

Sport management strategies in 8 natural protected areas for its sustainable development

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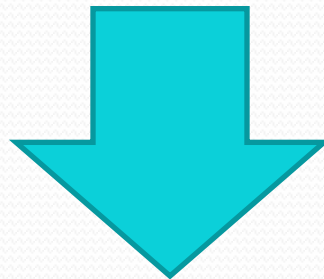
EEAMN (Expert Team on Activities in the Natural Environment in Catalonia)



0. Background

Doctoral thesis

Management strategies for the sustainable development of sport practice
in the natural environment: a case study on governance and stakeholders



MORE SUSTAINABLE Management Strategies

RESEARCH
Design

RESULTS
Highlights

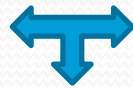
CONCLUSIONS
Strategy model



1. The research. Design

1.1. The initial problem

Natural environment



Sports practice

- Difficulties in the **sports practice management** of the natural areas

Diversity of interests of the stakeholders involved

Major: promote the sports practice

Stakeholders

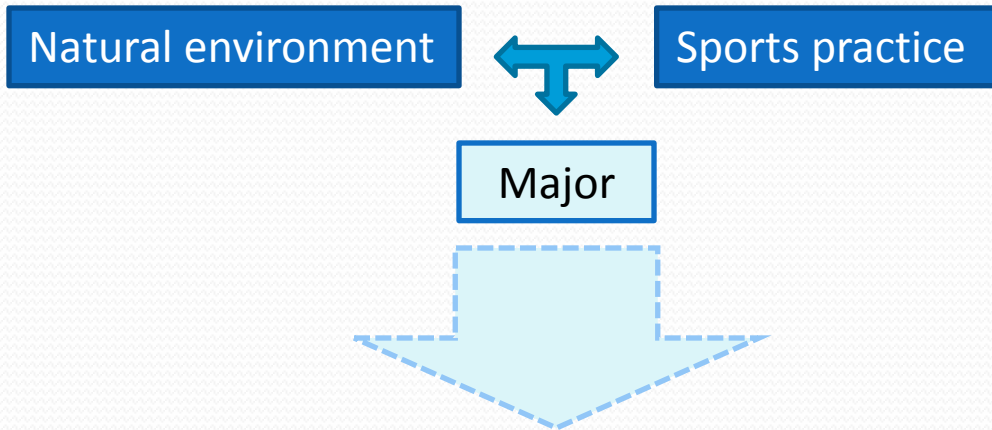
Protection of the natural environment

Economic exploitation



1. The research. Design

1.2. Expected results



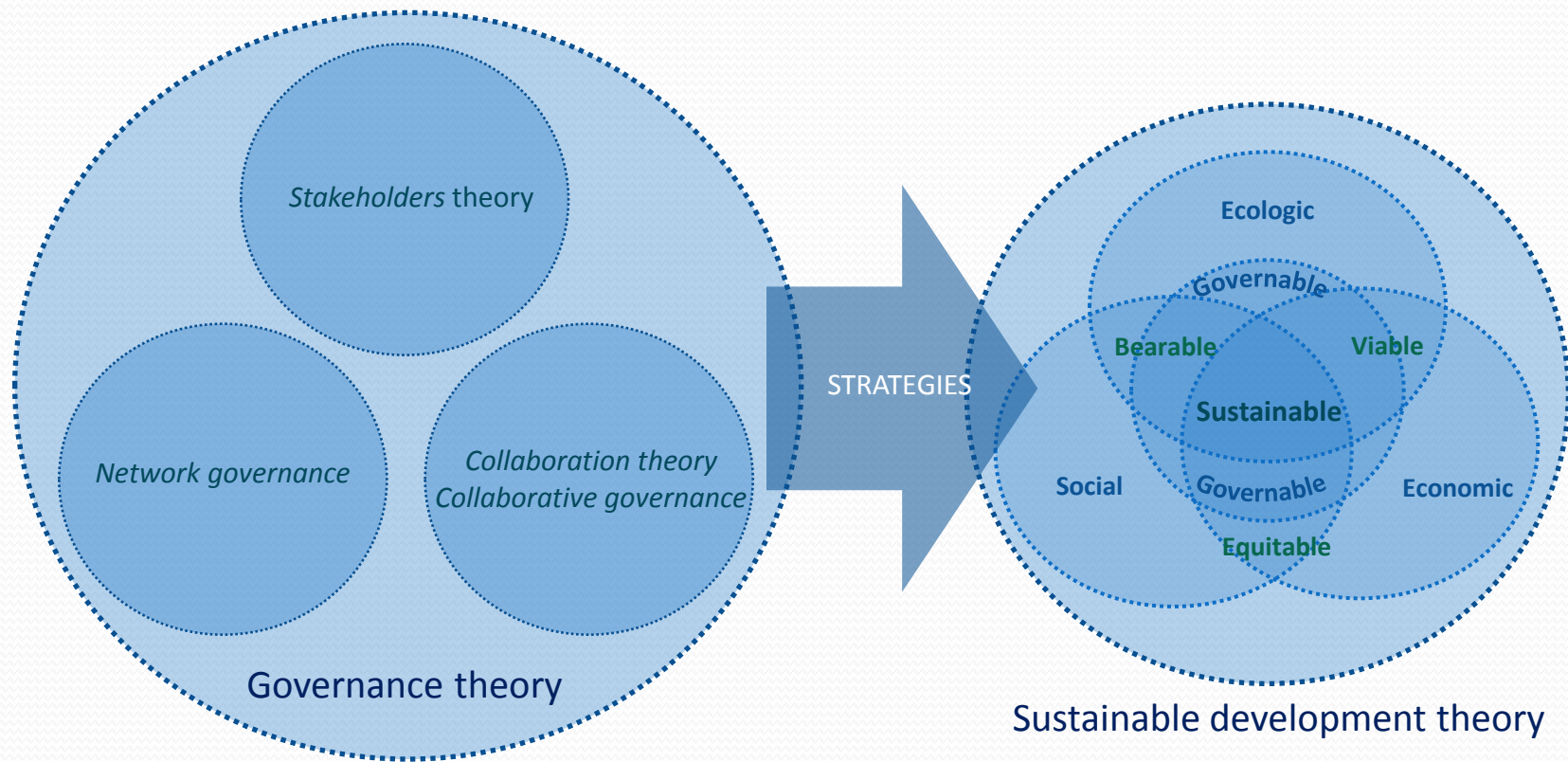
- Determine...
 - ... the **optimum management strategies**
 - the optimum characteristics of the **factors** that define them

Operational guidelines suitable to each Natural Park



1. The research. Design

1.3. Theoretical framework



1. The research. Design

1.4. Sample & Method

Case study: 4 Natural Parks - 8 conflict situations

Montseny Natural Park



Garraf Park



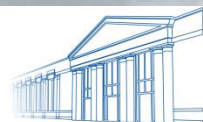
Medes Islands Natural Park



Empordà Wetlands Natural Park

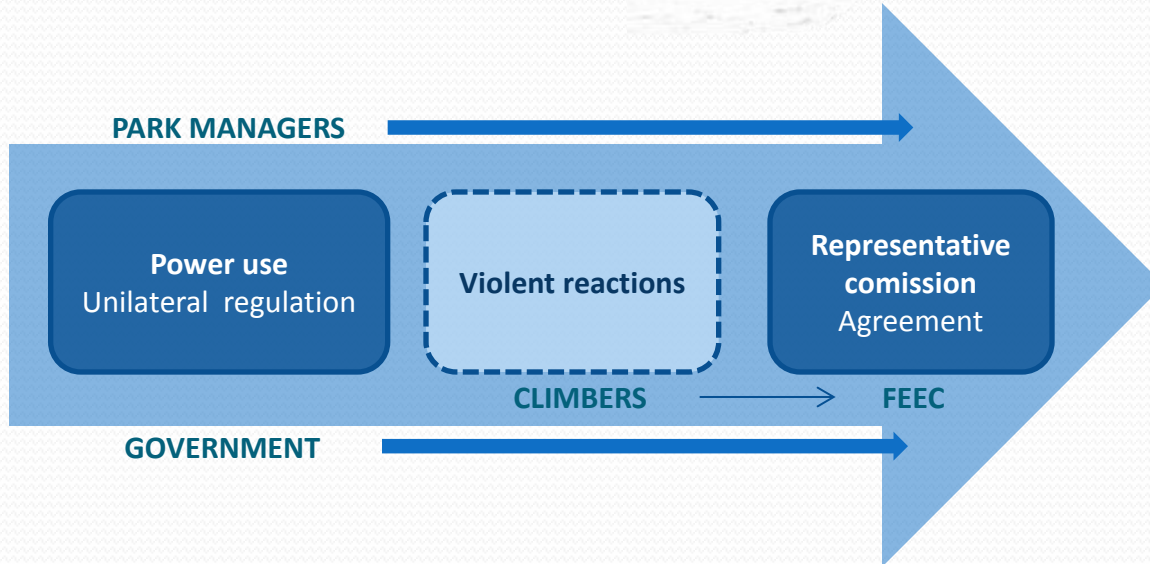
In-depth interviews

Content analysis



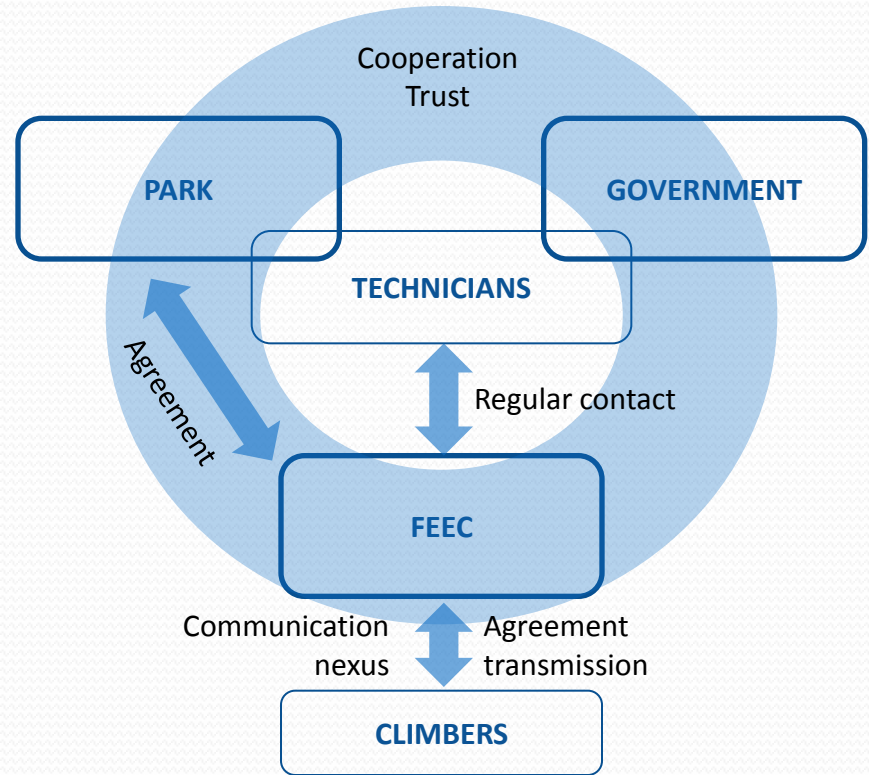
2. Results. The *climbing case* example

2.1. The conflict situation



2. Results. The *climbing case* example

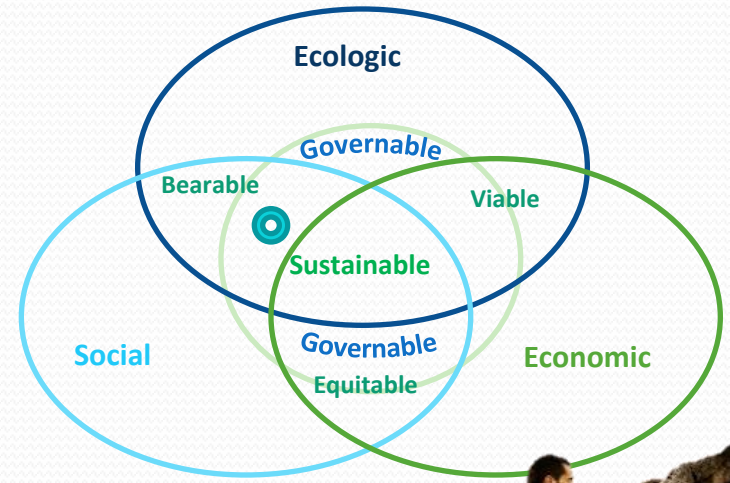
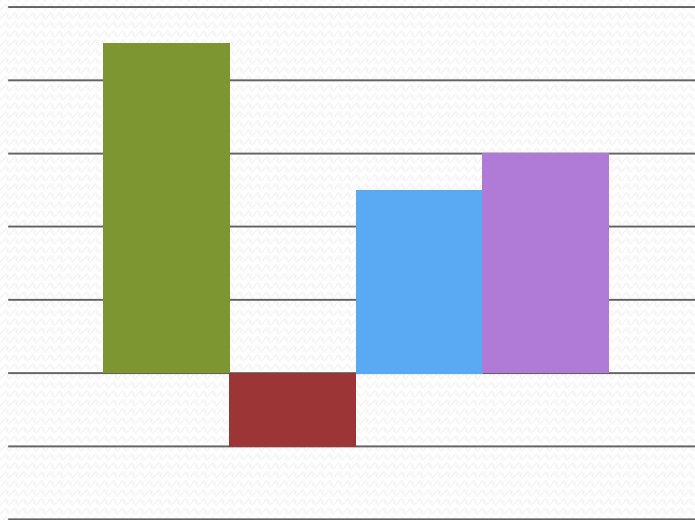
2.1. The mode of governance



2. Results. The *climbing case* example

2.1. The consequences

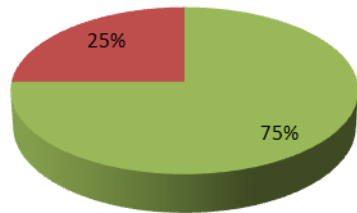
- Ecologic dimension
- Economic dimension
- Social dimension
- Institutional dimension



3. Results, Highlights

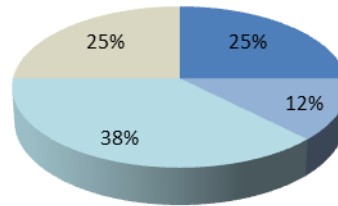
3.1. Interests of the stakeholders

Park managers interests



- Compatibility conservation - practice
- Prohibition of the activity

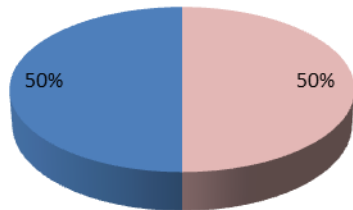
Interests of the associated practitioners



- Maximum development
- Preferential treatment
- Maintenance
- Some restrictions

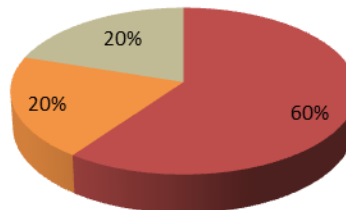
Diversity of interests

Business sector



- Maximum economic benefit
- Maximum development of the activity

Conservacionists groups



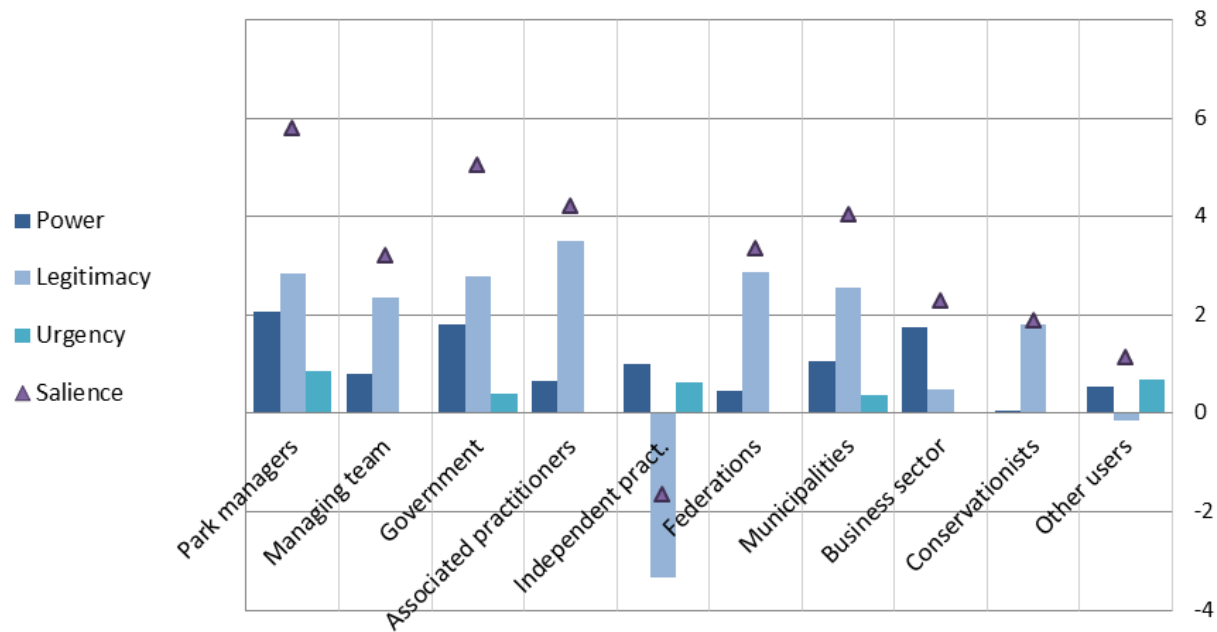
- Prohibition of the activity
- Some restrictions
- Argued regulation



3. Results, Highlights

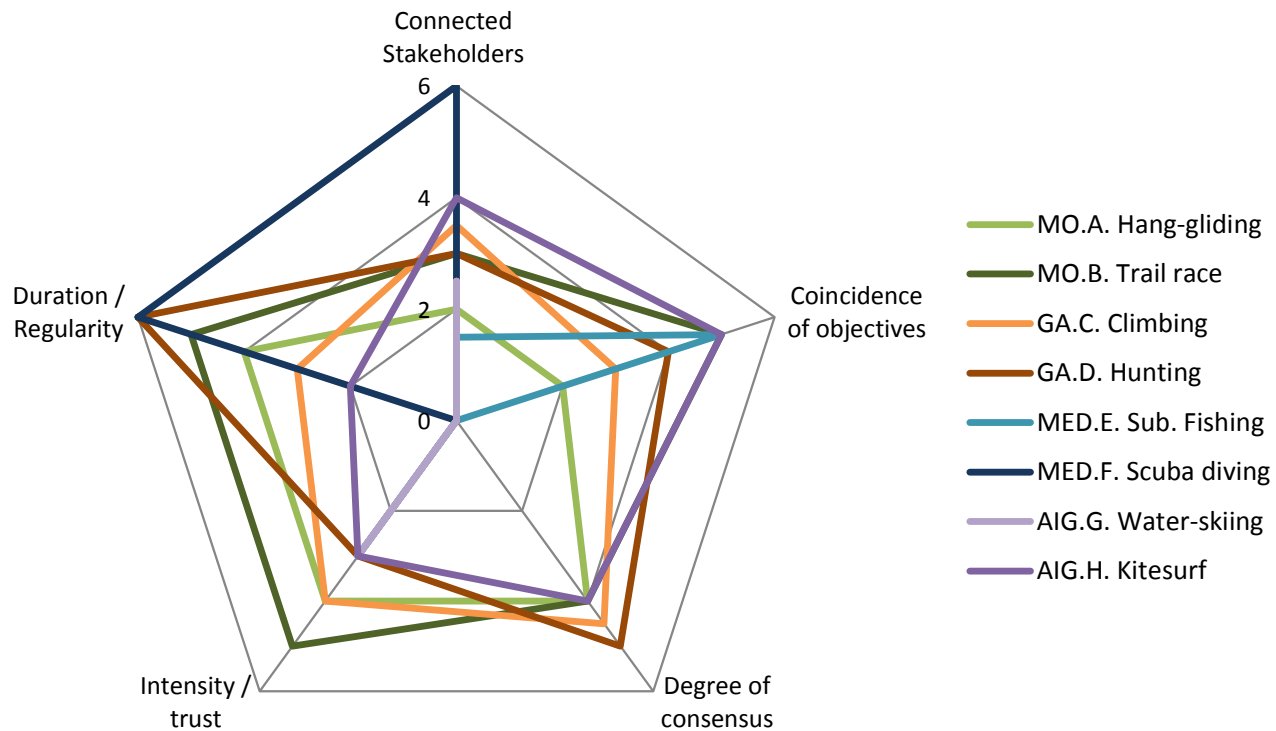
3.2. Stakeholders salience

- **POWER:** Administration & Business sector
- **LEGITIMACY:** Associated practitioners & Federations



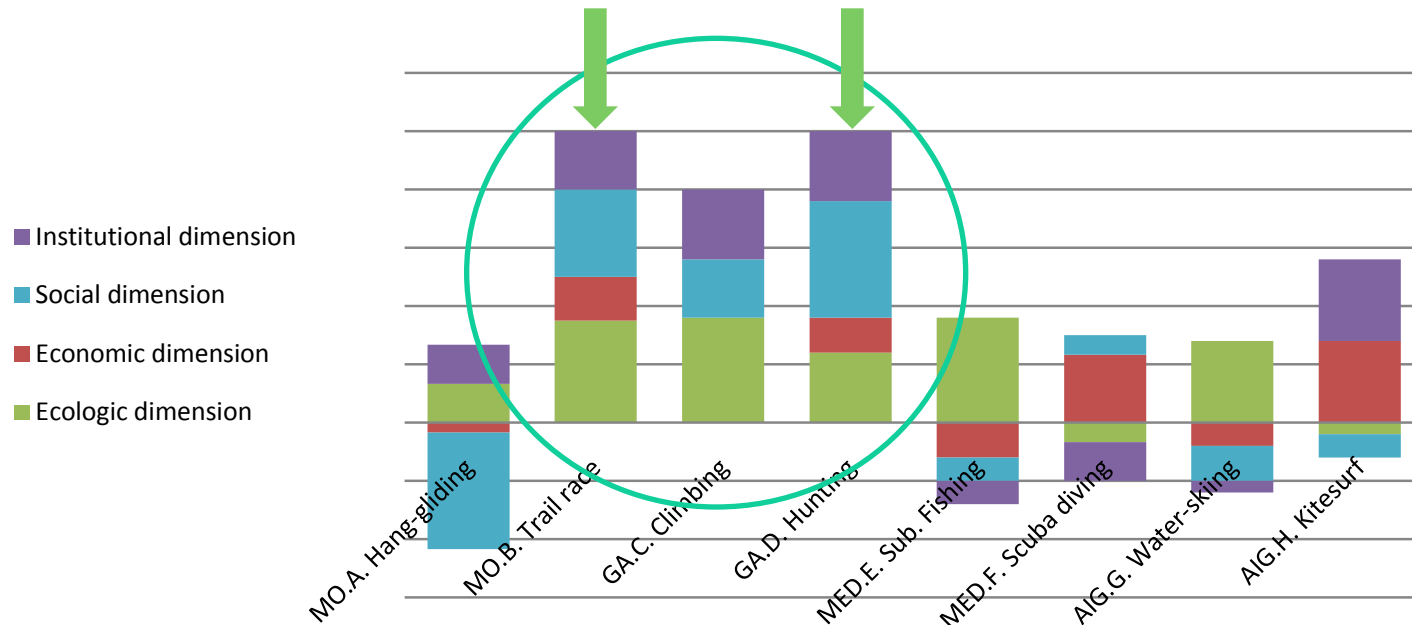
3. Results, Highlights

3.3. Degree of collaborative network



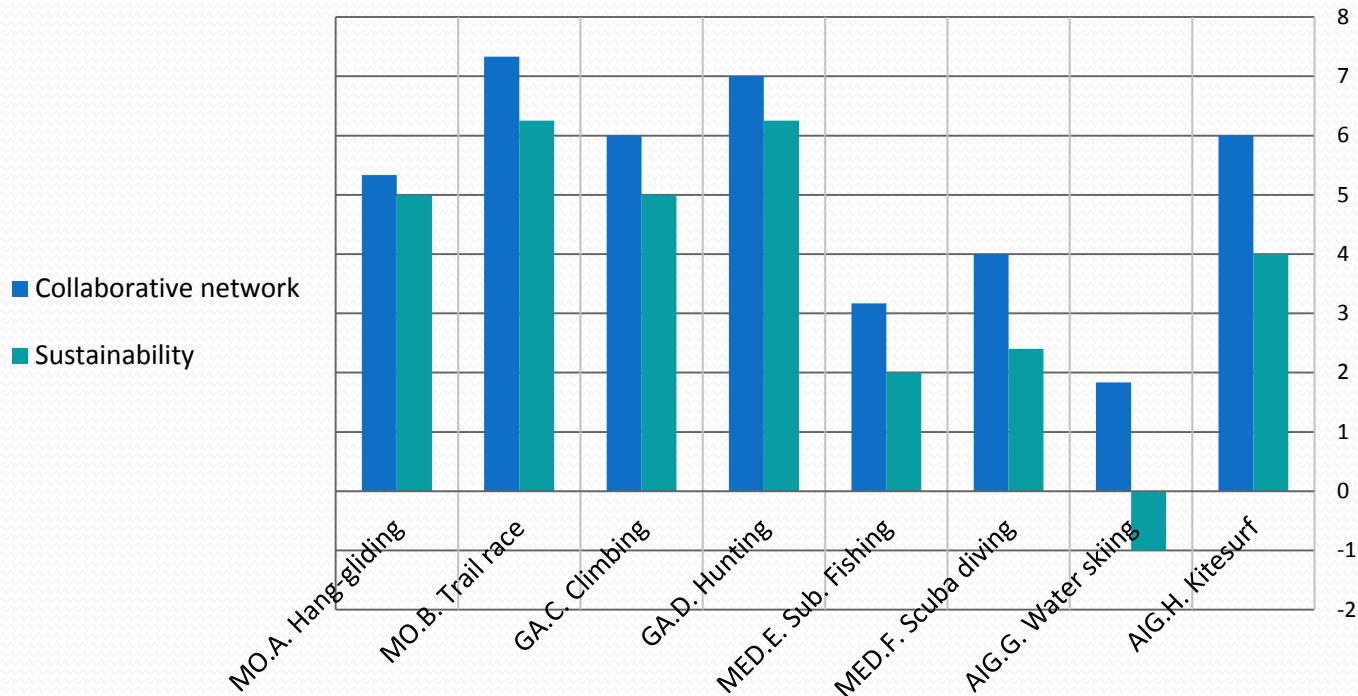
3. Results, Highlights

3.4. Degree of sustainability



3. Results, Highlights

3.5. Correlation: Network ↔ Sustainability



+ Collaborative Network → + sustainability

Management strategies towards collaboration and consensus



4. Conclusions

4.1. First step: Initial diagnosis

1. Broad knowledge of the framework of the natural site
 - Analysis of the context
2. Identification of all the stakeholders involved
3. Definition of stakeholders' interests
 - **Salience** evaluation: POWER – LEGITIMACY – URGENCY
 - Degree of **balance** between stakeholders with **opposing interests**
4. Analysis of the existing **relations structure**



4. Conclusions

4.2. The conflict solution process: strategies

5. Recommended strategies for the people responsible
 - Creation of a **collaborative network structure**
 - Avoidance of **unilateral solutions** that lack a consensus basis
 - Fostering strategies geared towards the **involvement of all stakeholders**
 - Response to the **strategies** applied by the **rest of the stakeholders**



4. Conclusions

4.3. Evaluation of the global strategy: adaptation

6. Evaluation of the **effects** generated
7. **Correction** of the strategies applied
8. **Design** of new strategies

Time/season limitation

Sharing responsibility

Zonification

Limit of participants/day

Ecobriefing



Many thanks for your attention!

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