



***Protected Area Management
Effectiveness Evaluation in the
Carpathians***

Cristian Papp
Wildlife and Landscapes National
Manager, WWF RO
CPA Conference/ ConnectGREEN
Conference
29 Sept 2021



1. Global perspective
2. CCPAMETT
3. METT 4

Why Management Effectiveness?



International context

- CBD Theme 8 says:
- *„Protected Areas only work as conservation tools if they are managed effectively to maintain their values in perpetuity.“*
- Three important steps
- identifying an agreed set of standard
- developing system of evaluation
- establish systems to monitor changes and trends

PA Management Effectiveness Assessment at the global level



← → ↻ <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/protected-areas-management-effectiveness-pame?tab=Results>



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Management Effectiveness (PAME)

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Methodologies

METT

Methodology ▾

Country ▾

Year of assessment ▾

Type ▾

CSV

Name	Designation	WDPA ID	Assessment ID	Country	Methodology	Year of assessment	Link to assessment	Metadata ID
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[Explore the World's Protected Areas \(protectedplanet.net\)](https://www.protectedplanet.net) – IUCN, UNEP, WCMC

PA Management Effectiveness Assessment at the global level



21,086
Protected Areas

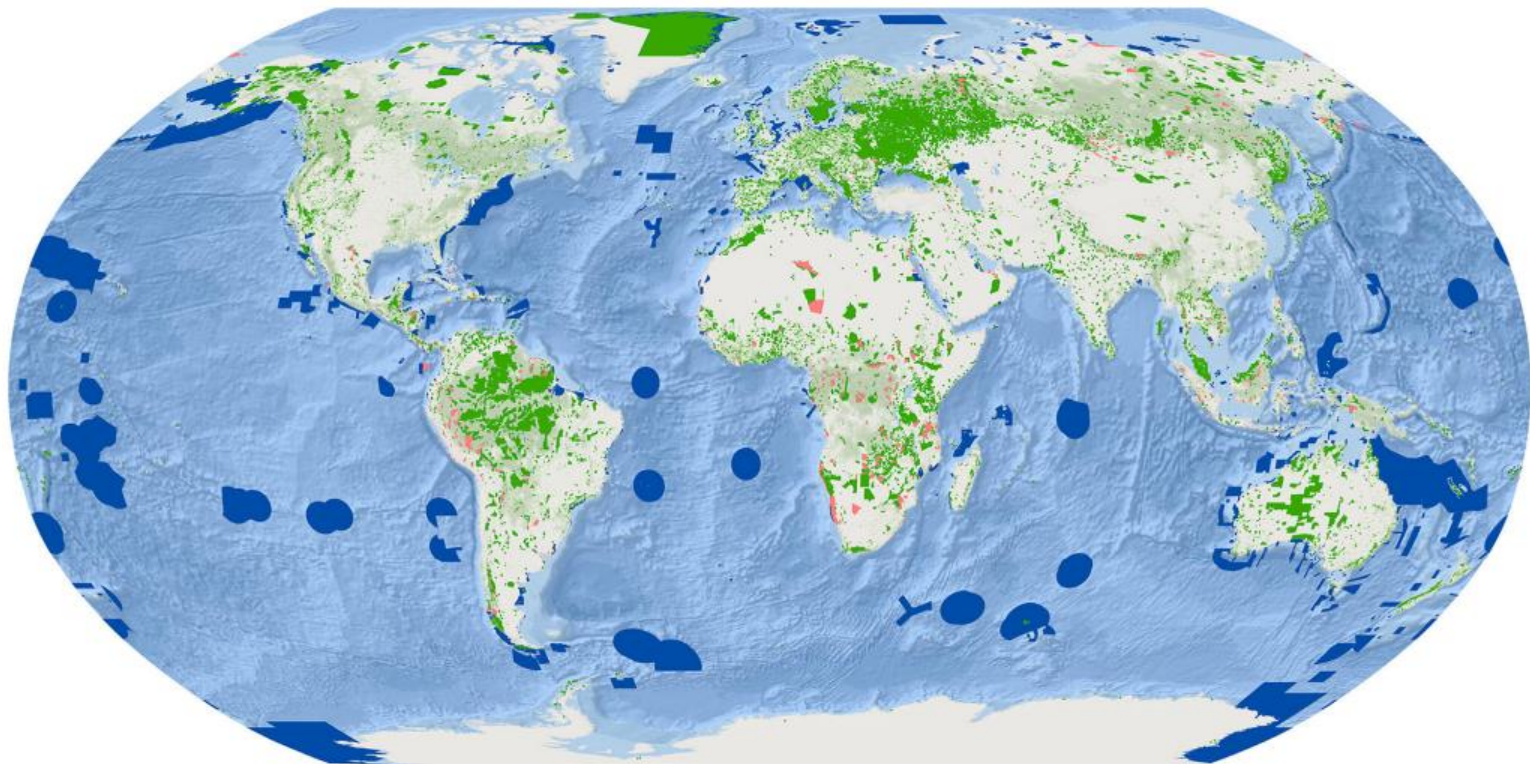
Management Effectiveness (PAME)

Comprising many thousands of assessments of how well a protected area is being managed – primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives.

>

The graphic features a background image of a dense forest with trees in shades of orange and brown, suggesting an autumn setting. A dark grey rectangular box in the top left corner contains a green location pin icon with a checkmark inside, followed by the number '21,086' in a large green font and the text 'Protected Areas' in a smaller white font. The main title 'Management Effectiveness (PAME)' is written in a large, white, serif font. Below the title, a paragraph of white text explains the concept. At the bottom left, there is a small white circle containing a right-pointing arrow. A solid green circle is partially visible on the right edge of the graphic.

PA Management Effectiveness Assessment at the global level



 METT assessed protected areas

Global assessments status vs. recommendations



CBD



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/14/1
30 November 2018

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fourteenth meeting
Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17-29 November 2018
Agenda item 8

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

14/1. Updated assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets and options to accelerate progress

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions XIII/5, XIII/28 and XIII/29,

Also recalling decision XIII/1, in particular paragraphs 12 and 19,

Deeply concerned that, despite many positive actions by Parties and others, most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are not on track to be achieved by 2020, which, in the absence of further significant progress, will jeopardize the achievement of the mission and vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals,² and ultimately the planet's life support systems;

1. *Welcomes* the updated analysis of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including the update on progress in revising/updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets and national reports, and the analysis of the contribution of targets established by Parties and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;³

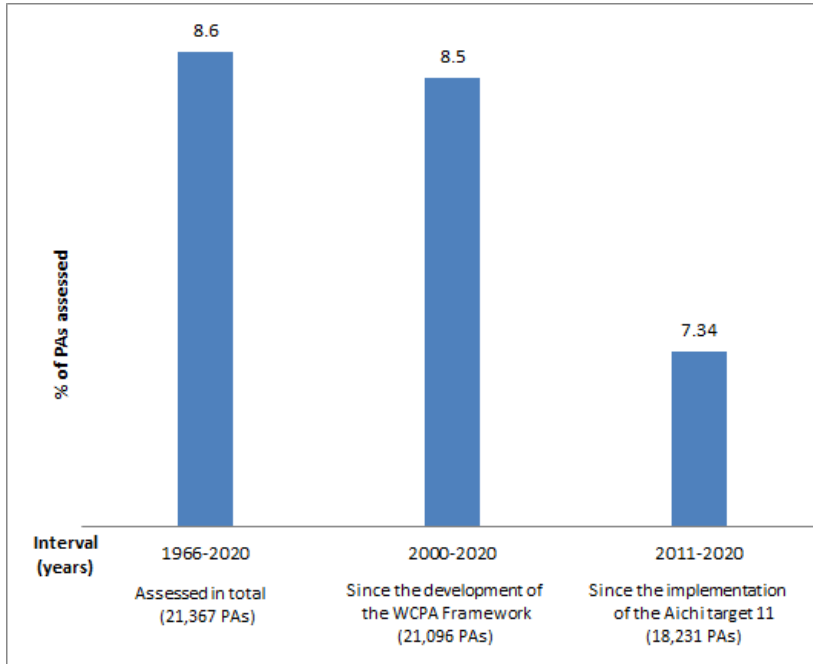
2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services for Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia, and the thematic Assessment of Land Degradation and Restoration of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

3. *Welcomes* the review of updated scientific information,⁴ including its conclusions and identified information gaps, and the possible options to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained in the annex to the present decision;

4. *Also welcomes* the additional indicators which have been identified and those which have updated data points,⁵ and *acknowledges* the contribution of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in advancing the work on indicators relevant to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

For Targets 11 and 12, noting that not all eco-regions of the world are adequately covered by protected areas, most protected areas are not well connected, and most Parties have not assessed the management effectiveness of the majority of their protected areas, and that global prevention of species loss should focus on specific regions of the world where most species diversity exists and/or where they are the most threatened, focus on the protection, management and conservation of the most significant areas for biodiversity, such as through the initiatives of the Alliance for Zero Extinction and others, 11 through protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures and specific species conservation measures;

Global assessments status vs. recommendations



E.g. Romania has a total of 1,574 PAs covering 24,52% of its territory (ANANP, 2020), out of which only 29 sites were assessed for their management effectiveness (UNEP-WCMC, 2020), accounting for only 4.95% (UNEP-WCMC, 2020).

From global to regional and country levels



89.40.72.156/cpamett/



» Component I - Protected Area Management
Effectiveness Assessment «

» Component II – Protected Area Database of the
Carpathian Countries «

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<http://89.40.72.156/cpamett/>

CCPAMETT officially recognized by WCMC as a tool to assess effectiveness



https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/protected-areas-management-effectiveness-pame?tab=Results

Results

About & Manuals

Methodologies

METT

Methodology 1

Country ▾

Year of assessment ▾

Type ▾

CSV

- BREMi Framework
- Belize MEE
- Bhutan METT+
- Birdlife IBA
- CCPAMETT
- CI Tracking Tool
- Catalonia MEE
- Combination of Methods (PAME and METT)

Clear

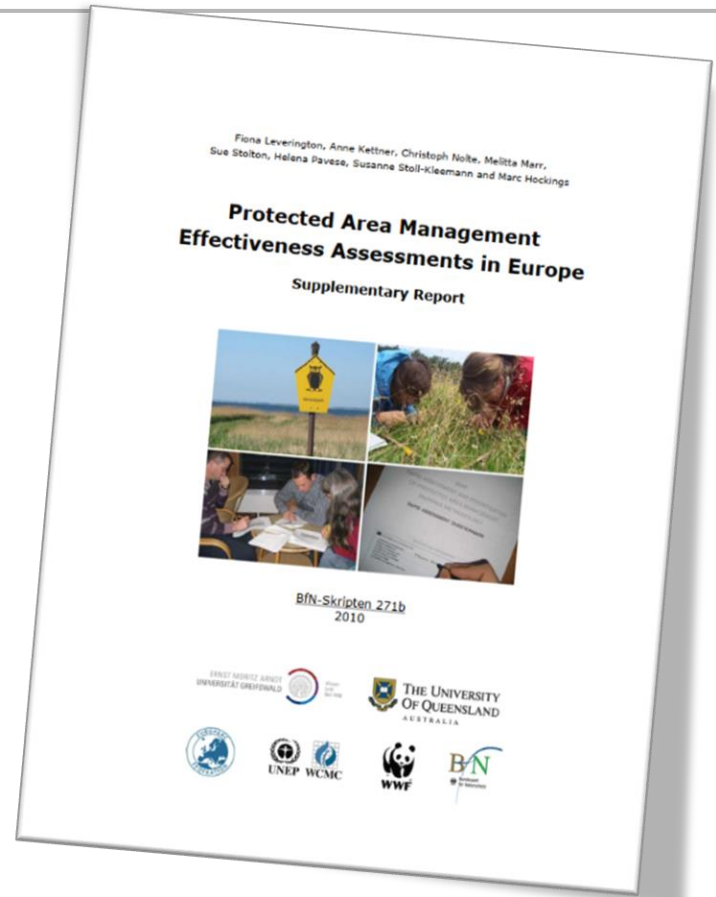
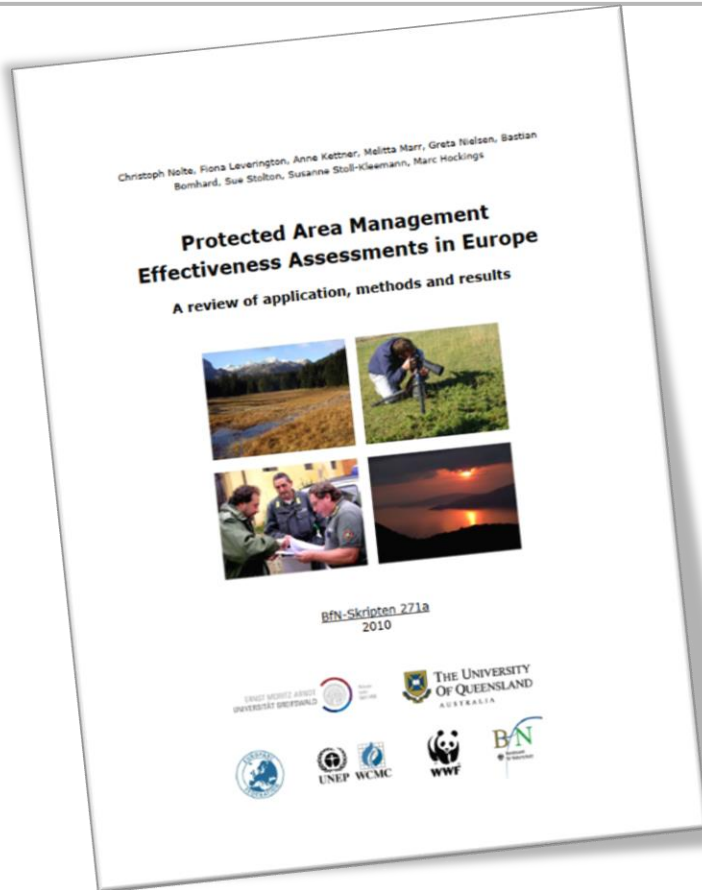
Cancel


Apply

Year of assessment	Link to assessment	Metadata ID
2017	Not reported	32
2017	Not reported	32
2017	Not reported	32

Mala Fatra- Op	Buffer Zone Of The National Park; Second Level/Grade Of Protection	173002	20689	SVK	CCPAMETT	2017	Not reported	32
Slovensky Kras	National Park; Third Level Of Protection	4376	20690	SVK	CCPAMETT	2017	Not reported	32
Slovensky Kras- Op	Buffer Zone Of The National Park; Second Level/Grade Of Protection	173002	20691	SVK	CCPAMETT	2017	Not reported	32

CCPAMETT officially recognized by WCMC as a tool to assess effectiveness



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CCPAMETT

CARPATHIAN COUNTRIES PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TRACKING TOOL

[Register/Login](#)

Information on protected areas	Assessment forms			Reports
Country -- All --	National Romania	IUCN category Strict Nature Reserve	International UNESCO World Heritag	Size -- All --
Location -- All --	Rezervate stiintifica / S Parc national / National Monument al naturii / N	Wilderness Area National Park Natural Monument	RAMSAR site UNESCO Man and Bios Natura 2000 - Special P	
Search results				

1 2 3 4 5 >> | Total: 112

	Name/Country		PA category			Size	Name and address of administration/ management body
			IUCN	National	International		
Biogeographical distribution	Calimani National Park	Romania	National Park	Parc national / National Park	Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)	-	Administratia Parcului National Calimani Vatra Dornei, Str. 21 Decembrie, nr. 5, cod 725700
Ownership overview	Bakonygyepesi Zergebogláros	Hungary	Protected Landscape/Seascape	Természetvédelmi Terület / Nature Conservation Area	Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)	121 ha.	Igazgatoság dftsd
Landuse overview	Burdai Landscape Protected Area	Hungary	Protected Landscape/Seascape	Tájvédelmi Körzet / Protected Landscape Area	UNESCO World Heritage Site RAMSAR site UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve	123 ha.	Igazgatoság... dftsd
Staff overview	Zalakomári Madárrezervátum	Hungary	Strict Nature Reserve Habitat/Species Management Area	Természetvédelmi Terület / Nature Conservation Area	Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)	283 ha.	Balaton-felvidéki Nemzeti Park Igazgatoság 9229 Csopka Kossuth u. 16.
Budget overview	Matrai Protected Landscape Area	Hungary	Protected Landscape/Seascape	Tájvédelmi Körzet / Protected Landscape Area	Natura 2000 - Special Protection Area (Birds Directive) Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)	11863 ha.	Bukki Nemzeti Park Igazgatoság 3304 Eger, Sanc u 6.
Main values for which the protected area was designated	Rodna Mountains National Park	Romania	National Park	Parc national / National Park	UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve Natura 2000 - Special Protection Area (Birds Directive) Natura 2000 -	46399 ha.	RNP Romsîva - Administratia Parcului Nationali Munji Rodnei R. A. Rodna, Str. Principii, Nr. 1445, Cod 427245, Jud. BN
Protected Area Threats							
Networking among protected areas							
Experience in project implementation							

- List of PAs and contacts
- Biogeographical distribution
- Ownership overview
- Landuse overview
- Staff overview
- Budget overview
- Main values for which the protected area was designated
- Protected Area Threats
- Networking among protected areas
- Experience in project implementation

1. Residential and commercial development within the protected area

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

1.1 Housing and settlement	34.23%
1.2 Commercial and industrial areas	25.98%
1.3 Tourism and recreation infrastructure	39.23%

2. Agriculture and aquaculture within the protected area

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

2.1 Annual and perennial non-timber crop cultivation	22.62%
2.2 Wood and pulp plantations	25.0%
2.3 Livestock farming and grazing	30.00%
2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture	12.8%

3. Energy production and mining within a protected area

(Threats from production of non-biological resources)

3.1 Oil and gas drilling	10.71%
3.2 Mining and quarrying	25.99%
3.3 Hydropower dams	21.13%
3.4 Wind farms	13.09%
3.5 Other	11.9%

4. Transportation and service corridors within the protected area

(Threats from long narrow transport corridors and the vehicles that use them, including associated wildlife mortality)

4.1 Roads and railroads (include road-killed animals)	38.39%
4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines, etc.)	32.74%
4.3 Shipping lanes and canals	13.39%
4.4 Flight paths	9.62%

5. Biological resource use and harm within the protected area

(Threats from consumptive use of "wild" biological resources including both deliberate and unintentional harvesting effects; also persecution or control of specific species - this includes hunting and killing of animals)

5.1 Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals (including killing of animals as a result of human-wildlife conflict)	39.88%
5.2 Gathering terrestrial plants or plant products (non-timber)	39.65%
5.3 Logging and wood harvesting	46.43%
5.4 Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources	29.17%

6. Human intrusions and disturbance within the protected area

(Threats from human activities that alter, destroy or disturb habitats and species associated with non-consumptive uses of biological resources)

6.1 Recreational activities (including extreme sports) and tourism	38.39%
6.2 Ski infrastructure, developments	20.24%
6.3 War, civil unrest and military exercises	5.3%
6.4 Research, education and other work-related activities in protected areas	27.08%

7.5 Other "edge effects" on park values	23.81%
7.6 Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc.)	27.68%

8. Invasive and other problematic species and genes

(Threats from terrestrial and aquatic non-native and native plants, animals, pathogens / microbes or genetic materials that have or are predicted to have harmful effects on biodiversity following introduction, spread and / or increase)

8.1 Invasive non-native / alien plants (weeds)	38.99%
8.2 Invasive non-native / alien animals	24.4%
8.3 Pathogens (non-native or native but creating new / increased problems)	17.88%
8.4 Introduced genetic material (e.g. genetically modified organisms)	10.12%

9. Pollution entering or generated within the protected area

(Threats from introduction of exotic and / or excess materials or energy from point and non-point sources)

9.1 Household sewage and urban waste water	31.25%
9.2 Sewage and waste water from protected area facilities (e.g. toilets, hotels, etc.)	25%
9.3 Industrial, mining and military effluents and discharges (e.g. poor water quality discharge from dams, e.g. unnatural temperatures, de-oxygenated, other pollution)	18.75%
9.4 Agricultural and forestry effluents (e.g. excess fertilizers or pesticides)	20.79%
9.5 Garbage and solid waste	41.98%
9.6 Air-borne pollutants	20.19%
9.7 Excess energy (e.g. heat pollution, lights, etc.)	10.99%

10. Geological events

(Geological events may be part of natural disturbance regimes in many ecosystems. But they can be a threat if a species or habitat is damaged and has lost its resilience and is vulnerable to disturbance. Management capacity to respond to some of these changes may be limited.)

10.1 Volcanoes	3.8
10.2 Earthquakes	7.74%
10.3 Avalanches / Landslides	17.26%
10.4 Erosion and siltation / deposition (e.g. shoreline or riverbed changes)	55.12%

11. Climate change and severe weather

(Threats from long-term climatic changes which may be linked to global warming and other severe climatic / weather events outside of the natural range of variation)

11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration	24.4%
11.2 Droughts	30.39%
11.3 Temperature extremes	20.78%
11.4 Storms and flooding	30.95%
11.5 Changes in species behaviour (e.g. bears stop hibernating)	10.94%

12. Specific cultural and social threats

12.1 Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and / or management practices	43.45%
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CCPAMETT – who should be involved?



- The assessment process should ideally involve a partnership between many players
- Depending on circumstances they may include local / site managers, senior agency managers, government agencies of different sectors
- Local communities
- NGOs, donors, international convention staff
- Private sector representatives

CCPAMETT – how?



Conservation Biodiversity Sustainability

**TRACKING PROGRESS
IN MANAGING PROTECTED AREAS
IN THE CARPATHIAN COUNTRIES**

CCPAMETT – strengths



- Comprehensive tool, easy to handle
- Easy to analyse the results and to generate different types of reports
- The collected data is stored in a database, less paper work has to be done
- Gives the opportunity to compare the results of a certain PA to other PAs from a country (at national level) or region (within the Carpathians of a specific country)
- Internationally embedded links to the CBD, WCMC and the WDPA

CCPAMETT – weaknesses



- It might be possible that only one person performs the evaluation (e.g. no internal discussion takes place). Depending on the PA staff, the evaluation can be subjective.
- If the internet connection is not reliable, it is recommended to use printed forms as well

METT 4



METT-4

The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

Version 4



METT 4 Introduction

Dashboard

Protected Area Attributes Assessment

SAVE

Country:

Site name and year:

User Name:

Version 4.1 30/03/2021

Recommended Citation

Stolton, S., Hockings, M. and Dudley, N. (2020). Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites: Fourth Edition. Excel workbook and

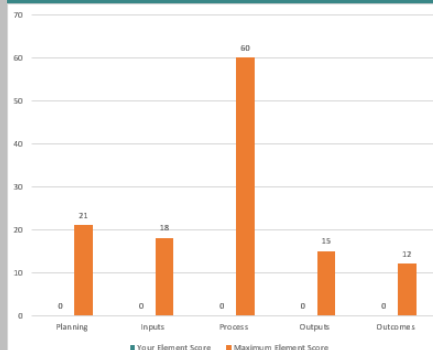
METT 4



1. METT scores per management element



2. METT scores per management element



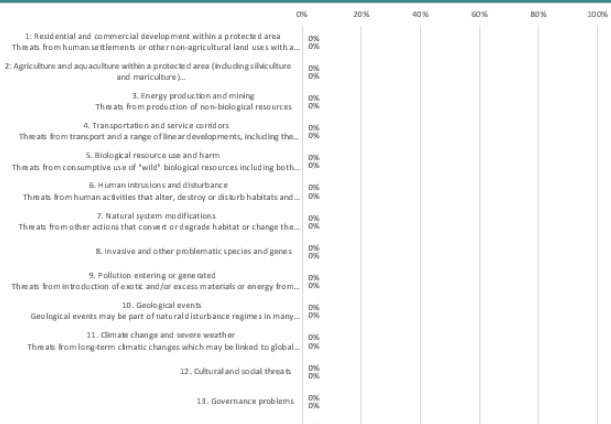
3. METT scores per management element (per cent)

Element	Your Element Score	Maximum Element Score	Your Element %	Max %
Planning	0	21	0.00%	100.00%
Inputs	0	18	0.00%	100.00%
Process	0	60	0.00%	100.00%
Outputs	0	15	0.00%	100.00%
Outcomes	0	12	0.00%	100.00%
Total	0	126	0.00%	100.00%

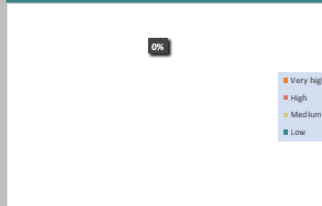
7. Condition of values

Main value	Condition	Trend
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

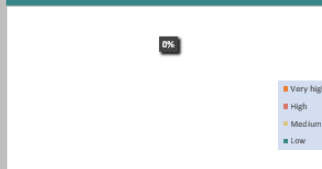
4. Threats



5. Threat Extent



6. Threat Severity



8. Status and trend in key indicator species

Species	Range	Population size	Pop process	Habitat area	Habitat quality	Extent of threats
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9. Status and trend in habitats

Key habitats	Range	Area of habitat	Structure and function	Extent of threats
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

METT 4



NOTE:

- Once you have completed the METT, the table below will show what you have captured as "Actions to improve management" to increase or maintain your METT scores
- The table can serve as a workplan for you and will make it easier to follow-up on the results of the METT assessment
- You may use the columns F to J to provide details on how the "Actions to improve management" should be implemented

Actions you have identified to improve your management effectiveness

No.	Question	Current score	Previous score (if available)	Actions to improve management	By when?	Who is responsible?	Who else needs to be engaged?	Budget needs	Other comments
1	Does the PA have legal status or is it established through "other effective means"?	0	0						
2	Is management undertaken to achieve the objectives of the protected area?	0	0						
3	Are appropriate regulations/controls in place to manage use and activities in accordance with the management objectives of the protected area?	0	0						
4	Does land and sea use planning outside of the protected area recognise the protected area and contribute to the achievement of management objectives?	0	0						
5	Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern?	0	0						
6	Is the boundary known and demarcated?	0	0						
7	Is there a management plan or equivalent and is it being implemented?	0	0						
7a-c	Additional points: Planning process	0	0						
8	Is there a regular work plan and is it being implemented?	0	0						
9	Do you have enough information to manage the area?	0	0						
10	Are there enough people to manage the protected area?	0	0						
11	Do the people involved in managing the protected area have the necessary knowledge and skills?	0	0						
12	Is the current budget sufficient?	0	0						
13	Is the budget secure?	0	0						
14	Is the budget managed to ensure effective administration of the protected area?	0	0						
15	Are equipment and facilities sufficient for management needs?	0	0						
16	Can staff (i.e. those with responsibility for managing the site) enforce protected area legislation and regulation?	0	0						
17	Are systems (e.g. patrols, permits, intelligence gathering etc) in place to control access/resource use in the protected area?	0	0						
18	Do protected area staff have safe working conditions and does management prioritise safety?	0	0						
19	Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	0	0						
20	Are management activities regularly monitored, evaluated and adapted?	0	0						
21	Is active resource management being undertaken?	0	0						
22	Is the protected area consciously managed to adapt to climate change?	0	0						
23	Is the protected area being consciously managed to prevent carbon loss and to encourage further carbon capture?	0	0						
24	Does management consider ecosystem service provision?	0	0						
25	Is there a planned education programme linked to the management needs?	0	0						
26	Is there co-operation with neighbouring land/sea State and commercial users?	0	0						
27	Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	0	0						
28	If fees (i.e. entry fees or fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	0	0						
29	Are visitor facilities and services adequate?	0	0						

Thank you!



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