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METRO PACIFIC INVESTMENTS



PARALLEL SESSION 3

Evaluating Effectiveness of Protected Areas



AHP7

Seventh
ASEAN Heritage Parks
Conference /
INDONESIA



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Protected Areas



METT in ASEAN: Looking
Forward to Post 2020 GBF

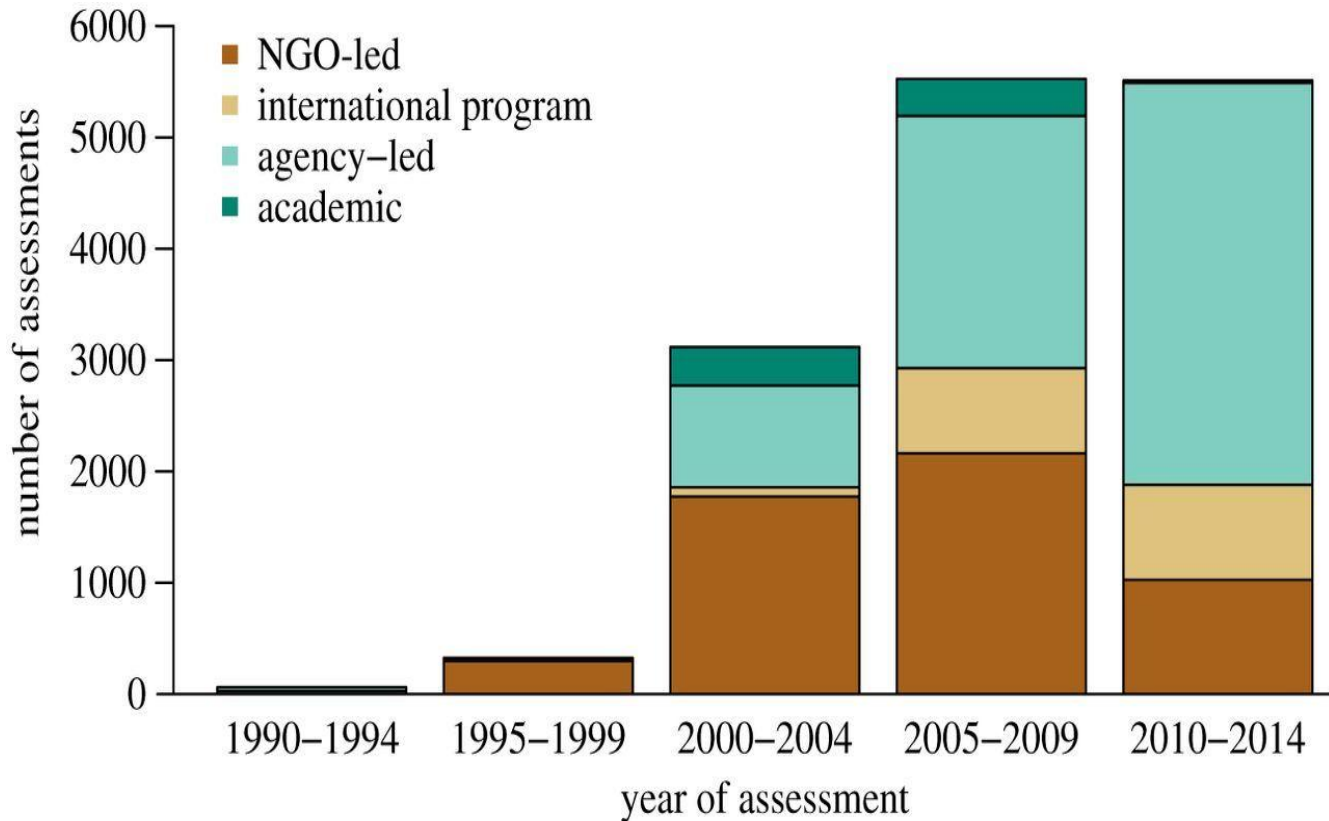
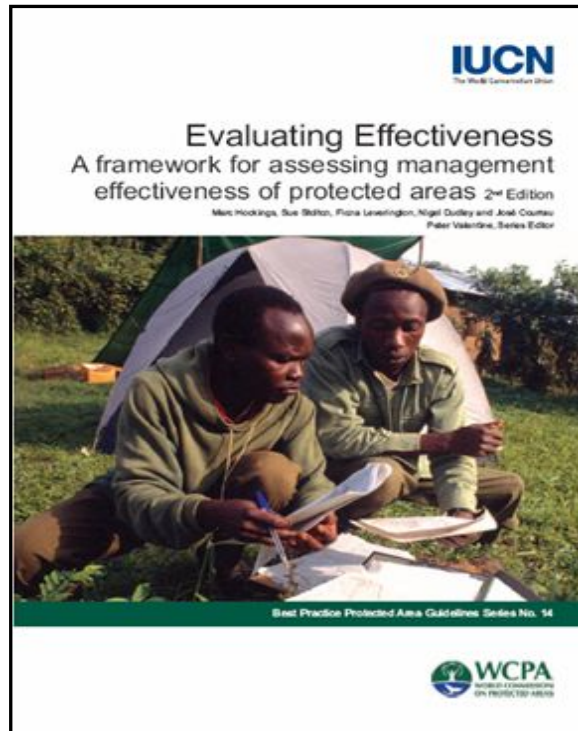


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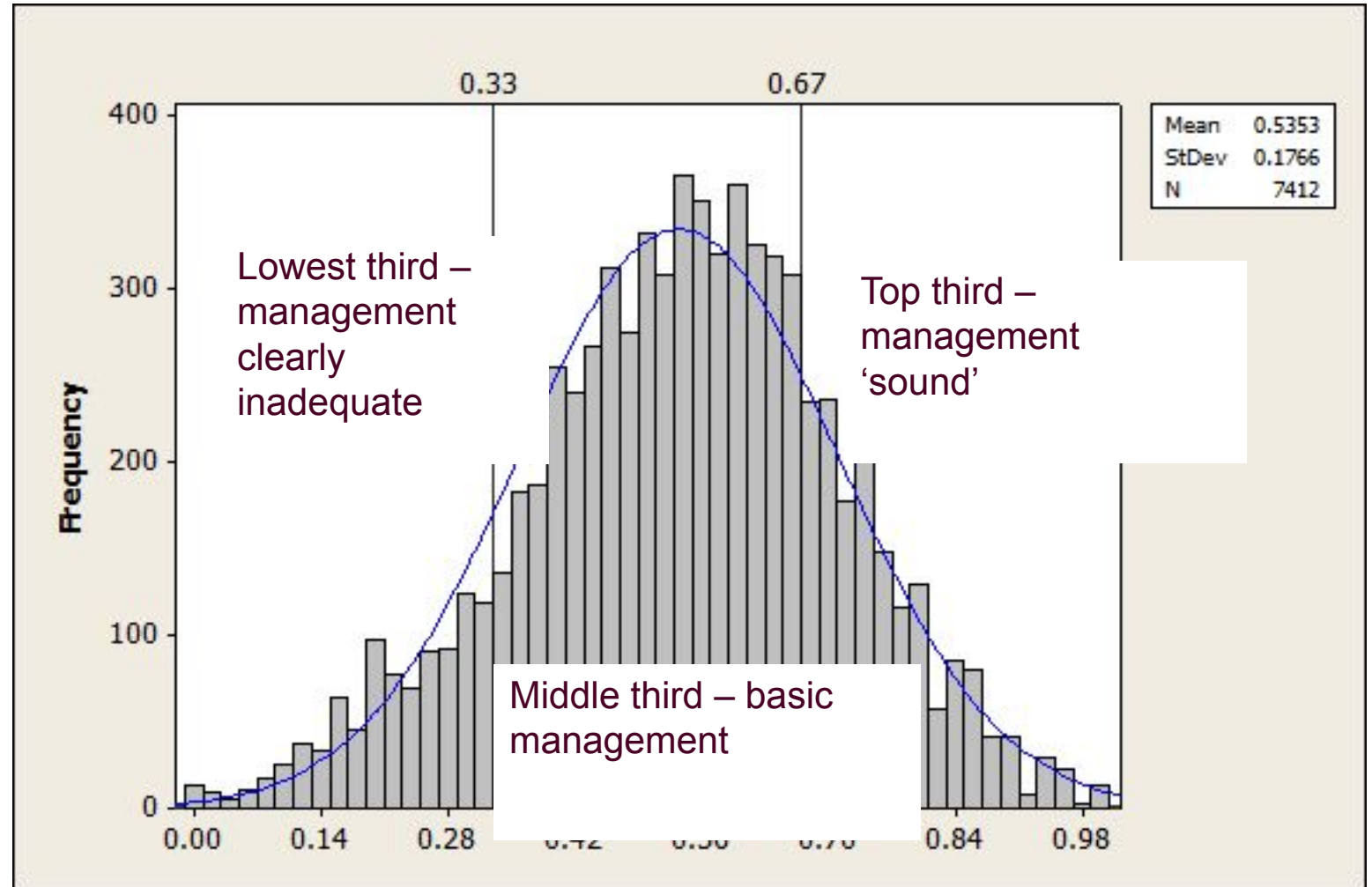
Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME)

'...the assessment of how well a protected area is being managed – primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives' (WCPA PA Guidelines, no 14, 2006)



Protected area quality-shifting the curve

- Management effectiveness assessments widely conducted
- Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool – oldest and most widely applied (127+ countries, 5000+ sites), Revised in 2020/21)
- Only 60% achieve a “pass” grade
- Aim is to “shift the graph to the right” – moving more protected areas into sound management



What is METT & METT resources

- The METT was originally developed in 2002 to track the World Bank/WWF Alliance for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use
- Over the years, the METT has become the most used PAME tool worldwide well over 5000 assessments in at least 127 countries
- The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) allows individual protected areas to track and report on progress in the achievement of agreed management objectives
- The new METT-4 excel file and supporting documents can be found on UNEP-WCMC's protected planet website
- <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/protected-areas-management-effectiveness-pame?tab=METT>
- Supporting documents include webinars and a guide to the new METT-4 which has been incorporated into a new version of the METT Handbook just released



Use of METT in ASEAN: BCAMP Overview Review



Management Effectiveness of ASEAN Heritage Parks:
A Study Report

- 589 ASEAN PAME records in Global Database
- 469 are METT – Indonesia =319, Viet Nam = 96
- 61 PAME records from 32 AHPs – 36 are METT
- Indonesia and Philippines have institutionalised METT systems and conduct METT on a regular schedule
- In other AMS, the approach to METT is not so systematic and is more dependent on projects – with some sites subject to METT several times while other sites have never undertaken METT



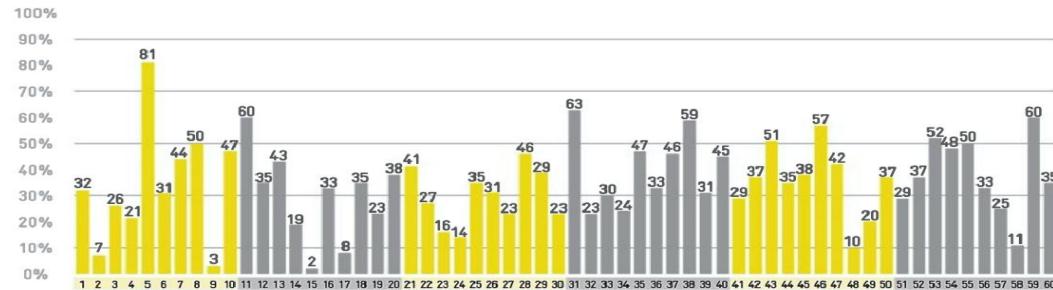
Use of METT in ASEAN - Indonesia



- Indonesia – METT adopted nationally and commitment to achieving sound management in 250 PAs in 2015
- Regulation of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation number: P.15 / KSDAE-SET / 2015, in:
- Pedoman penilaian. Efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan konservasi di Indonesia. *Management effectiveness tracking tool.*

Use of METT in ASEAN - The Philippines

METT scores of the 60 PAME project sites



No.	Protected Area
1	Abasig-Matogdon-Mananan Natural Biotic Area (AMMNBA)
2	Alamio, Buyaan, Carac-an, Panikian Rivers and Sipangpang Falls Watershed Forest Reserve (ABCPRSFWFR)
3	Alibijaban Island Wilderness Area (AWA)
4	Amro River Protected Landscape (ARPL)
5	Apo Reef Natural Park (ARNP)
6	Aurora Memorial National Park (AMNP)
7	Baliangao Protected Landscape and Seascape (BPLS)
8	Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park (BTLNP)
9	Basilan Natural Biotic Area (BNBA)
10	Bataan National Park (BNP)
11	Batanes Protected Landscape and Seascape (BPLS)
12	Baua-Wangag Watershed Forest Reserve (BWWFR)
13	Bicol Natural Park (BNP)
14	Biri-Larosa Protected Landscape and Seascape (BLPLS)
15	Bud Dajo National Park (BDNP)
16	Bulusan Volcano Natural Park (BVNP)
17	Calatrava, San Andres, San Agustin Watershed Forest Reserve (CALSANAG)
18	Camotes Island Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve (CIMSFR)
19	Caramoan National Park (CNP)
20	Casencan Protected Landscape (CPL)

No.	Protected Area
21	Catanduanes Watershed Forest Reserve (CWFR)
22	Central Cebu Protected Landscape (CCPL)
23	Cuatro Islas Protected Landscape and Seascape (CIPLS)
24	Dinadiawan River Protected Landscape (DRFL)
25	Guiuan Marine Reserve and Protected Landscape and Seascape (GMRPLS)
26	Kalbario-Patapat Natural Park (KPNP)
27	Lagonoy Natural Biotic Area (LNBA)
28	Las Piñas -Paranaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA)
29	Mabini Protected Landscape and Seascape (MPLS)
30	Marinduque Wildlife Sanctuary (MWS)
31	Masinloc-Oyon Bay Marine Biodiversity Reserve (MOBMR)
32	Mimbilisan Protected Landscape (MPL)
33	Mt. Balatukan Range Natural Park (MBRNP)
34	Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary (MCWS)
35	Mt. Guiting-guiting Natural Park (MGGNP)
36	Mt. Isarog Natural Park (MINP)
37	Mt. Malindang Range Natural Park (MMRNP)
38	Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL)
39	Mt. Matutum Protected Landscape (MMPL)

No.	Protected Area
40	Mt. Pulag National Park (MPNP)
41	Mt. Timolan Protected Landscape (MTPL)
42	Mt. Timpoong-Hibok-hibok Natural Monument (MTHHNM)
43	Mts. Banahaw-San Cristobal Protected Landscape (MBSCL)
44	Mts. Palay-palay and Mataas na Gulod Protected Landscape (MPPMGPL)
45	Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park (NWPPNP)
46	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (OIWS)
47	Palaui Island Protected Landscape and Seascape (PIPLS)
48	Panay River Watershed Forest Reserve (PRWFR)
49	Panglao Island Protected Seascape (PIPS)
50	Pasonanca National Park (PNP)
51	Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape (PBPLS)
52	Quezon Protected Landscape (QPL)
53	Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape (RSPL)
54	Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RIWS)
55	Samar Island Natural Park (SINP)
56	Sarangani Bay Protected Seascape (SBPS)
57	Simbahan-Talagas Protected Landscape (STPL)
58	Sicoon Resource Reserve (SRR)
59	Taal Volcano Protected Landscape (TVPL)
60	Talaytay Protected Landscape (TPL)

- Pursuant to Republic Act No. 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992 as amended by the Republic Act No. 11038 also known as the Expanded NIPAS Act of 2018
- In line with Target 12 of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan which states that, "*By 2028, capacity for biodiversity conservation of public and private sector groups in terrestrial and marine PAs/KBAs will be strengthened*",
- the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) is hereby adopted to assess and monitor management effectiveness or protected areas particularly those under the NIPAS.

The Way Forward

- Most important focus will remain on informing management at the site and system level to provide a basis for adaptive management
- METT designed to track progress over time – need to repeat the Assessment - should be an automatic part of regular planning and assessment, not just dependent on projects
- Implementation of the METT results should include adaptive management (e.g., a plan of action to address concerns, use of results in revision of management plans)
- Communication process to share results locally, particularly with the participants who helped complete the METT, and with funders, national authorities etc.
- Greater focus on evidence to support assessment using quantitative data where available – integration with SMART
- Greater focus on outcomes – especially biodiversity outcomes (IUCN Green List)
- Recognition that “quality” is as important as “quantity” of protected and conserved areas
- Global interest in developing a measures of “effective management” for Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework monitoring