

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

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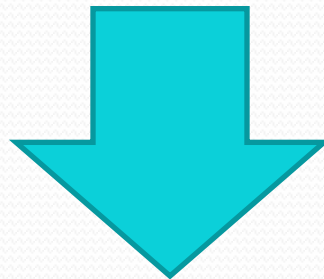
Octobre 2nd 2013



# 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

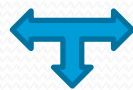
CONCLUSIONS  
Strategy model



# 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

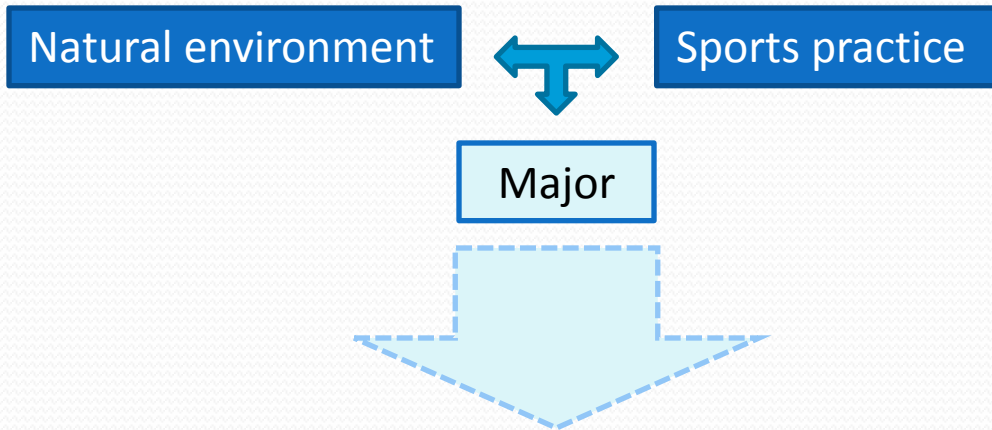
Protection of the natural environment

Economic exploitation



# 1. The research. Design

## 1.2. Expected results



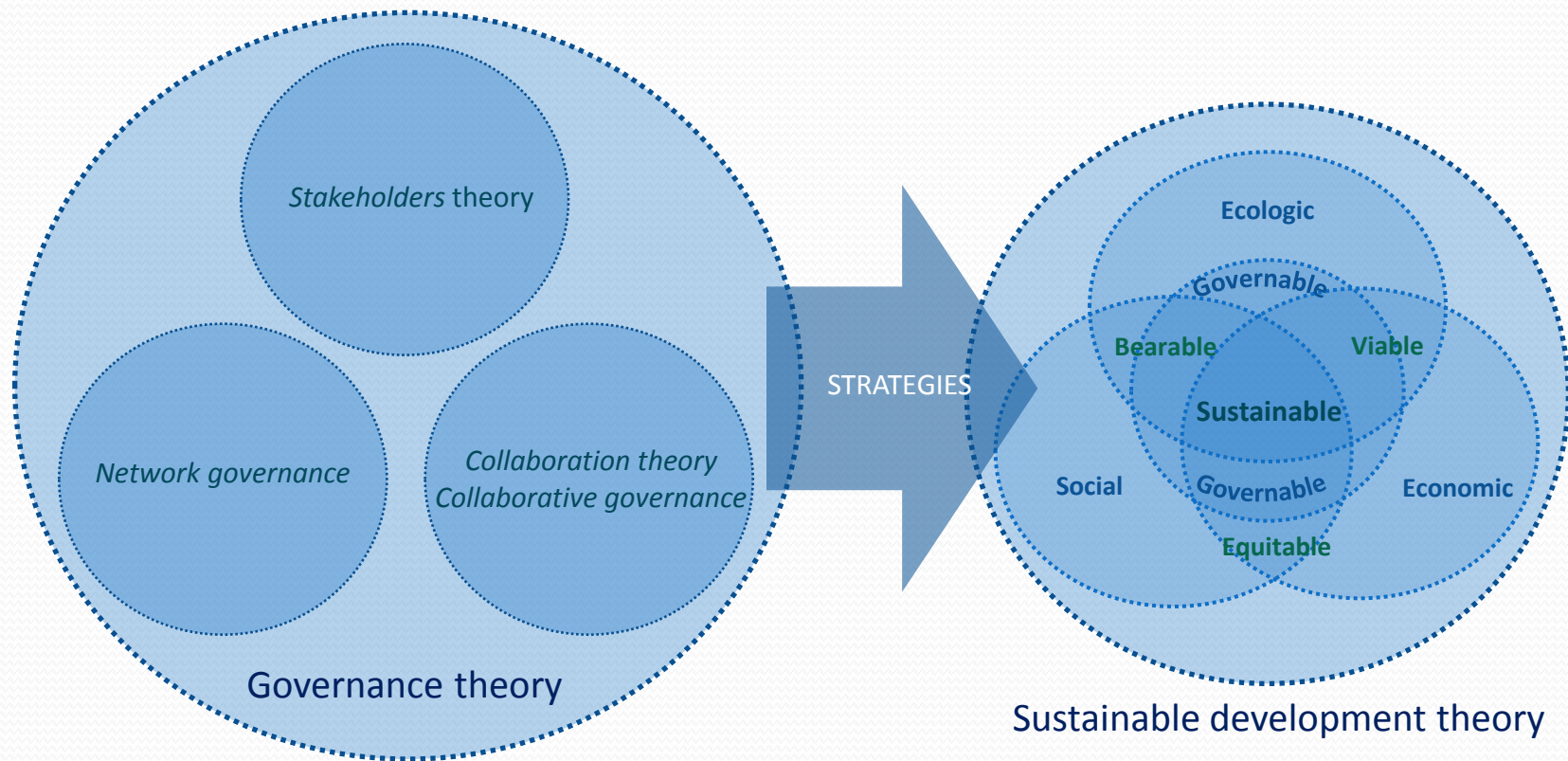
- Determine...
  - ... the **optimum management strategies**
  - the optimum characteristics of the **factors** that define them

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



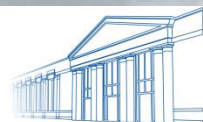
Medes Islands Natural Park



Empordà Wetlands Natural Park

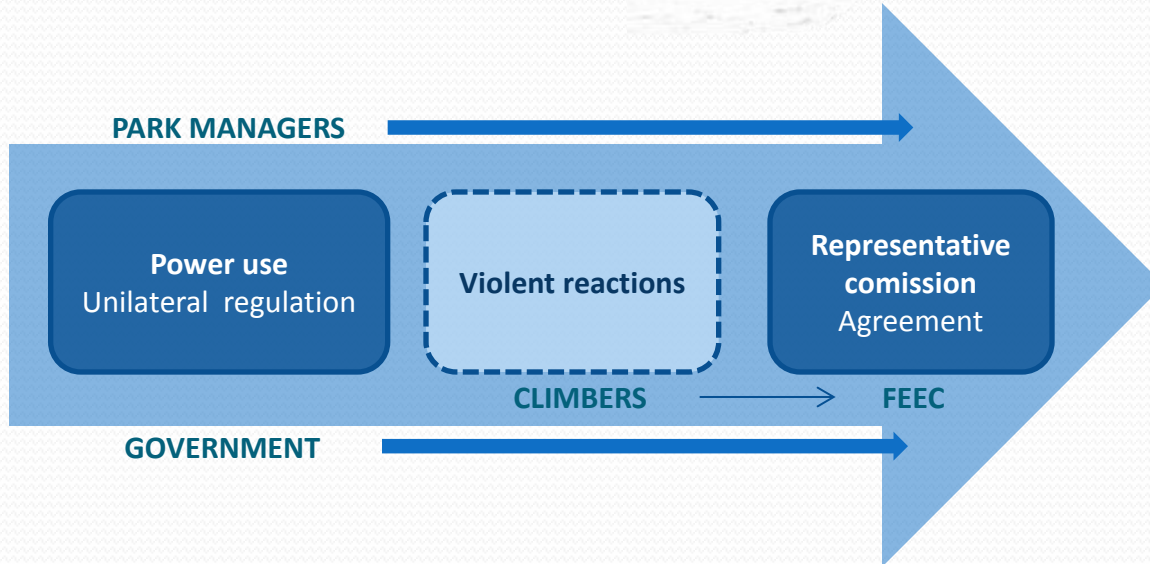
In-depth interviews

Content analysis



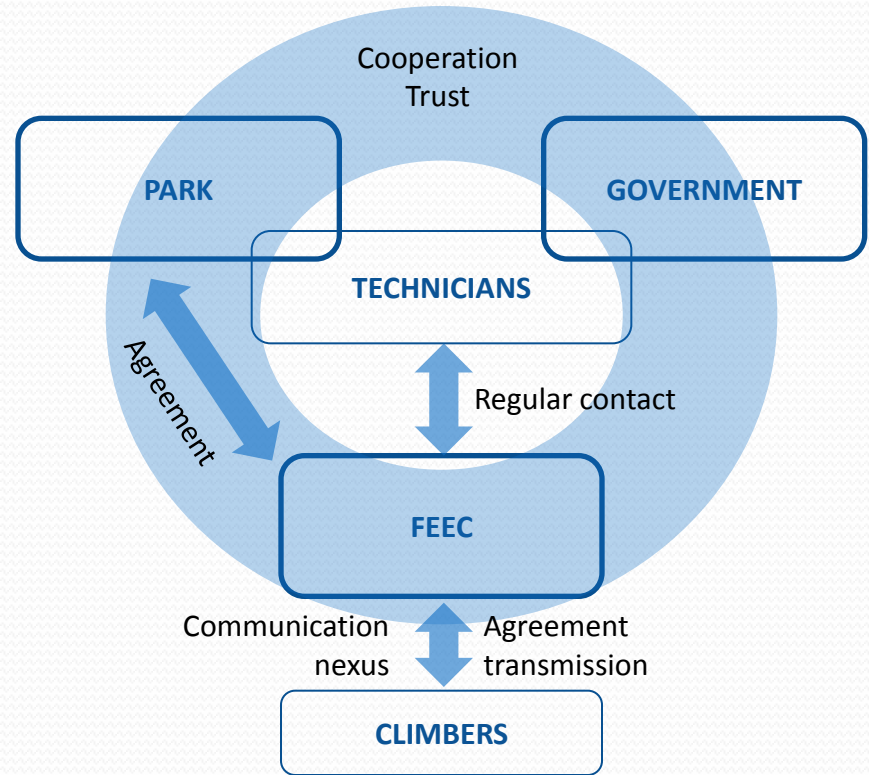
# 2. Results. The *climbing case* example

## 2.1. The conflict situation



# 2. Results. The *climbing case* example

## 2.1. The mode of governance



October 2 - 4, 2013

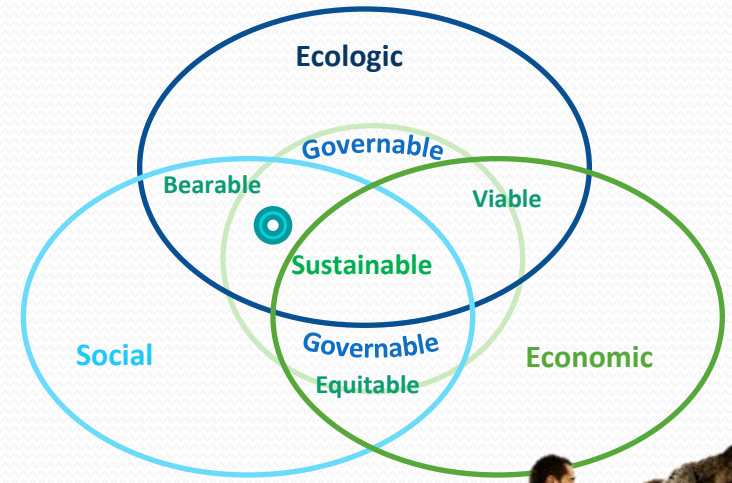
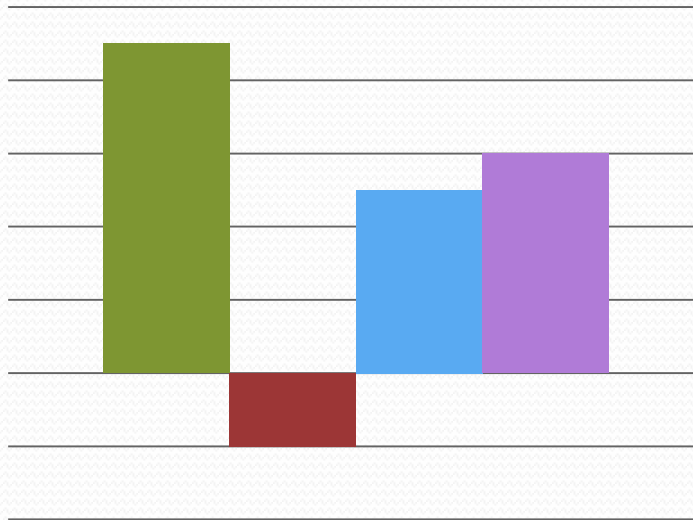




# 2. Results. The *climbing case* example

## 2.1. The consequences

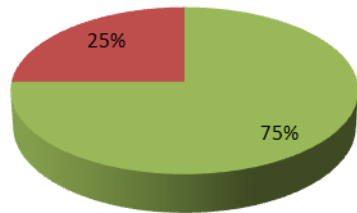
- Ecologic dimension
- Economic dimension
- Social dimension
- Institutional dimension



# 3. Results, Highlights

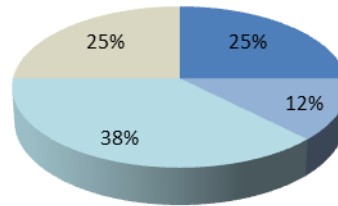
## 3.1. Interests of the stakeholders

Park managers interests



- Compatibility conservation - practice
- Prohibition of the activity

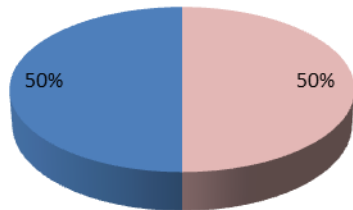
Interests of the associated practitioners



- Maximum development
- Preferential treatment
- Maintenance
- Some restrictions

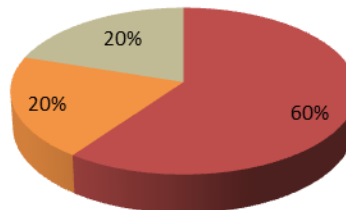
Diversity of interests

Business sector



- Maximum economic benefit
- Maximum development of the activity

Conservacionists groups



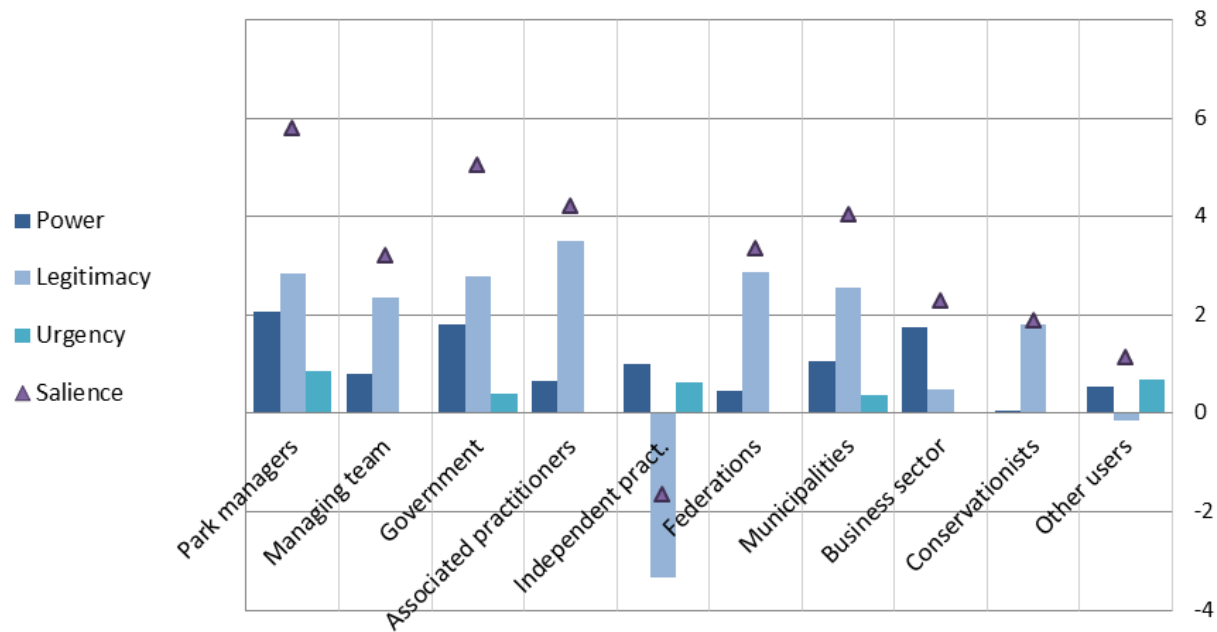
- Prohibition of the activity
- Some restrictions
- Argued regulation



# 3. Results, Highlights

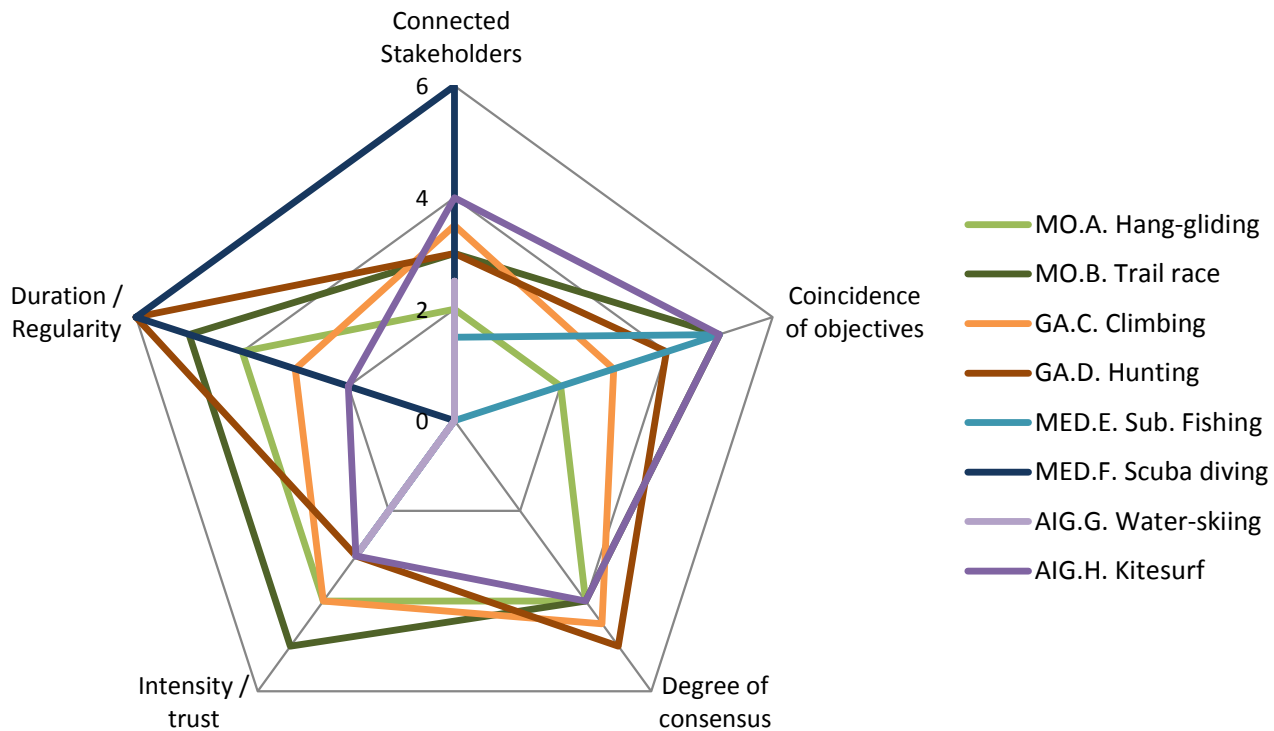
## 3.2. Stakeholders salience

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



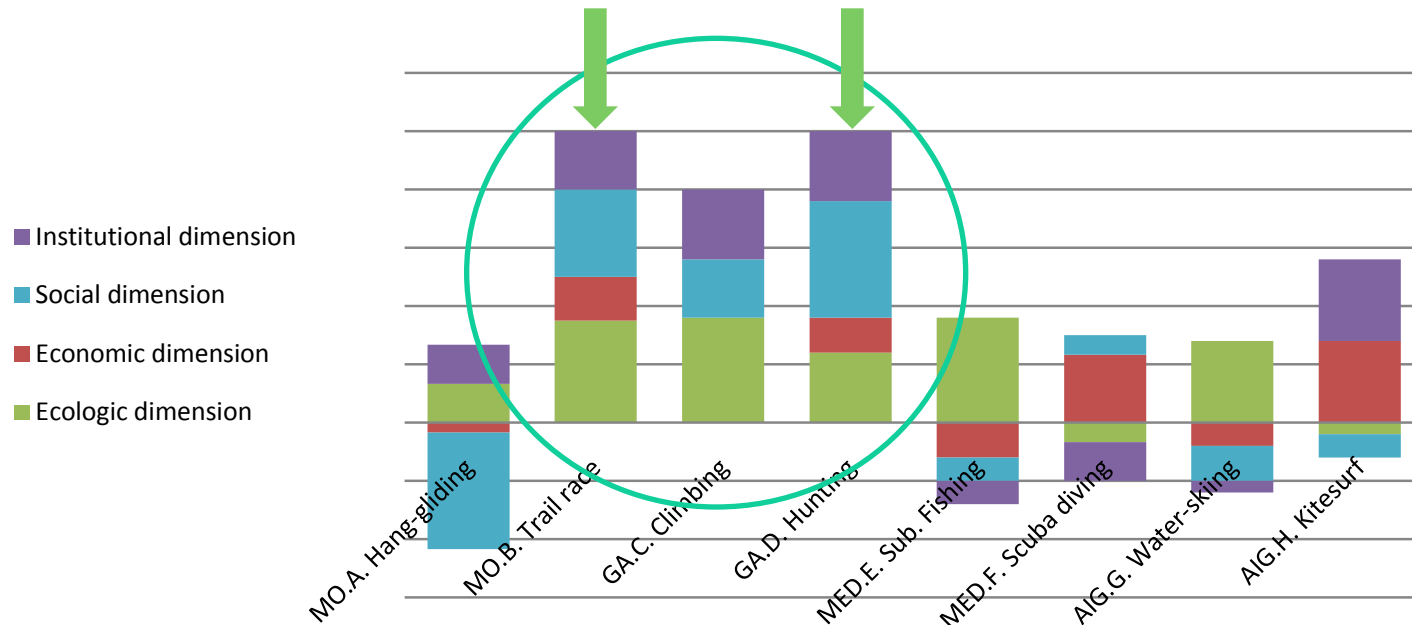
# 3. Results, Highlights

## 3.3. Degree of collaborative network



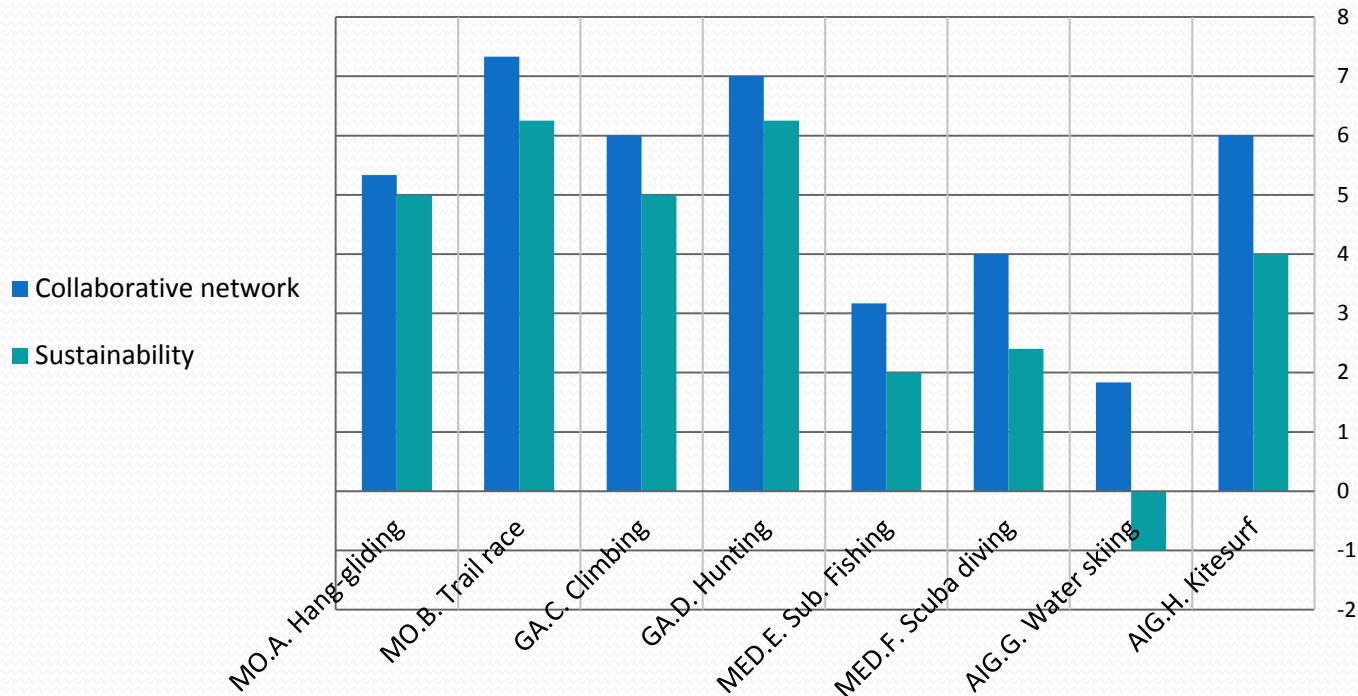
# 3. Results, Highlights

## 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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