Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

















METT

- Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
- Originally developed to assess a target set by WWF and the World Bank to improve management in 75 million ha of forest protected areas
- Assesses against all 6 elements of the WCPA Framework



METT Objectives

- Track improvements in management of protected areas
- Harmonise reporting for multiple sites
- Provide useful information for site managers
- Be quick and easy to complete
- Use site-based expert knowledge
- Be easily understood by nonspecialists



METT Development

- Developed over two year period including independent review and field testing
- Two applications by WWF before revision in 2007:
 - Clearer guidance
 - Standardised threat list
 - Questions revised to cover all terrestrial biomes



What is the METT?

- <u>Datasheets</u>: contextual information including objectives and threats
- Questionnaire: 4 alternative text answers (ranging from best to poor practice) to 30 questions giving a total score to summarise progress (overall and framework elements)
- Text fields: recording justification for assessment, sources used and steps to be taken to improve the management issue



Threats analysis

- Residential and commercial development
- Agriculture and aquaculture
- Energy production and mining
- Transportation and service corridors
- Biological resource use and harm
- Human intrusions and disturbance
- Natural system modifications
- Invasive and other problematic species and genes
- Pollution entering or generated within protected area
- Geological events
- Climate change and severe weather
- Specific cultural and social threats

Criteria

visitation

visitation

There are no visitor facilities and

Visitor facilities and services are

inappropriate for current levels of

Visitor facilities and services are

visitation but could be improved

Visitor facilities and services are

excellent for current levels of

adequate for current levels of

services despite an identified need

Issue

24. Visitor

facilities

Are visitor

adequate?

facilities

Outputs

Comments/

Explanation

Next steps

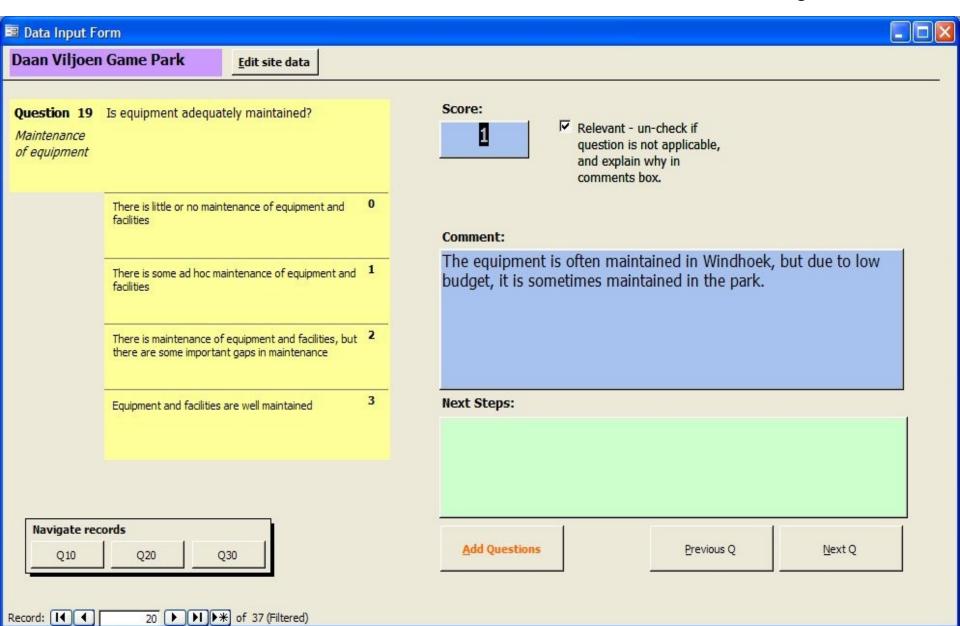
Score

0

2

3

METT Database – Namibia style



METT DATABASE OUTPUT

METT Data Sheets

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Ai-Ais Hotsprings Game Park

A i-A is Hotsprings G	ame Park
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Question		Criteria	Score	Comment	
1	Legal status	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3	Ai-Ais Hotsprings Game Park	
2	Protected area regulations	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major gaps	1	There is no control over fishing or mining. There is an international border dispute.	
3	Law enforcement	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1	There is no formal training for staff to enforce the park rules and regulations. Also there is a serious lack of staff.	
4	Protected area objectives	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2	Due to lack of staff, less effort is being applied into management to meet the objectives.	
5	Protected area design	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2	The current size is okay. There is good cooperation between the park and its neighbours. However, it would be worthwhile to merge Ai-Ais NP with the Sperrgebiet so as to fill the gap in between the two parks, this will allow a free movement of animals between the two parks, and more representative/effective coverage of the Succulent Karoo.	
6	Protected area boundary demarcation	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1	The boundary of the park is mostly known, but is not appropriately demarcated, and the fence does not cover the whole park.	

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Using the METT

- Self-assessment system
- Ideally completed by protected area managers with a team of staff and other stakeholders
- Short and quick to complete
- Repeat assessments provide trends in effectiveness and aid adaptive management
- Best at comparing one site over time rather than between sites



METT Strengths

- Simple and quick to use
- Multiple choice allows for some complexity of response
- Enables more consistent analysis of answers over time
- Next steps section helps to guide adaptive management
- Questions are specifically linked to achievement of objectives
- Standardised language is fairly easy to translate



METT Limitations

- Not an independent assessment
- Questions are not weighted
- Limited evaluation of outputs and (particularly) outcomes
- Relatively easy to influence or bias results
- Generic (general not specific) multiple choice questions not always easily applicable in diverse situations



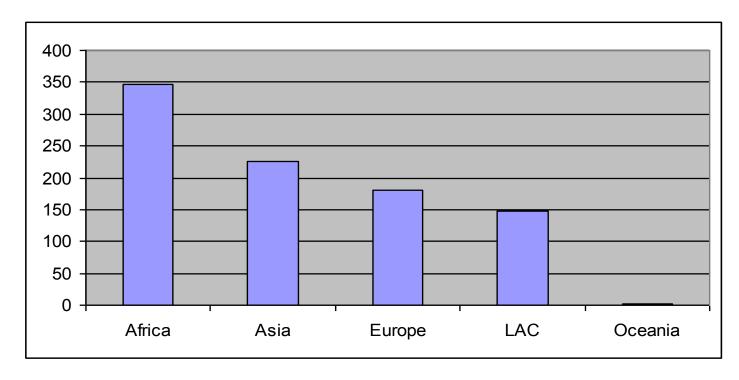
How has it been used?

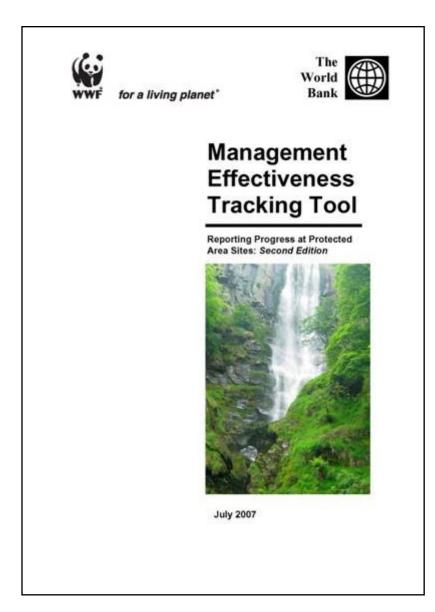
- From measuring one project's targets to use over whole protected area systems
- Major global data set of protected area management effectiveness information
- Used in WWF's PA portfolio; World Bank's PA portfolio; GEF PA funded projects
- Used in all protected areas in China, Namibia, Central Africa etc
- Adapted for marine protected areas, community forest projects etc



A major data source

 902 METT assessments included in a global study of protected area management effectiveness





http://www.panda.org/parkassessment