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Montreal, Canada, 25-30 April 2016
Item 8 of the provisional agenda*

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS (PAME)

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the twentieth meeting of the Subsidiary, Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), a report prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme, World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).

2. The report is present in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/1/Rev.1.

Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME)

Information document for 20th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)

UNEP WCMC IUCN WCPA WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

Contents

1 Introduction

Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) evaluations, can be defined as: "*the assessment of how well protected areas are being managed – primarily the extent to which management is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives*"[1]. Evaluation of management effectiveness is recognised as a vital component of responsive, pro-active protected area management. The need for national and regional datasets on protected area management effectiveness is reflected in conservation policy. For example, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of the Parties (COP) 10 Decision X/31 calls for *"…Parties to…expand and institutionalize management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 60 per cent of the total area of protected areas by 2015 using various national and regional tools, and report the results into the global database on management effectiveness".*

Through the identification of strengths and weaknesses in protected area management, PAME evaluations can be used to: i) inform adaptive management practises; ii) prioritise resource allocation; iii) build community awareness and support; iv) measure investment impacts; v) promote accountability and transparency; and vi) report against conservation targets. The process of conducting an assessment often has great benefits in itself, through building cooperative teams of people and encouraging the sharing of knowledge and reflection. In addition, by delivering a focussed management response to identified needs, PAME information can ultimately lead to an improvement in protected area management quality and as a consequence facilitate the delivery of agreed biodiversity objectives.

Since the 1990s, a range of methods have been developed and applied to assess Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) at both site and system levels. Most PAME methodologies are built up around the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) framework for protected area management (Figure 1). Evaluations that assesses each of the elements highlighted in Figure 1 (and the links between them) should provide a relatively comprehensive picture of management effectiveness.

The substantial body of assessment results from these ongoing efforts have been consolidated into the Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME). The GD-PAME was started as a research database at the University of Queensland in 2006 under a programme jointly funded by WWF and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and is now a joint project between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It is managed and maintained by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), in collaboration with governments, non-governmental organisations, academia and industry. The GD-PAME is a global database, comprising many thousands of assessments of protected area management effectiveness (PAME) collated from around the world, which provides a 'common reporting format' allowing the cross analysis of PAME information from a range of different assessment methodologies.

[1] Hockings, M., Stolton, S., Leverington, F., Dudley, N. & Courrau, J. (2006). Evaluating Effectiveness: A framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas, 2nd Edition. Series Editor Peter Valentine, IUCN.

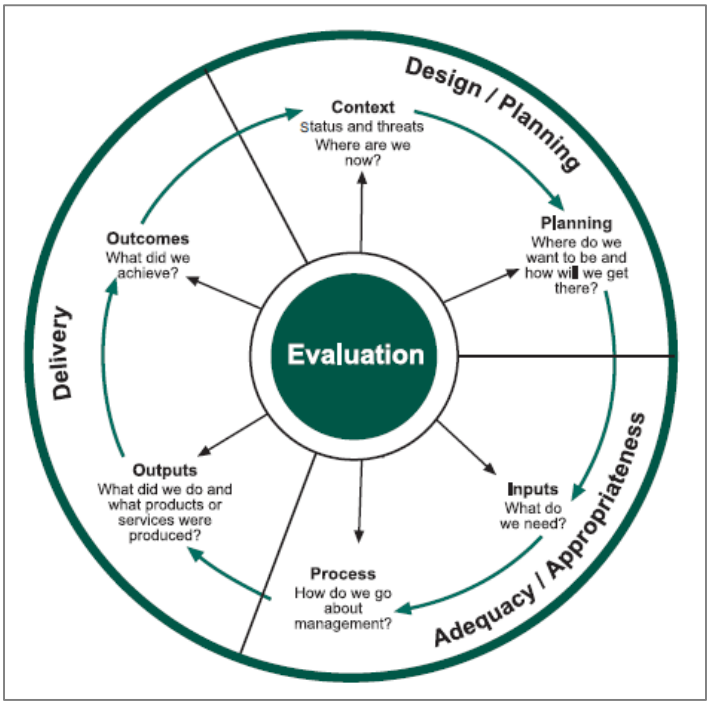

Figure 1 – The IUCN WCPA framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas[1]

[1] Hockings, M., Stolton, S., Leverington, F., Dudley, N. & Courrau, J. (2006). Evaluating Effectiveness: A framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas, 2nd Edition. Series Editor Peter Valentine, IUCN.

2 Current Status

Within the GD-PAME there are assessments recorded from 57 different methodologies (see Appendix 1), of which the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) is the most commonly applied tool internationally (Figure 2). In addition to the key international methodologies, the GD-PAME also contains assessment results from a number of regional and national specific assessment methods (see Appendix 1).

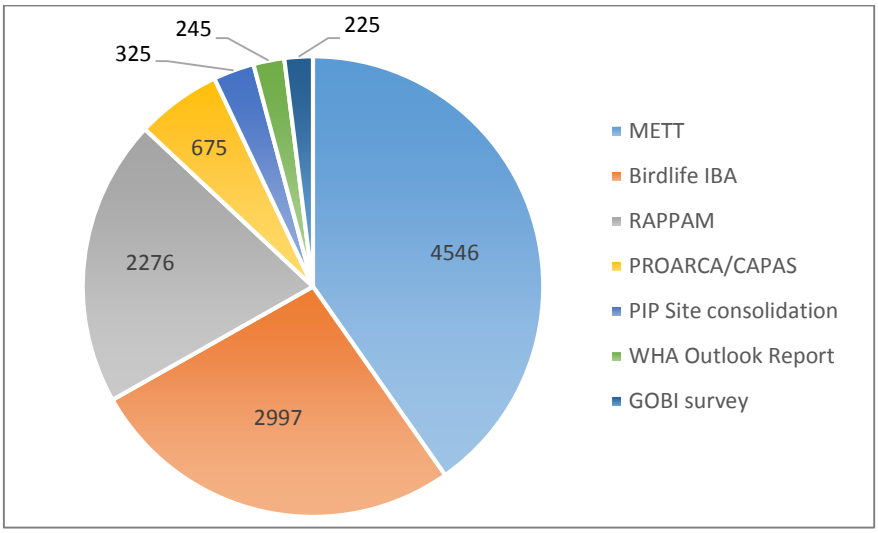

Figure 2 – The number of assessments recorded within the GD-PAME from the most frequently applied international PAME methods

As of January 2015, the GD-PAME contained the results of 17,739 PAME assessments, representing 9,037 protected areas from around the world (Coad et al., 2015). As there are 217,955 protected areas globally[2], this indicates that only 17.5% of countries had met the 60% PAME assessment target of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas[3] (see Figure 3). More detailed country level statistics on the assessments recorded within the GD-PAME are provided in Appendix 2. Among major biomes and ecoregions, the frequency of PAME assessments was found to be highest in tropical forests, where 45% of protected areas have been assessed (Coad et al., 2015) (Figure 3).

A global study of PAME evaluations undertaken by Leverington et al. (2010) found most protected area management to be barely reaching a basic standard. The average PAME score from over 4000 assessments was 0.53 on a scale of 0 (extremely poor management) to 1 (extremely good management). Only 24% were assessed to be in the 'sound management' range with reported scores greater than 0.67. The average score in any country varied significantly according to the Human Development Index (HDI), with protected areas from the low-HDI countries scoring on average one-third lower than those from high HDI countries (Leverington et al., 2010).

[2] IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2016). The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], [Jan 2016], Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net

[3] *"Continue to expand and institutionalize management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 60 per cent of the total area of protected areas by 2015"* Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of the Parties (COP) 10 Decision X/31

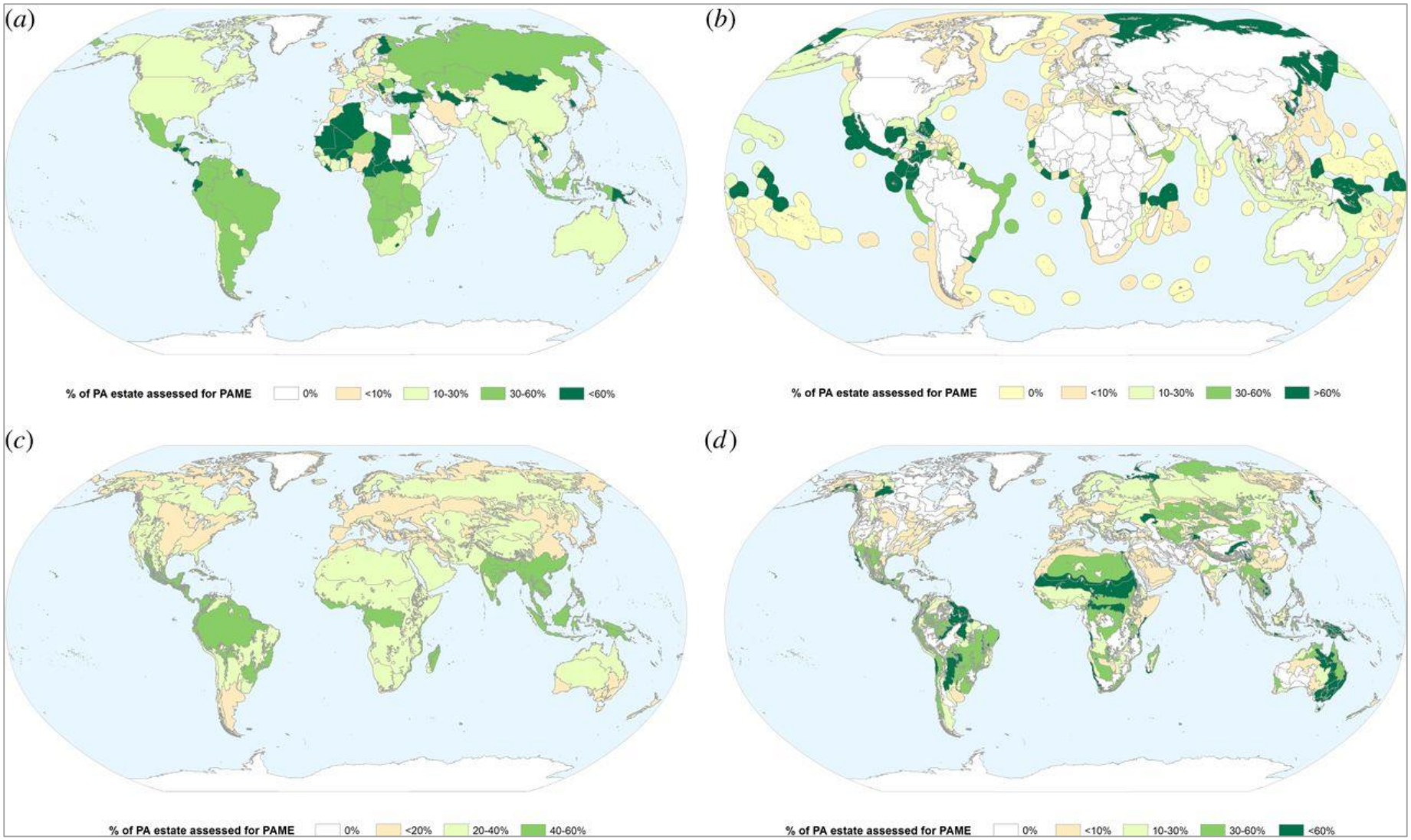

Figure 3 - Progress towards the 60% PAME assessment target of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, by (a) terrestrial territory of countries, (b) marine territory of countries, (c) WWF biomes and (d) WWF terrestrial ecoregions (sourced from Coad et al. 2015).

3 The GD-PAME

PAME evaluations are recorded in the Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME) at a site level. The GD-PAME stores a number of descriptors, referred to as data attributes that describe each assessment record in the GD-PAME. The attributes within the GD-PAME can be separated into basic attributes (assessment type), advanced attributes (assessment results) and source information (see Figure 4).

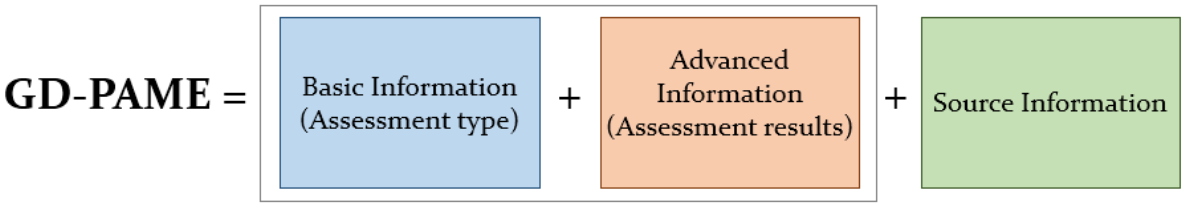

Figure 4 – Structure of the Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME)

3.1 Basic Information

The basic attributes within the GD-PAME record principle information on the assessments undertaken and the methodologies used. A basic attribute represents information that is mandatory. A data submission will only be accepted if all of the basic attributes are provided. The basic GD-PAME attributes are summarised in Table 1.

The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) unique identifying code is essential for linking the GD-PAME to the WDPA and thereby exploring spatial trends in PAME information. The WDPA, is the most comprehensive global database of marine and terrestrial protected areas, comprising both spatial data (i.e. boundaries and points) with associated attribute data (i.e. tabular information). The WDPA uses unique identification numbers to accurately track protected areas within the database over time. It is mandatory therefore that a WDPA ID is provided with all data submissions. If the WDPA ID is not known please contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org.

Table 1 – A description of the basic GD-PAME attributes

Field Name	Provided by	Description
Assessment ID	UNEP-WCMC	A unique ID assigned to all assessment records with the GD-PAME
WDPAID	Data Provider	A unique ID assigned by UNEP-WCMC to protected areas within the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)
PA_NAME	Data Provider	The name of the protected area provided in Latin characters (including accents) as provided by the data provider.
PA_DESIG	Data Provider	The type of protected area as legally/officially established or recognized translated into English.
ISO3	Data Provider	The country, territory or other administrative unit of geographical interest that a protected area jurisdictionally resides within as given by its ISO 3116-1 alpha-3 code
METHOD	Data Provider	The methodology used to evaluate protected area management effectiveness (see section 3.1.2.2)
YEAR	Data Provider	The year in which the assessment was carried out

3.2 Advanced Information

The evaluation of management effectiveness is generally achieved through the assessment of a series of criteria against agreed standards. Most methodologies are self-assessment surveys containing a number of questions against which progress towards specific management objectives is scored. The advanced attributes within the GD-PAME provide a common reporting format which allows the cross analysis of assessment results (i.e. scores) from a range of different PAME methodologies. For a complete list of the advanced attributes see Appendix 3.

PAME assessment results should be submitted to UNEP-WCMC in their original format. UNEP-WCMC then has the responsibility of translating these results into a common reporting format (CRF). The process through which this translation is undertaken is presented in Box 1.

3.3 Source Information

Recording accurate source information in the GD-PAME is important to ensure that ownership of the data is maintained and traceable. Source information includes details on the data provider and currency of the data at the time it was provided. A data submission will only be accepted if the source information is provided. A description of the required source information is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – A description of the source attributes

Field Name	Description
DATA_TITLE	The title of the dataset being provided
RESP_PARTY	The organisation, consultancy, national government, private company or other entity that claims ownership/authorship of the data or that is providing the data on behalf of the ownership/authorship entity.
RESP_EMAIL	Contact e-mail address of the organisation listed as the responsible party which maintains the ownership/authorship of the data
LANGUAGE	Language(s) used within the dataset
YEAR	The reference date, as a four digit year, indicating the year when the dataset was submitted to the GD-PAME
ASSESS_NO	The number of assessments included within the provided dataset

Box 1 - Steps for translating PAME assessment methodologies into the GD-PAME common reporting format (CRF).

Step 1: Allocating questions

UNEP-WCMC allocates questions from the original PAME assessment method submitted by the data provider to a relevant GD-PAME advanced attribute in the CRF. Figure 5 presents an example of how original questions from various PAME assessment methods were allocated to the GD-PAME advanced attribute 'Stakeholder Involvement'.

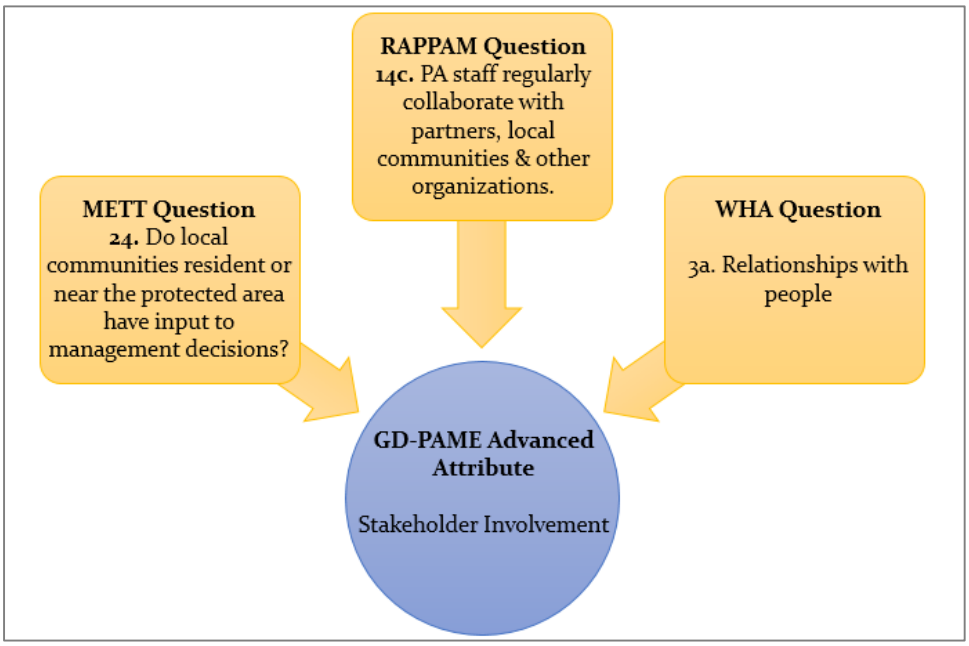

Figure 5 – Example questions from a range of different PAME assessment methods (METT, RAPPAM & WHA) that were allocated by UNEP-WCMC to the advanced attribute 'Stakeholder Involvement'.

Step 2: Translating Scores

The scores assigned to the original questions are then translated, based on predefined translation rules (see Table 3 for an example), to a standardised 0-1 scale before being entered into the GD-PAME against the allocated advanced attribute in the CRF.

Table 3 – Rules for translating original scores assigned to METT questions (reported on a 0-3 scale) to a standardised 0-1 scale for input into the GD-PAME. Following these rules, a METT question that is assigned a score of 2 will translated to 0.67 for inclusion within the GD-PAME.

Method	Scoring System	Poor Management →			Good Management
METT	Original	0	1	2	3
	Translation	0	0.33	0.67	1

4 Reporting Requirements

4.1 Why report on PAME?

In addition to meeting country obligations as defined by the CBD there are several accompanying benefits that can be gained from submitting data to the GD-PAME. Such benefits include:

- **Inventory of national data** – Through providing systematic information to the GD-PAME, countries are guaranteed to hold a minimum amount of information for all of their sites, in a standardized and usable way. Country level data will be accessible from a single source there by providing a clearer picture of the management effectiveness of a countries protected area estate as a whole.
- **Capacity building** – The GD-PAME allows the identification of management weaknesses. This information can be used to help countries prioritise resource allocation, adaptively manage sites and target capacity development.
- **Contribution to science** – The information within the GD-PAME can be used to help fill important knowledge gap such as the relationship between management effectiveness and biodiversity outcomes.

4.2 Reporting Requirements

A decision tree summarising the process for submitting PAME information to UNEP-WCMC is presented in Figure 6. This process is described in more detail below. Please contact the GD-PAME team at protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org for further information on data submission and/or to receive a data submission pack.

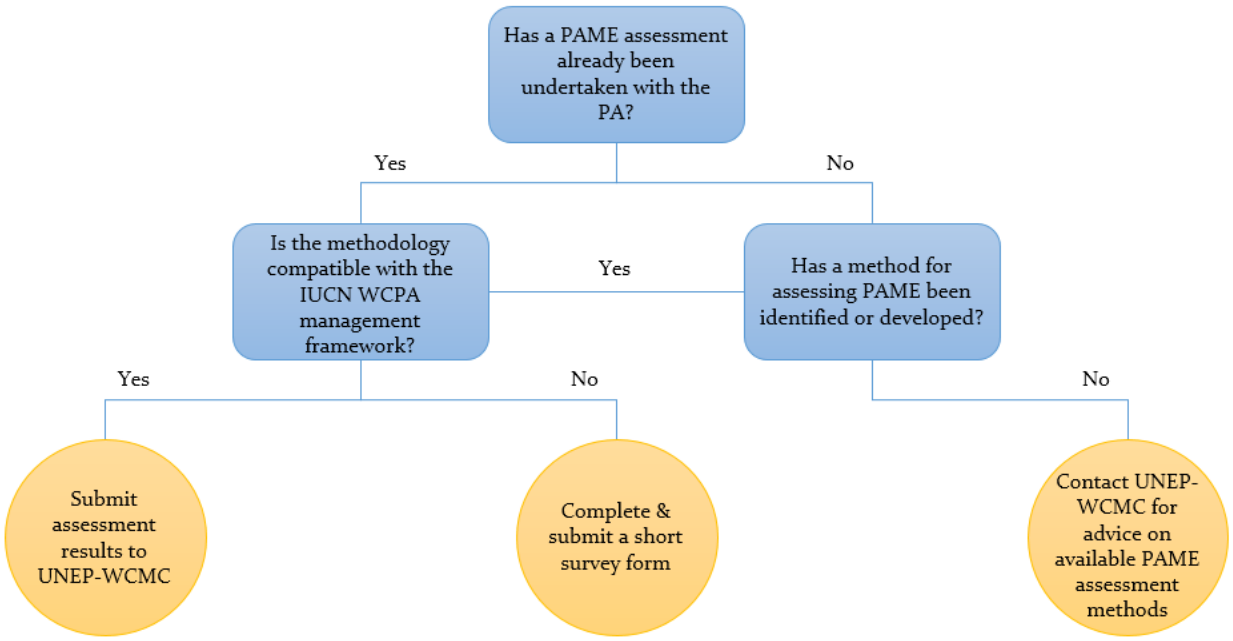

Figure 6 - A decision tree summarising the process for submitting PAME information to UNEP-WCMC.

4.2.1 Compatible PAME assessment methodologies

If a PAME assessment is undertaken following a methodology that is the same as or similar to those methods described in Appendix 1 which are built up around the IUCN WCPA management framework then the following should be sent to UNEP-WCMC (at protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org) for incorporation into the GD-PAME:

- A table with basic information (see Table 1) completed for each of the assessments submitted.
- The assessment results, in their original format, for translation by UNEP-WCMC into the CRF.
- A table with completed source information (see Table 2) on the data provider.
- A completed Data Contribution Agreement (DCA).

4.2.2 Incompatible PAME assessment methodologies

If an alternative system is in place for evaluating PAME which significantly differs from those methodologies described in Appendix 1 and is incompatible with the IUCN WCPA management framework, then, as a minimum, we would request that you complete a short PAME survey form (Appendix 3) which simply evaluates performance in relation to the six elements of the IUCN WCPA management framework. This form can also be provided in a spreadsheet format to facilitate reporting of multiple sites. In these cases therefore the following should be sent to UNEP-WCMC (at protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org) for incorporation into the GD-PAME:

- A completed PAME survey form for each site for which the methodology has been applied (see Appendix 3).
- A table with completed source information (see Table 2) on the data provider.
- A completed Data Contribution Agreement (DCA).

Appendix 1 – PAME methods for which assessments are recorded within the GD-PAME, and for which assessments can be readily added to the GD-PAME by UNEP-WCMC

Extent	Method ID	Method Short Name	Method Long Name	Study Location	No. of Assess.	No. of PAs Assessed
Global	28	METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool	Global	4546	1633
	6	Birdlife IBA	Important Bird Area Monitoring		2997	1542
	43	RAPPAM	Rapid Assessment and Prioritisation of Protected Area Management		2276	1532
	56	WHA Outlook Report	World Heritage Outlook Assessments		245	228
	19	GOBI survey	Governance of Biodiversity Research Project		225	205
	30	MPA MEE	How is Your Marine Protected Area Doing?		28	21
	12	Enhancing our Heritage	Enhancing our Heritage		27	17
	24	Marine tracking tool	WWF-World Bank Marine Protected Area score card		8	8
	55	Wetland tracking tool	Wetland tracking tool		8	7
Regional	41	PROARCA/CAPAS	Proyecto Ambiental Regional de Centroamerica (PROARCA)/ Central America Protected Area System (CAPAS)	Central America	675	196
	40	PIP Site consolidation	Parks in Peril Site Consolidation Scorecard	Latin America & Caribbean	325	51
	39	Parks profiles	Parks profiles	Latin America	93	89
	13	European diploma	European diploma of Protected Areas	Europe	73	60
	48	Stockholm BR Survey	Stockholm Biosphere Reserve Survey	Europe	52	51
	37	PANPARKS	Protected Area Network (PAN) Parks Europe	Europe	38	10
	3	Asean MEE	Association of South East Asian Nations Management Effectiveness Evaluation	South East Asia	17	17
	2	Africa rainforest study	African Rainforest Study	Africa	14	14
	54	West Indian Ocean MPA	West Indian Ocean Marine Protected Area toolkit	Caribbean	7	7
	57	WWF/CATIE	WWF/CATIE Evaluation Methodology	Latin America	3	3
National	31	Netherlands quality test	Natuurmonumenten Quality Test, Netherlands	Netherlands	314	33

Extent	Method ID	Method Short Name	Method Long Name	Study Location	No. of Assess.	No. of PAs Assessed
	1	AEMAPPS	Análisis de Efectividad de Manejo de Areas Protegidas con Participación Social	Colombia	135	53
	5	Belize MEE	Belize Management Effectiveness Evaluation	Belize	112	62
	52	Venezuela Vision	Venezuela Vision	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	105	51
	7	Brazil 1999	Protected Areas or Endangered Spaces? Brazil 1999 evaluation	Brazil	86	86
	47	SIMEC	Sistema de Información, Monitoreo y Evaluación para la Conservación	Mexico	77	77
	18	German Nature Parks	Nature Park Quality Campaign, Germany	Germany	63	38
	23	Korea SOP	Korea State of Parks Management Effectiveness Evaluation	Republic of Korea	60	22
	50	USA SOP	USA State of Parks	United States of America	45	41
	27	MEMS	Metodología de Evaluación de Efectividad de Manejo (MEMS) del SNAP de Bolivia	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	38	22
	51	Valdiviana	Valdiviana Ecoregion Argentina	Argentina	36	20
	26	MEE Indian	Indian Management Effectiveness Evaluation	India	30	27
	20	India Tiger Reserve Assessment	India Tiger Reserve Assessment	India	28	21
	22	Korea METT	Korea survey on protected area management status	Republic of Korea	27	16
	11	Ecuador MEE	Indicadores para el Monitoreo y Evaluación del Manejo de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Ecuador	Ecuador	24	24
	29	METT-RAPPAM crossover	METT-RAPPAM crossover	Bahamas	24	17
	38	Parks Canada	Parks Canada	Canada	18	18
	9	Central African Republic	Status of protected areas of the Central African Republic	Central African Republic	16	15
	45	Schrader German BR	German Biosphere Reserves evaluation	Germany	15	11
	10	CI tracking tool	Conservation International Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7	7
	15	French National Parks	Contrat d'Objectifs (French National Parks)	France	7	7

Extent	Method ID	Method Short Name	Method Long Name	Study Location	No. of Assess.	No. of PAs Assessed
National	32	NPAPA England	National Park Authority Performance Assessment (UK)	UK	7	7
	35	PA Consolidation index	Índice de Consolidación de Áreas Protegidas	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7	7
	14	European SCS	European Site Consolidation Scorecard	Austria	3	3
	21	Italy quality park project	Italy quality park project	Italy	2	2
	25	MARIPA-G	Monitoring and Assessment with Relevant Indicators of Protected Areas of the Guianas (MARIPA-G)	Guyana	1	1
Sub-national	33	NSW SOP	New South Wales (Australia) State of Parks	New South Wales, Australia	3552	849
	53	Victorian SOP	Victorian (Australia) State of Parks	Victoria, Australia	754	318
	42	Qld Rapid Assessment	Queensland Rapid Assessment	Queensland, Australia	625	327
	8	Catalonia MEE	Evaluation of the system of protected areas of Catalonia, Spain	Catalonia, Spain	219	149
	44	Scenery matrix	Scenery matrix	Brazil	90	65
	46	Scotland LNR	Evaluation of Local Nature Reserves in Scotland	Scotland, UK	16	16
	34	NTMEE	Parks and Wildlife Northern Territory Management Effectiveness, Australia	Northern Territory, Australia	15	14
	36	Padovan 2002	Padovan 2002	Brazil	12	7
	49	Tasmanian WHA	Tasmanian World Heritage Management Effectiveness Evaluation	Tasmania, Australia	7	7
	4	Asturias INDESPAR	El sistema de indicadores de desarrollo sostenible de los Parques Naturales de Asturias (INDES-PAR)	Spain	3	1
	16	Galápagos MEE	Manual para la evaluación de la Eficiencia de Manejo del Parque Nacional Galápagos	Galapagos, Ecuador	1	1
	17	GBRMPA outlook report	Great Barrier Reef (GBR) Outlook Report	GBR, Australia	1	1

Appendix 2 – A summary of the information available in the GD-PAME for each country and territory.

Country Name	ISO3 Code	No. of Assessments	No. of PAs Assessed[3]	Number of Methods Applied	Method ID (see Appendix 1) – Types of Methods Applied	Year of most recent assessment	Percentage of PA Network Assessed
Afghanistan	AFG	2	2	1	6	2008	0
Angola	AGO	4	4	1	28	2012	37
Albania	ALB	23	2	3	6, 28, 43	2013	18
Argentina	ARG	104	54	6	6, 19, 28, 39, 51, 56	2014	32
Armenia	ARM	69	30	2	6, 28	2014	33
Samoa (US)	ASM	4	1	1	6	2012	0
Australia	AUS	5087	1574	9	6, 17, 19, 33, 34, 42, 49, 53, 56	2014	15
Austria	AUT	16	10	4	13, 14, 19, 48	2008	3
Azerbaijan	AZE	10	9	2	6, 28	2013	31
Burundi	BDI	41	6	3	6, 28, 43	2013	52
Belgium	BEL	1	1	1	13	1966	1
Benin	BEN	25	9	5	6, 12, 19, 28, 43	2011	81
Burkina Faso	BFA	44	18	4	6, 19, 28, 43	2011	76
Bangladesh	BGD	1	1	1	56	2014	22
Bulgaria	BGR	46	26	7	6, 19, 28, 37, 43, 48, 56	2014	11
Bahrain	BHR	2	1	1	6	2007	0
Bahamas	BHS	64	18	4	6, 28, 29, 43	2013	99
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	12	3	2	6, 28	2013	54
Belarus	BLR	25	12	4	6, 13, 28, 56	2014	29
Belize	BLZ	187	66	5	5, 28, 30, 40, 56	2014	86
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BOL	122	27	10	6, 10, 19, 27, 28, 35, 39, 40, 43, 56	2014	56
Brazil	BRA	1065	493	9	6, 7, 28, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44, 56	2014	33
Bhutan	BTN	12	7	2	28, 43	2013	54
Botswana	BWA	25	7	3	6, 28, 56	2014	35
Central African Republic	CAF	33	20	7	2, 6, 9, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	69

[3] Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) are not necessarily protected areas. For the purpose of this analysis an IBA management effectiveness assessment was considered to be representative of a protected area if the percentage overlap of the intersect area with **both** the WDPA and IBA was >50%. Those IBA assessments that met this criteria we assigned the corresponding WDPA code.

Country Name	ISO3 Code	No. of Assessments	No. of PAs Assessed[3]	Number of Methods Applied	Method ID (see Appendix 1) – Types of Methods Applied	Year of most recent assessment	Percentage of PA Network Assessed
Canada	CAN	36	36	4	19, 30, 38, 56	2014	13
Switzerland	CHE	20	14	5	6, 13, 19, 48, 56	2014	22
Chile	CHL	135	65	3	19, 28, 43	2011	12
China	CHN	466	89	5	6, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	28
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV	37	20	7	2, 6, 12, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	25
Cameroon	CMR	101	32	6	2, 6, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	79
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	65	26	5	2, 6, 28, 43, 56	2014	53
Congo	COG	25	14	6	2, 6, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	31
Cook Islands	COK	4	1	1	6	2013	0
Colombia	COL	194	60	6	1, 6, 19, 28, 40, 56	2014	58
Cape Verde	CPV	19	4	1	28	2013	99
Costa Rica	CRI	212	65	6	19, 28, 40, 41, 56, 57	2014	79
Cuba	CUB	33	26	3	6, 28, 56	2014	48
Cyprus	CYP	21	26	1	6	2013	0
Czech Republic	CZE	224	55	6	6, 13, 19, 28, 43, 48	2013	20
Germany	DEU	109	66	7	6, 13, 18, 19, 45, 48, 56	2014	16
Djibouti	DJI	2	2	1	28	2009	1
Dominica	DMA	8	2	2	40, 56	2014	5
Denmark	DNK	341	164	2	6, 56	2014	17
Dominican Republic	DOM	95	30	4	6, 28, 40, 43	2013	58
Algeria	DZA	20	9	4	6, 19, 28, 56	2014	83
Ecuador	ECU	105	28	10	6, 11, 12, 16, 19, 28, 30, 40, 56, 57	2014	85
Egypt	EGY	41	30	5	6, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	57
Spain	ESP	309	225	8	4, 6, 8, 13, 19, 48, 55, 56	2014	5
Estonia	EST	31	34	4	6, 13, 19, 28	2014	8
Ethiopia	ETH	29	18	3	6, 28, 56	2014	14
Finland	FIN	144	161	8	6, 13, 19, 28, 37, 43, 48, 56	2014	68
Fiji	FJI	9	3	2	6, 28	2012	2
France	FRA	28	23	6	6, 13, 15, 19, 48, 56	2014	10

Country Name	ISO3 Code	No. of Assessments	No. of PAs Assessed[3]	Number of Methods Applied	Method ID (see Appendix 1) – Types of Methods Applied	Year of most recent assessment	Percentage of PA Network Assessed
Micronesia (Federated States of)	FSM	5	2	3	6, 19, 30	2007	0
Gabon	GAB	23	10	6	2, 6, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	58
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR	310	373	9	6, 13, 19, 24, 30, 32, 46, 48, 56	2014	7
Georgia	GEO	63	32	3	28, 37, 43	2012	85
Ghana	GHA	24	13	4	2, 6, 28, 43	2010	15
Guinea	GIN	29	16	3	6, 28, 43	2010	23
Gambia	GMB	16	10	3	6, 28, 43	2011	100
Guinea-Bissau	GNB	42	10	4	6, 24, 28, 43	2010	37
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	7	4	3	2, 28, 43	2010	58
Greece	GRC	20	14	7	6, 13, 19, 28, 43, 55, 56	2014	2
Grenada	GRD	14	8	1	43	2006	58
Greenland	GRL	1	1	1	6	2013	0
Guatemala	GTM	232	59	6	19, 28, 39, 40, 41, 56	2014	83
French Guyana	GUF	2	2	1	28	2005	45
Guam (USA)	GUM	4	1	2	6, 30	2014	0
Guyana	GUY	1	1	1	25	2005	20
Honduras	HND	80	27	6	12, 19, 28, 40, 41, 56	2014	66
Croatia	HRV	23	21	5	6, 19, 43, 55, 56	2014	18
Haiti	HTI	3	3	1	28	2009	94
Hungary	HUN	15	11	5	13, 19, 48, 55, 56	2014	3
Indonesia	IDN	144	83	7	3, 6, 19, 28, 30, 43, 56	2014	40
India	IND	206	94	9	6, 12, 19, 20, 26, 28, 43, 55, 56	2014	21
Ireland	IRL	23	18	1	6	2013	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN	28	22	2	6, 28	2013	4
Iraq	IRQ	1	1	1	6	2013	0
Iceland	ISL	2	2	2	6, 56	2014	0
Italy	ITA	43	27	9	6, 13, 19, 21, 28, 30, 37, 48, 56	2014	4

Country Name	ISO3 Code	No. of Assessments	No. of PAs Assessed[3]	Number of Methods Applied	Method ID (see Appendix 1) – Types of Methods Applied	Year of most recent assessment	Percentage of PA Network Assessed
Jamaica	JAM	57	23	3	28, 40, 43	2009	89
Jordan	JOR	30	8	4	6, 19, 28, 56	2014	91
Japan	JPN	6	5	2	19, 56	2014	1
Kazakhstan	KAZ	84	19	3	6, 28, 56	2014	52
Kenya	KEN	444	42	5	6, 19, 28, 54, 56	2014	12
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	8	6	2	6, 28	2013	5
Cambodia	KHM	83	33	5	3, 6, 19, 28, 43	2012	55
Kiribati	KIR	20	3	2	6, 56	2014	100
Republic of Korea	KOR	91	28	5	6, 19, 22, 23, 56	2014	62
Kuwait	KWT	6	2	1	6	2013	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	48	22	3	6, 28, 43	2010	87
Lebanon	LBN	20	5	3	6, 19, 28	2008	1
Liberia	LBR	11	8	3	6, 28, 43	2013	95
Saint Lucia	LCA	9	6	2	43, 56	2014	18
Sri Lanka	LKA	3	3	2	19, 56	2014	4
Lesotho	LSO	4	3	2	28, 56	2014	98
Lithuania	LTU	10	11	2	6, 28	2013	11
Luxembourg	LUX	10	22	2	6, 13	2009	34
Latvia	LVA	12	7	3	19, 28, 48	2009	31
Morocco	MAR	21	7	4	6, 19, 28, 43	2008	1
Republic of Moldova	MDA	14	8	2	6, 28	2013	69
Madagascar	MDG	55	34	4	6, 19, 28, 56	2014	52
Mexico	MEX	233	114	10	6, 19, 28, 30, 39, 40, 43, 47, 55, 56	2014	59
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MKD	80	47	2	28, 56	2014	96
Mali	MLI	28	15	5	6, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	93
Malta	MLT	3	8	1	6	2013	0

Country Name	ISO3 Code	No. of Assessments	No. of PAs Assessed[3]	Number of Methods Applied	Method ID (see Appendix 1) – Types of Methods Applied	Year of most recent assessment	Percentage of PA Network Assessed
Myanmar	MMR	7	8	2	3, 6	2012	16
Montenegro	MNE	14	2	4	6, 28, 43, 56	2014	40
Mongolia	MNG	67	34	3	28, 43, 56	2014	78
Northern Mariana Islands	MNP	8	4	2	6, 30	2012	0
Mozambique	MOZ	17	8	2	28, 43	2013	25
Mauritania	MRT	19	9	6	6, 19, 28, 30, 43, 56	2014	94
Mauritius	MUS	27	14	2	6, 28	2012	72
Malawi	MWI	27	17	5	6, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	58
Malaysia	MYS	42	26	4	3, 28, 43, 56	2014	27
Namibia	NAM	53	19	3	6, 28, 56	2014	42
New Caledonia	NCL	5	1	1	6	2012	0
Niger	NER	24	12	6	6, 12, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	52
Nigeria	NGA	18	11	4	2, 6, 28, 43	2013	6
Nicaragua	NIC	96	34	4	19, 28, 40, 41	2013	49
Niue	NIU	3	1	1	28	2010	51
Netherlands	NLD	324	49	5	6, 13, 19, 31, 56	2014	15
Norway	NOR	1	1	1	56	2014	
Nepal	NPL	69	23	5	6, 12, 28, 43, 56	2014	68
New Zealand	NZL	4	4	2	6, 56	2014	3
Pakistan	PAK	6	3	1	28	2012	17
Panama	PAN	311	45	6	6, 19, 28, 40, 41, 56	2014	95
Pitcairn Island	PCN	1	1	1	6	2013	
Peru	PER	152	57	7	6, 19, 28, 39, 40, 43, 56	2014	35
Philippines	PHL	39	18	5	3, 6, 28, 30, 56	2014	13
Palau	PLW	4	2	2	6, 56	2014	63
Papua New Guinea	PNG	58	51	2	28, 43	2010	98
Poland	POL	250	102	7	6, 13, 19, 28, 37, 48, 56	2014	2

Country Name	ISO3 Code	No. of Assessments	No. of PAs Assessed[3]	Number of Methods Applied	Method ID (see Appendix 1) – Types of Methods Applied	Year of most recent assessment	Percentage of PA Network Assessed
Portugal	PRT	32	47	3	6, 13, 56	2014	0
Paraguay	PRY	34	13	4	6, 19, 28, 40	2013	11
French Polynesia	PYF	5	2	1	6	2012	0
Romania	ROU	95	30	8	6, 13, 19, 28, 37, 43, 48, 56	2014	37
Russian Federation	RUS	448	221	9	6, 13, 19, 28, 30, 37, 43, 48, 56	2014	42
Rwanda	RWA	5	3	2	6, 28	2013	44
Saudi Arabia	SAU	5	4	1	6	2013	0
Sudan	SDN	8	7	3	6, 19, 28	2009	0
Senegal	SEN	43	16	6	6, 12, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	29
Singapore	SGP	3	3	2	3, 6	2012	4
Saint Helen	SHN	2	1	1	6	2013	0
Solomon Islands	SLB	3	2	2	28, 56	2014	67
Sierra Leone	SLE	19	11	2	6, 28	2013	19
El Salvador	SLV	49	24	3	6, 28, 41	2013	19
Serbia	SRB	50	30	2	28, 43	2012	65
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	1	1	1	6	2013	0
Suriname	SUR	17	14	2	28, 56	2014	98
Slovakia	SVK	32	21	7	6, 13, 19, 28, 43, 48, 56	2014	14
Slovenia	SVN	16	24	6	6, 13, 19, 43, 48, 56	2014	15
Sweden	SWE	20	14	6	6, 13, 19, 28, 37, 56	2014	13
Seychelles	SYC	11	8	5	6, 12, 28, 54, 56	2014	86
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	9	2	2	6, 28	2014	42
Chad	TCD	14	12	3	6, 43, 56	2014	62
Togo	TGO	16	10	3	6, 28, 43	2011	29
Thailand	THA	64	39	5	3, 6, 19, 28, 56	2014	20
Tajikistan	TJK	15	5	3	6, 28, 56	2014	82
Turkmenistan	TKM	29	9	2	6, 28	2012	63

Country Name	ISO3 Code	No. of Assessments	No. of PAs Assessed[3]	Number of Methods Applied	Method ID (see Appendix 1) – Types of Methods Applied	Year of most recent assessment	Percentage of PA Network Assessed
Tonga	TON	1	1	1	6	2007	0
Tunisia	TUN	32	8	4	6, 19, 28, 56	2014	16
Turkey	TUR	160	9	6	6, 13, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	87
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	623	209	3	6, 28, 56	2014	40
Uganda	UGA	191	37	6	2, 6, 12, 19, 28, 56	2014	15
Ukraine	UKR	53	34	6	6, 13, 28, 43, 48, 56	2014	27
Uruguay	URY	56	17	3	6, 19, 28	2013	19
United States of America	USA	101	79	5	6, 19, 30, 50, 56	2014	19
Uzbekistan	UZB	33	10	2	6, 28	2009	15
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	14	10	3	30, 40, 43	2006	58
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	VEN	173	56	7	12, 19, 28, 39, 52, 56, 57	2014	35
Virgin islands (USA)	VIR	25	9	1	43	2009	18
Viet Nam	VNM	139	50	5	6, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	23
Vanuatu	VUT	7	4	1	28	2010	38
Samoa	WSM	3	1	2	6, 28	2010	60
Yemen	YEM	16	3	2	6, 56	2014	15
South Africa	ZAF	1134	222	6	6, 12, 19, 28, 43, 56	2014	25
Zambia	ZMB	103	22	3	6, 28, 56	2014	32
Zimbabwe	ZWE	45	10	3	6, 28, 56	2014	21

Appendix 3 – A description of the GD-PAME advanced attributes.

ID	Indicator	Description	Element
1	Context	This indicator measures the extent to which the wider context surrounding the protected area (e.g. threats & values) has been assessed.	Context
2	Legal status	This indicator measures the formal legal status of the protected area.	Planning
3	Boundary demarcation	This indicator measures the level of boundary demarcation of the protected area.	Planning
4	PA design	This indicator measures the adequacy of protected area design.	Planning
5	Tenure	This indicator measures the clarity of tenure of the protected area.	Planning
6	Policy & Legislation	This indicator measures the adequacy of legislative and policy support for the protected area.	Planning
7	Management plan	This indicator measures the adequacy of the protected area management plan.	Planning
8	Human Resources	This indicator measures whether staff numbers are sufficient to manage the protected area.	Input
9	Infrastructure	This indicator measures the adequacy of infrastructure, equipment and facilities within the protected area.	Input
10	Data availability	This indicator measures the adequacy of access to information relevant to the protected area.	Input
11	Funding	This indicator measures whether the quantity and reliability of funding is adequate to manage the protected areas.	Input
12	Governance	This indicator measures the adequacy of governance/ leadership of the protected area.	Process
13	Administration	This indicator measures the adequacy of administrative support within the protected area.	Process
14	Maintenance	This indicator measures the adequacy of maintenance within the protected area.	Process
15	Staff capacity	This indicator measures the skill level of staff within the protected area.	Process
16	Training	This indicator measures the adequacy of staff training within the protected area.	Process
17	Policies & procedures	This indicator measures the adequacy of policies and procedures within the protected area and how closely they are being followed.	Process
18	Law enforcement	This indicator measures the adequacy of law enforcement within the protected area.	Process
19	Stakeholder involvement	This indicator measures the extent to which stakeholders and communities are involved in the management of the protected area.	Process
20	Communication	This indicator measures the level of environmental education provided by the protected area.	Process
21	Benefit sharing	This indicator measures the extent to which benefits of the protected area are shared with the local community.	Process
22	Sustainable management	This indicator measures the sustainability of land use practises within the protected area.	Process
23	Tourism	This indicator measure the sustainability of tourism within the protected area.	Process
24	Culture & Traditions	This indicator measure the extent to local cultures and traditions are considered when managing the protected area.	Process
25	Research & monitoring	This indicator measures the adequacy of research and monitoring within the protected area.	Process
26	Achievement of targets	This indicator measures the extent to which programme targets for the protected area have been achieved?	Output
27	Status of values	This indicator measures the extent to which the protected area is protecting its values and achieving its objectives?	Outcome

Appendix 4 – A Simplified PAME Survey Form

This is a simplified PAME survey form to be completed if an alternative system for evaluating PAME is already in place which is incompatible with the IUCN WCPA management framework (see Figure 1). If you have any queries regarding the completion of this form please contact the GD-PAME team at protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org for further information, or to receive the form in a spreadsheet format where multiple sites are to be reported and completing the form for each site would be impractical.

Basic Information

WDPA ID	
Protected Areas Name	
Protected Area Designation	
Country ISO3 code	
Date	

Assessment Form

Question	Description	Rating: Tick only one box per question		Comments
1. Context To what extent has the wider context surrounding the protected area been evaluation?	This element provides the relevant background information needed to plan and implement management and to shape and focus an evaluation on the most important aspects of management. An assessment of the wider context should consider: • The value and significance of protected areas; • Threats to protected areas; and • External influences e.g. economic position, policy environment, political stability and neighbour and stakeholder relationships	**Poor:** No evaluation has been undertaken of the wider context		
		Fair: A basic evaluation of the wider context has been undertaken but requires significant improvement.		
		Good: A thorough evaluation of the wider context has been undertaken, but some gaps still remain		
		Very Good: The wider context has been adequately evaluated.		

Question	Description	Rating: Tick only one box per question		Comments
2. Planning Is the protected area system/ site adequately designed?	An assessment of protected area design should consider the: • Location; • Size; • Shape; • Connectivity; and • Integrity of the protected area system/ site and whether this is sufficient to achieve its objectives.	**Poor**: The protected area system/ site is inadequately designed to achieve its objectives		
		Fair: The protected area design constrains the achievement of most objectives and requires significant improvement		
		Good: The protected area design does not significantly constrain achievement of objectives, but could be improved		
		Very Good: The protected area system/ site is adequately designed to achieve its objectives		
3. Inputs Are sufficient resources being devoted to managing the protected area system/site?	An assessment of inputs should consider: • The level of resources needed; • The extent to which these resources are available; and • Whether resources are being used and applied in the best way. In this context resources include: • Human capacity • Infrastructure, equipment & facilities. • Information • Funding	**Poor**: There are little to no resources		
		Fair: There are some resources but these are inadequate for most management needs		
		Good: There are sufficient resources for most management needs, but still some gaps that constrain management		
		Very Good: Resources are adequate for management needs		

Question	Description	Rating: Tick only one box per question		Comments
4. Process Are effective management processes in place within the protected area system/ site?	An assessment of processes should consider management processes (e.g. standards, policies and protocols) in relation to: • Planning • Governance • Administration • Human Resources • Communications • Finance • Maintenance • Law enforcement • Resource management • Visitor management	**Poor**: There are no management processes in place within the protected area system/ site		
		Fair: Management processes are being prepared but have not yet been implemented within the protected area system/ site		
		Good: Management processes are in place but have only been partially implemented within the protected area system/ site		
		Very Good: Management processes are in place and being effectively implemented		
5. Outputs Have the work programme targets for the protected area system/ site been achieved?	An assessment of outputs should consider both: • The number or level of products and services delivered; and • The extent to which stated action, tasks and strategies were implemented.	**Poor**: No work programme targets have been achieved		
		Fair: No work programme targets have been achieved yet, however, significant progress has been made towards achieving these targets		
		Good: The work programme targets have been partially achieved		
		Very Good: All work programme targets have been achieved		

Question	Description	Rating: Tick only one box per question		Comments
6. Outcomes Is the protected area system/ site adequately protecting its values and achieving its objectives?	Outcome assessment is vitally important because it measures the real effects of management actions: whether management is maintaining the core values for which the protected area was established. An assessment of outcomes should consider: • The condition of values including: biodiversity, socio-economic and cultural conditions • Whether specific management objectives were achieved and threats abated.	**Poor:** The protected area is not adequately protecting any of its values		
		Fair: Some values have been protected but many values are being severely degraded		
		Good: The majority of values have been protected but a few remain partially degraded.		
		Very good: All values have been adequately protected		