIFE Nature programme is the most important financing instrument for nature conservation, and projects commonly involve partnerships between public authorities, NGOs, enterprises, and research institutions. To understand strengths and gaps in conservation partnerships for LIFE Nature projects implemented in Romania, we applied a Social Network Analysis approach to 85 partner organisations across 35 projects. We complemented this approach with a questionnaire directed to project managers to identify the criteria for selecting partners, and the role of partners in the project. The network included mostly public authorities (50%), yet the Romanian Ornithological Society (NGO) and the University of Bucharest were the most influent organisations in the network. Public authorities, park authorities, and enterprises were often selected as partners because of their financial contributions and local connections. In contrast, research institutions and NGOs were selected as partners because of their technical expertise and policy influence at the national level. Furthermore, research institutions, parks authorities and NGOs were involved in proposal writing, preparatory and management activities, while public authorities had no predefined roles in LIFE projects. The analysis also showed that the Romanian conservation system is polycentric, with influence shared between research organisations, NGOs, and public authorities. Interviews with project managers revealed that Romania submits relatively fewer projects compared to Western EU countries because public agencies have low technical and logistic capacity. We recommend a national level strategy for increasing project submission rates and quality of proposals that addresses the need for strengthening ties between core organisations and public authorities, especially at the local level. These findings are likely to be applicable to other EU member states that are currently struggling to get funding for conservation projects, ultimately moving the EU closer to achieving the European Union Biodiversity Strategy 2020 targets.

<KWD>Keywords: conservation projects; Natura 2000; social network analysis; Romania; stakeholder analysis

Introduction

The overarching goal of European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 is to stop the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services, and improve the conservation status of species and habitats listed in EU environmental protection Directives (European Union, 2011; Hochkirch et al., 2013). Proposed approaches for achieving this goal are: establishing an extensive protected areas network (Natura 2000 network), providing funding for implementing conservation measures in Natura 2000, improving law enforcement, and involving citizens in conservation initiatives

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5744846>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5744846>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)