

### **Oliver Avramoski**

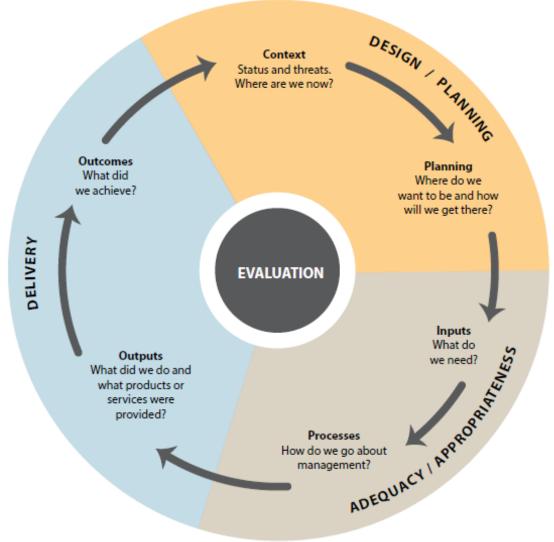
### The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)

www.pont.org

# **Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) Framework**

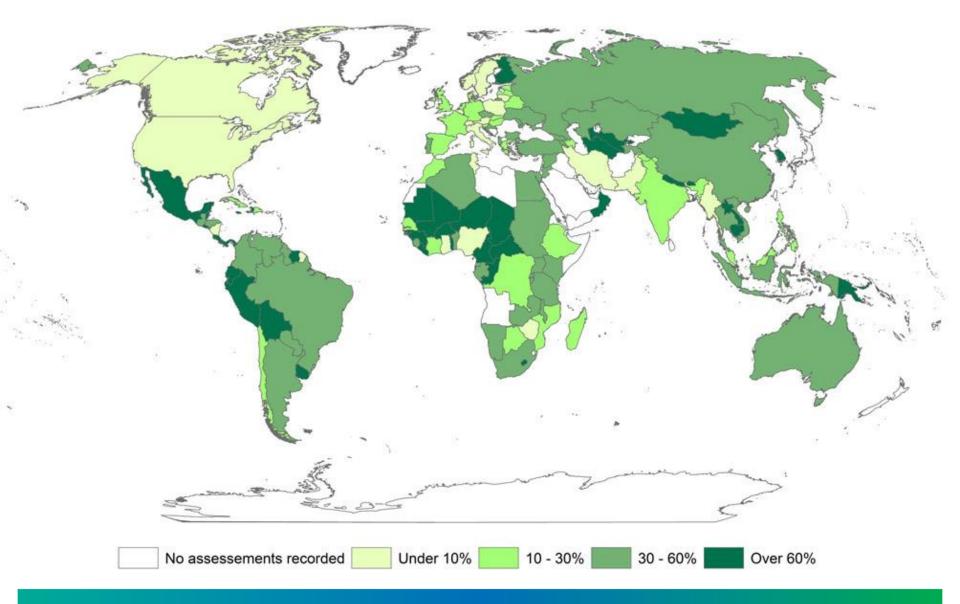


- Supports an adaptive approach to management
- Improves resource allocation
- Promotes accountability and transparency
- Involves the community and stakeholders



## The use of PAME worldwide





# METT – a popular tool for PAME

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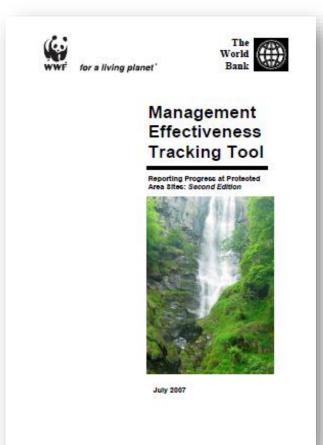
- Published by WWF and World Bank in 2002, and modified in 2005 and 2007
- Not intended to track conservation outcomes
- Widespread use as a costeffective and easy to use tool
- Many adaptations to the tool were made to fit specific context and purpose



# The structure of the METT



- Data Sheet 1: Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites
- Data Sheet 2: Protected Areas Threats
- Assessment Form



#### Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites: Data Sheet 1

Name, affiliation and contact details for person responsible for completing the METT (email etc.)									
Date assessment									
Name of protected									
WDPA site code ( found on www.un									
Designations		Nationa	I		IUCN Ca	ategory		International (please also complete sheet overleaf )	
Country									
Location of protected area (province and if possible map reference)									
Date of establishr	Date of establishment								
Ownership details	(please	e tick)	State	State		ate Communit		mmunity	Other
Management Aut	nority								
Size of protected	area (ha	a)							
Number of staff			Permaner	it				Tempora	ry
Annual budget (US\$) – excluding staff salary costs			Recur	Recurrent (operational)			nds Project or other supplementary funds		
What are the main values for which the area is designated									
List the two primary protected area management objectives									
Management obje									
Management obje									

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Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites

### **Data Sheet 1**

# **Data Sheet 2: Protected Area Threats**

Please tick all relevant existing threats as either of high, medium or low significance. Threats ranked as of **high** significance are those which are seriously degrading values; **medium** are those threats having some negative impact and those characterised as **low** are threats which are present but not seriously impacting values or **N/A** where the threat is not present or not applicable in the protected area.

#### 1. Residential and commercial development within a protected area

Threats from human settlements or other non-agricultural land uses with a substantial footprint

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
				1.1 Housing and settlement
				1.2 Commercial and industrial areas
				1.3 Tourism and recreation infrastructure

#### 2. Agriculture and aquaculture within a protected area

Threats from farming and grazing as a result of agricultural expansion and intensification, including silviculture, mariculture and aquaculture

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
				2.1 Annual and perennial non-timber crop cultivation
				2.1a Drug cultivation
				2.2 Wood and pulp plantations
				2.3 Livestock farming and grazing
				2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture

#### 3. Energy production and mining within a protected area

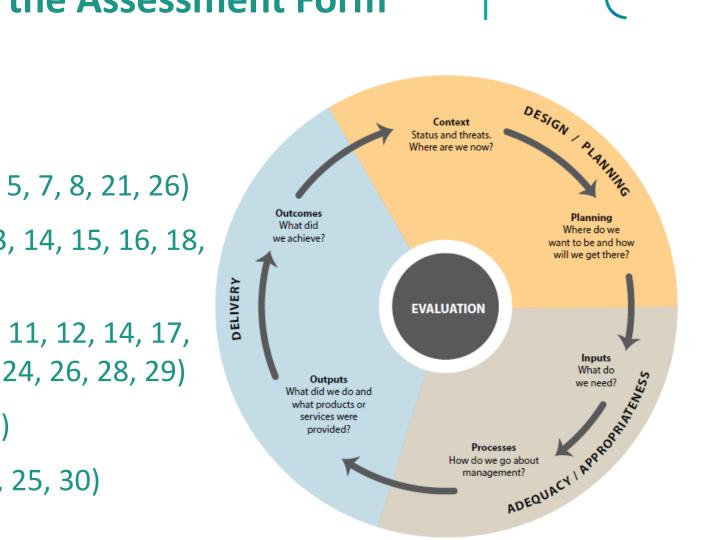
Threats from production of non-biological resources

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
				3.1 Oil and gas drilling
				3.2 Mining and quarrying
				3.3 Energy generation, including from hydropower dams

## **Assessment Form**



Issue	Criteria		only one uestion	Comment/Explanation	Next steps
1. Legal status	The protected area is not gazetted/covenanted	0			
Does the protected area have legal status (or in the case	There is agreement that the protected area should be gazetted/covenanted but the process has not yet begun	1			
of private reserves is covered by a covenant or similar)?	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted/covenanted but the process is still incomplete (includes sites designated under international conventions, such as Ramsar, or local/traditional law such as community conserved areas, which do not yet have national legal status or covenant)	2			
	The protected area has been romany gazetted corresponded	3			
2. Protected area regulations	There are no regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area	0			
Are appropriate	Some regulations for controlling rand use and activities in the protected area exist but these are major weaknesses	1			
regulations in place to control land use	Regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are come working and argues	2			
and activities (e.g. hunting)?	Regulations for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and provide an excellent basis for management	3			
Planning					
3. Law enforcement	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0			
Can staff (i.e. those with responsibility for	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget, lack of institutional support)	1			
managing the site) enforce protected	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2			
area rules well enough?	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	3			
Input					



### **Structure of the Assessment Form**

- Context (1)
- Planning (2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 21, 26)
- Inputs (3, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 29)
- Process (6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29)
- Outputs (8, 27)
- Outcomes (10, 25, 30)

# Structure of the Assessment Form



PAME element	Question #	Total # Questions	% of the Total # Questions	Maximum Score	% Total Score
Context	1	1	3.3%	3	2,9
Planning	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 21, 26	7	23.3%	27	26,5
Inputs	3, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 29	8	26.7%	24	23,5
Process	6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 28	11	36.7%	36	35,3
Outputs	27	1	3.3%	3	2,9
Outcomes	25, 30	2	6.7%	9	8,8
Total	30	30	100%	102	100

**Note**: four of the questions (7, 21, 24, and 30) are supplemented by a set of three additional statements for each of them, that give the opportunity to score up to 3 more points.

# **Using METT: strengths**



- Tracks improvements in management of individual sites (not to compare sites)
- Harmonizes reporting for multiple sites
- Provides useful information for site managers
- Quick and easy to complete using site-based expert knowledge
- Easily understood by non-specialists



# **Using METT: constraints**



- Does not cover all aspects of management
- Qualitative assessment (partly addressed by assigning scores using ordered values, from 0 to 3; but all have equal weights)
- Not an independent assessment
- Cannot be a sole basis for adaptive management
- Weak evaluation of outcomes



# **Using METT: common pitfalls**



- **Caution** about the use of the overall "score"
- Assessment be seen by protected area staff as a judgement rather than a management tool



- Comparing between protected areas difficult when assessment conducted by different people
- **Caution** about the accuracy of the tracking tool as anything more than a quick assessment of strengths and weaknesses

# Using METT: good practice tips



- Completed by protected area managers and representative of local stakeholders, whenever possible
- All questions to be answered
- Fill in comments and further steps for project oversight and management
- Spend time to arrive at considerate judgement
- At least some of the assessors have participated in the previous assessment (in case of multiple assessments)
- Present total score as percentage of the possible score

# **Using METT: relevance to PONT**

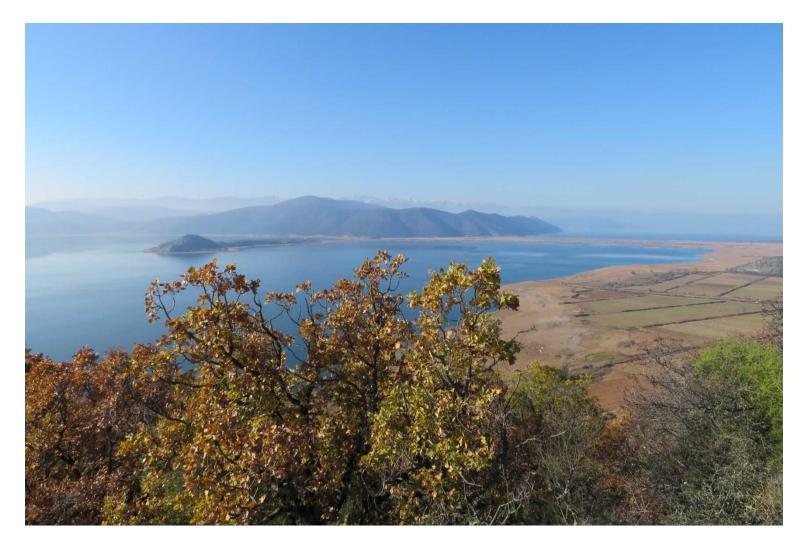


- METT is a good starting point for the PONT grant applications / PONT might make use of other tools in the future
- It is not all about the score think about what you do with the results; use it to encourage and structure productive discussion
- Link the assessment to operational planning
- Use the findings for your next PONT grant application!



### Thank you!





#### Table 28.2 Criteria for each element in the IUCN WCPA Framework

Context	Planning	Inputs	Processes	Outputs	Outcomes
<ul> <li>&gt; Values and significance</li> <li>&gt; Threats</li> <li>&gt; Stakeholder attitudes and relations</li> <li>&gt; Influence of external environment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>&gt; Legal status/ gazettal</li> <li>&gt; Tenure issues</li> <li>&gt; Adequacy of legislation</li> <li>&gt; System design</li> <li>&gt; Site design</li> <li>&gt; Management planning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Staff</li> <li>Funding</li> <li>Equipment and facilities</li> <li>Information</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Governance and leadership</li> <li>Policy development</li> <li>Administra- tion, work</li> <li>programming and internal organisa- tion</li> <li>Evaluation</li> <li>Evaluation</li> <li>Maintenance of infrastructure, facilities, equipment</li> <li>Staff training</li> <li>Human resource management</li> <li>Law enforce- ment</li> <li>Community involvement</li> <li>Community involvement</li> <li>Community development assistance</li> <li>Sustainable resource use - management and audit</li> <li>Visitor management restoration and rehabilitation</li> <li>Resource protection and threat reduction</li> <li>Research and monitoring</li> </ul>	C Achieving work program results/outputs	<ul> <li>Condition of defined values</li> <li>Trend of defined values</li> <li>Trend of protected area on community</li> </ul>