

IUCN's Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Framework, METT4 and the Green List





▶ Protected Area Definition

- A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. (IUCN 2008)

Pressures and Threats



Poaching



Forest products



Tourism



Access



Invasive species



Forest fires



Cattle



Agriculture



Mining

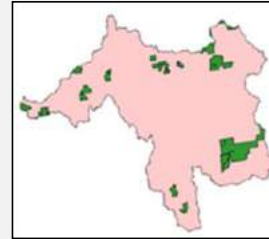
Management Deficiencies



Limits



Staff



Shape and form



Education



Equipment



Law enforcement



Planning



Isolation



Research

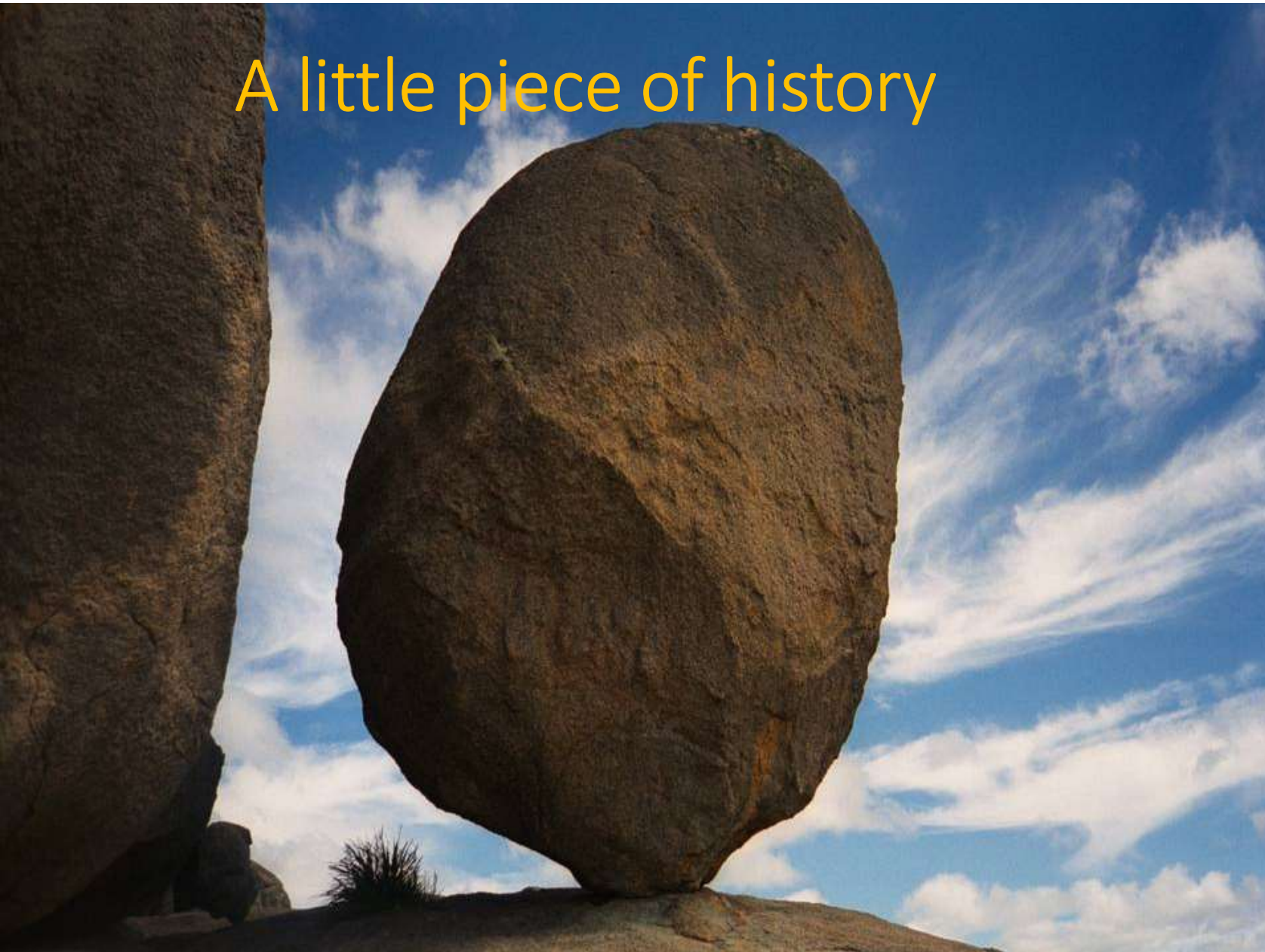
Aichi Target 11

- ▶ Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

The concept of management effectiveness

- ▶ ‘...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, 2006)

A little piece of history



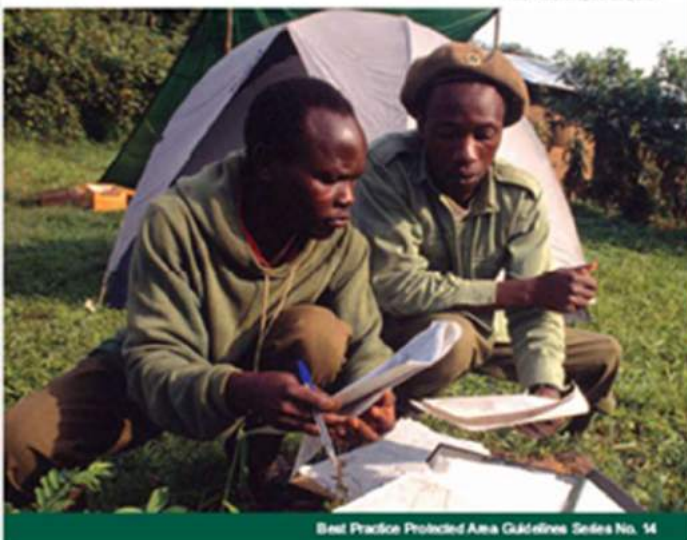
History

- Emerged from IUCN's World Parks Congresses since 1983
- Independent systems developed during 1990s (PROARCA/CAPAS, Parks in Peril, various park management agencies)
- A PAME Framework was developed:
 - WCPA Working Group 1996 and Task Force 1998
 - Publication of WCPA Best Practice Guidelines in 2000
 - Revised Best Practice Guidelines in 2006

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Evaluating Effectiveness A framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas 2nd Edition

Marc Hockings, Sue Stolton, Fiona Leaveling, Nigel Dudley and Joel Coumou
Peter Valentine, Series Editor



Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 14



World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

Evaluating Effectiveness A Framework for Assessing the Management of Protected Areas

Marc Hockings (WCPA Management Effectiveness
Task Force) with Sue Stolton and Nigel Dudley
(WWF/IUCN Forest Innovations Project)

Adrian Phillips, Series Editor



Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 6

CARDIFF
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IUCN
The World Conservation Union

BIOPAMA

From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet



▶ **Framework publication**

- Defines terminology
- Develops a framework of evaluation criteria
- Detailed advice on carrying out an assessment and using the results
- Case studies concentrating on the process of carrying out an evaluation

Management follows a process





▶ **Use the PAME results**

1. Integrate management adaptation and response programs to assessments (fund response programs as part of PAME initiatives)
2. Linking PAME and management planning processes more closely
3. Use PAME results in strategy and priority setting
4. Use repeat assessments as part of targeted management improvement programs
5. Integrate with Protected Planet



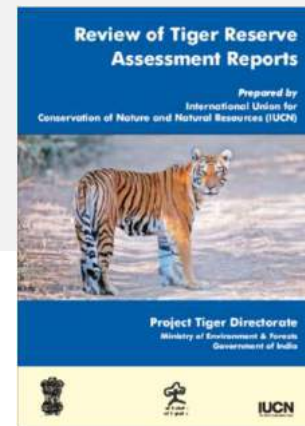
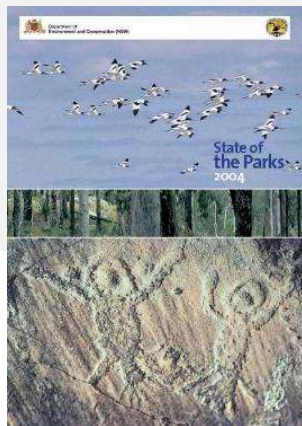
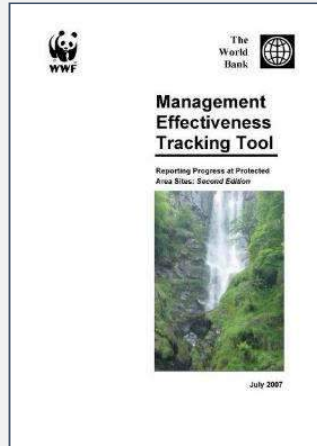
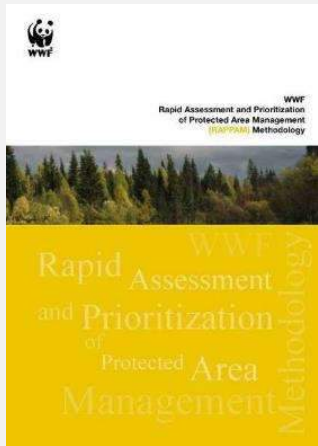
TOOLS

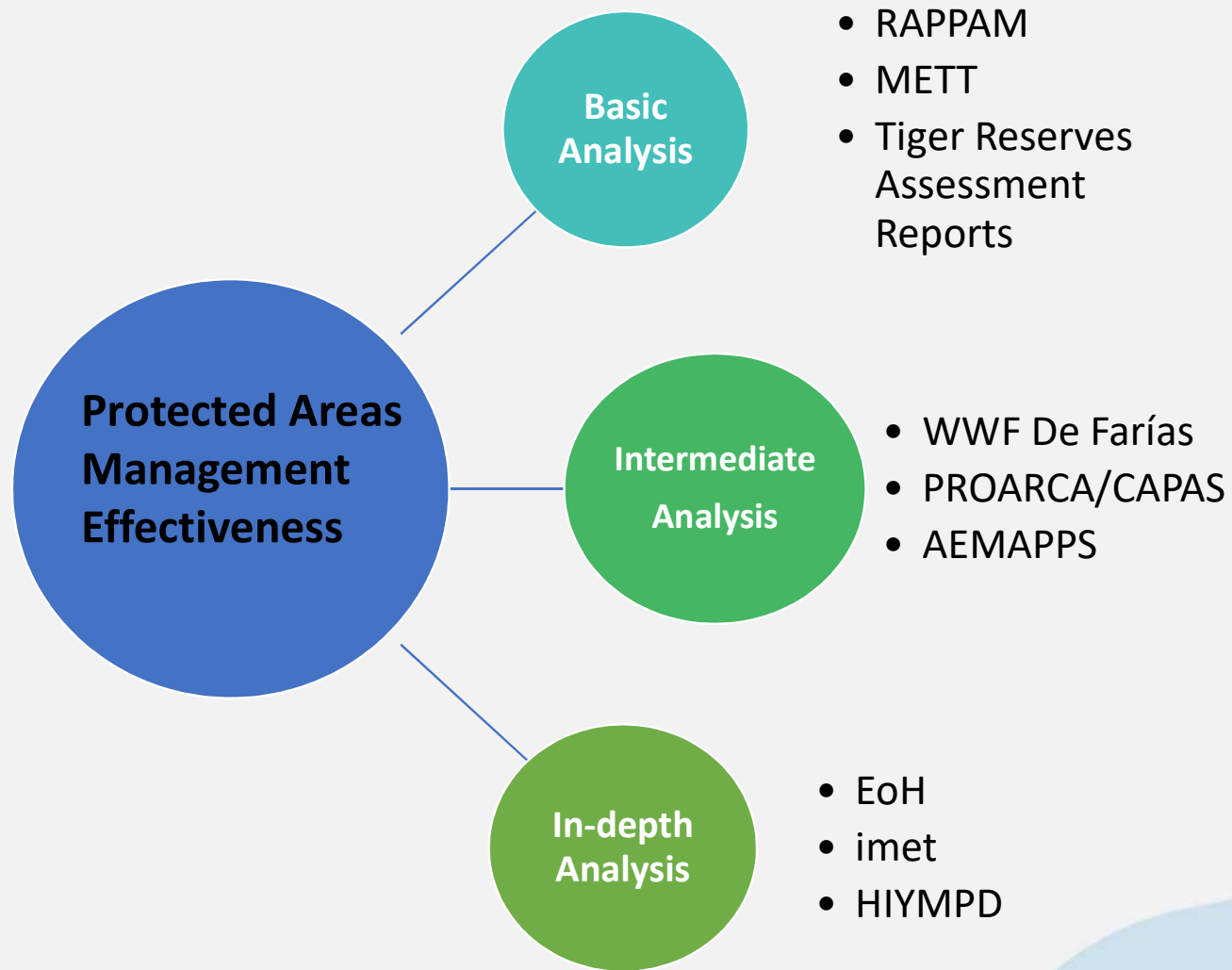
In summary, methods for evaluating management effectiveness of protected areas should be:

- *Useful and relevant in improving protected area management*; yielding explanations and showing patterns; and in improving communication, relationships and awareness;
- *Logical and systematic*: working in a logical and accepted framework with balanced approach;
- *Based on good indicators*, which are holistic, balanced, and useful;
- *Accurate*: providing true, objective, consistent and up-to-date information;
- *Practical to implement* within available resources, giving a good balance between measuring, reporting and managing;
- *Part of an effective management cycle*: linked to defined values, objectives and policies and part of strategic planning, park planning and business and financial cycles;
- *Cooperative*: with good communication, teamwork and participation of protected area managers and stakeholders throughout all stages of the project wherever possible; and
- *Focused on positive and timely communication and application of results.*

Abbreviation ²	Methodology name	Organisation/ Affiliation and/or reference
International		
RAPPAM	Rapid Assessment and Prioritisation of Protected Area Management	WWF (Ervin, 2003b)
Tracking Tool	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool	World Bank/WWF Alliance (Stolton <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
EOH	Enhancing our Heritage	UNESCO (Hockings <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
How is Your MPA Doing?	How is Your MPA Doing?	NOAA/National Ocean Service/IUCN/WWF Marine, WWF (Pomeroy <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
TNC CAP	Conservation Action Planning	TNC (The Nature Conservancy, 2007)
Marine Tracking Tool	WWF-World Bank MPA score card	WWF-World Bank (Staub and Hatzios, 2004)
CI METT	Conservation International Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool	Conservation International
Africa		
Africa rainforest study	Africa rainforest study	Academic/ WCS (Struhsaker <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
West Indian Ocean MPA	West Indian Ocean MPA toolkit	West Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (Wells and Mangubhai, 2004)
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	academic/WWF (Blom <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
Congo MEE	Assessing protected area management effectiveness in the Congo Basin	(Stolton <i>et al.</i> , 2001)
Uganda threat assessment	Threat reduction assessment in Uganda	(Mugisha and Jacobson, 2004)
Egyptian Site Level Assessment	Site level assessment of World Heritage Areas	(Paleczny <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
Asia		
Korea METT	Korea survey on protected area management status	Korea Parks service (Young, 2005)
MEE Indian	Evaluation of Management effectiveness of Indian Protected Areas	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) Government of India and the Wildlife Institute of India
Indian Tiger Reserves Assessment	Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Indian Tiger Reserves	(Project Tiger Directorate Ministry of Environment & Forests, 2006)
Alder	Marine Protected Area Evaluation	(Alder <i>et al.</i> , 2002)
Europe		
Finland MEE	Management Effectiveness Study – Finland	Metsähallitus (Gilligan <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
Catalonia MEE	Evaluation of the system of protected areas of Catalonia, Spain	Institució Catalana d'Història Natural (Mallarach and Varga, 2004)
Lithuania	Management effectiveness of Lithuanian protected areas	(Ahokumpu <i>et al.</i> , no date)

Latin America and the Caribbean		
PIP Site consolidation	TNC Parks in Peril Site Consolidation Scorecard	TNC/USAID (The Nature Conservancy Parks in Peril Program, 2004)
PROARCA/CAPAS	PROARCA/CAPAS scorecard evaluation	PROARCA/CAPAS (Corrales, 2004a)
Parks profiles	Parks profiles	Parkswatch (ParksWatch, 2007)
WWF/CATIE	WWF/CATIE Measuring protected area management effectiveness	WWF/CATIE (Cifuentes <i>et al.</i> , 2000)
Abbreviation ²	Methodology name	Organisation/ Affiliation and/or reference
Mesoamerica MPA	Rapid Evaluation of Management Effectiveness in Marine Protected Areas of Mesoamerica	MBRS/PROARCA/CAPAS (Corrales, 2004b)
Brazil 1999	Degree of Implementation and the Vulnerability of Brazilian Federal Conservation Areas	WWF Brazil with IBAMA (Lemos de Sá <i>et al.</i> , 1999)
AEMAPPS	AEMAPPS. MEE with Social Participation - Colombia	Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia/WWF Colombia
Ecuador MEE	Ecuador MEE: Indicadores para el Monitoreo y Evaluación del Manejo de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Ecuador	Ministry of Environment (Valarezo <i>et al.</i> , 1999)
Galápagos MEE	Manual para la evaluación de la Eficiencia de Manejo del Parque Nacional Galápagos. SPNG	SPNG (Velásquez <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
MARIPA-G	Monitoring and Assessment with Relevant Indicators of Protected Areas of the Guianas (MARIPA-G)	WWF Guianas (Courrau, 2005)
Belize MEE	Belize National Report on Management Effectiveness	Forest Department Belize (Young <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
MEMS	Metodología de Evaluación de Efectividad de Manejo (MEMS) del SNAP de Bolivia	SERNAP (Guachalla and Zegada, 2001)
Padovan 2002	Padovan 2002	IPEMA (Padovan, 2002)
Scenery matrix	Scenery matrix	Forestry institute (IF-SP) (de Faria, 2004)
PA Consolidation index	PA Consolidation index	Conservation International
Valdiviana	Valdiviana Ecoregion Argentina	WWF (Rusch, 2002)
Venezuela Vision	Venezuela Vision	DGSPN – INPARQUES (Rivero Blanco, 2005)
Peru MEE	Peru MEE	INRENA (INRENA)
SIMEC	Sistema de Información, monitoreo y evaluación para la conservación	Mexico
Oceania		
Tasmanian WHA	Tasmanian World Heritage MEE	Tasmanian PWS (Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmania, 2004)
NSW SOP	New South Wales State of Parks (Australia)	NSW DEC (NSW Department of Environment and Conservation, 2005)
Victorian SOP	Victorian State of Parks (Australia)	Parks Victoria
Qld Rapid Assessment	Queensland Rapid Assessment (Australia)	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
Fraser Island WHA	Fraser Island World Heritage Area (Australia)	Hockings
Qld Park Integrity	Queensland Park Integrity assessment (Australia)	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service





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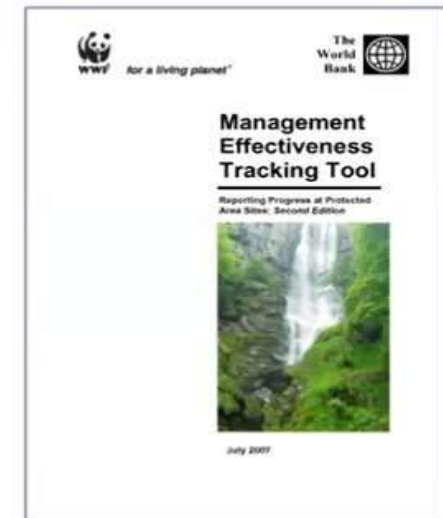
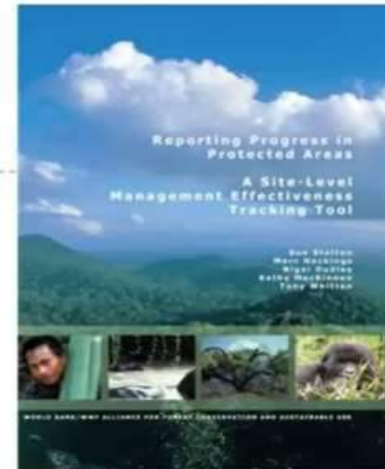
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▶ Enhancing our Heritage



A short history of the METT

- ▶ The METT was originally developed in 2002 to track the World Bank/WWF Alliance for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use effective management target and was based around the IUCN WCPA protected area management effectiveness (or 'PAME') Framework
- ▶ Three versions published by WWF and World Bank in 2002 (METT-1), 2005 (METT-2) and 2007 (METT-3)
- ▶ 2016 WWF published a handbook on using the METT



Range of influence

Over the years, the METT has become the most used PAME tool Used in well over 2,500 protected areas in at least 127 countries. Some of the reasons for this uptake are ...

- ▶ Original version **translated** into multiple languages
- ▶ Use is obligatory in all **Global Environment Facility** and all **World Bank** protected area projects
- ▶ Adapted as the main PAME tool by **protected area agencies**, from Namibia to Indonesia, and in regional protected area initiatives, i.e. in Central Africa
- ▶ Adapted for wetland sites listed under the **Ramsar Convention**



▶ **Recently Applied in the Caribbean:**

- Saint Lucia
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

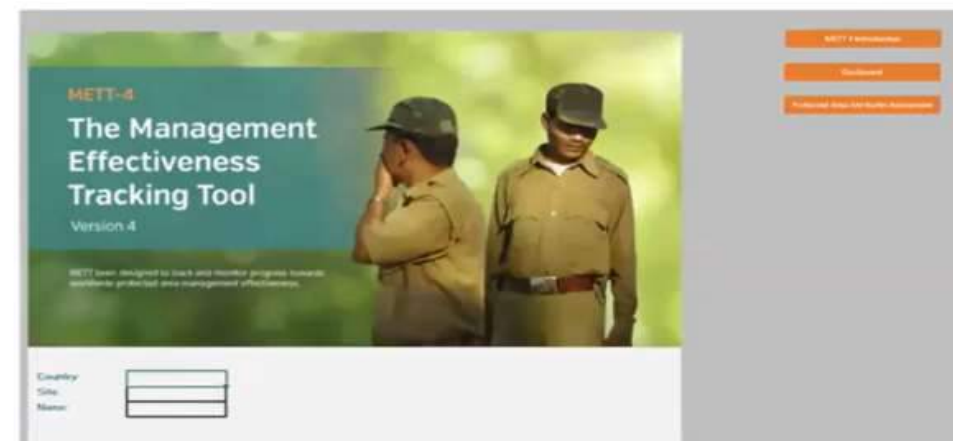
Why a new METT

- ▶ The 2007 version (METT-3) word document has been the standard version used for over a decade
- ▶ But many innovations in implementation, new management issues and increasingly sophisticated computer functionality all meant this version was getting out of date



The new METT-4

- ▶ Builds on an Excel METT developed for KFW, the German state-owned development bank, for assessment of their projects
- ▶ Excel functionality means automatic presentation of results
- ▶ All the METT needs to be considered and completed
- ▶ Greater emphasis on outcomes: additional worksheets allow for more detailed assessments of community relations, planning processes, condition of natural and cultural values, key species and habitats
- ▶ Questions re-ordered to a more logical flow
- ▶ New question on current management issues:
 - ▶ Climate change
 - ▶ Staff security
 - ▶ Connectivity



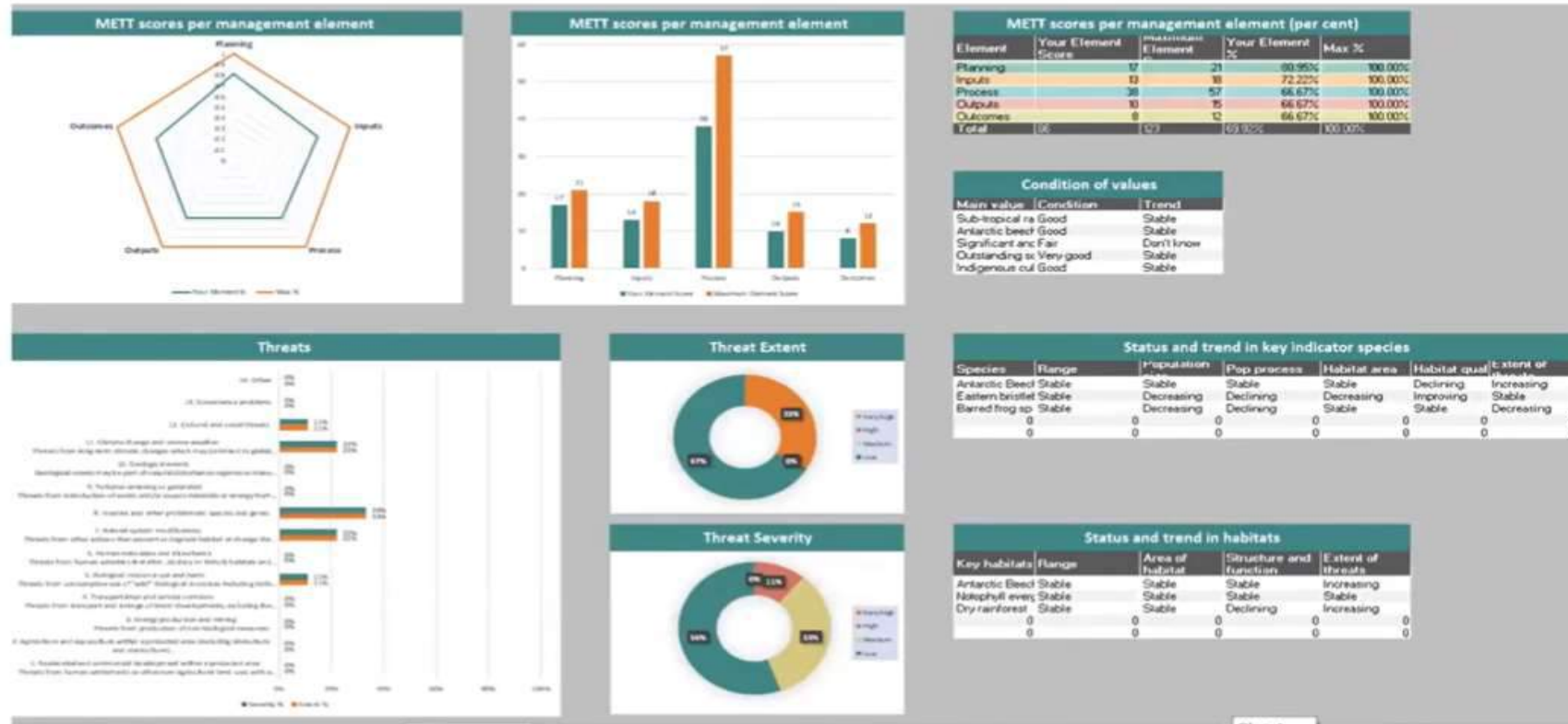
Main elements of the METT

- ▶ Protected area attributes
 - ▶ Background information on site and assessment
 - ▶ Identification of main site values and objectives
- ▶ Threat assessment
- ▶ Multiple choice questions
- ▶ Detailed outcomes assessment of values, species and habitat

1	Does the PA have legal status or is it established through "other effective means"?	
2	Is management undertaken to achieve the objectives of the protected area?	
3	Are appropriate regulations/controls in place to manage use and activities in accordance with the management objectives of the protected area?	
4	Does land and sea use planning outside of the protected area recognise the protected area and contribute to the achievement of management objectives?	
5	Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern?	
6	Is the boundary known and demarcated?	
7	Is there a management plan or equivalent and is it being implemented?	
7a-c	Additional points: Planning process	
8	Is there a regular work plan and is it being implemented?	
9	Do you have enough information to manage the area?	
10	Are there enough people to manage the protected area?	
11	Do the people involved in managing the protected area have the necessary knowledge and skills?	23
12	Is the current budget sufficient?	24
13	Is the budget secure?	25
14	Is the budget managed to ensure effective administration of the protected area?	26
15	Are equipment and facilities sufficient for management needs?	27
16	Can staff (i.e. those with responsibility for managing the site) enforce protection?	28
17	Are systems (e.g. patrols, permits, intelligence gathering etc) in place to control access?	29
18	Do protected area staff have safe working conditions and does management have adequate resources?	30
19	Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	31
20	Are management activities regularly monitored, evaluated and adapted?	31a-c
21	Is active resource management being undertaken?	32
22	Is the protected area consciously managed to adapt to climate change?	
23	Is the protected area being consciously managed to prevent carbon loss and to encourage further carbon capture?	33
		34
		35
		35 a-c
		36
		36 a-c
		37
		38

METT-4 results: dashboard

One of the major innovations of the excel version of METT-4 is the dashboard which will automatically generate visual interpretations of the results



METT-4 results: action plans

All the actions indicated in the multiple choice section are also exported to a separate excel sheet, to make the development of an action plan easier

Actions you have identified to improve your management effectiveness					
No.	Question	Actions to improve management	By when?	Who is responsible?	Who else needs to be engaged?
1	Does the PA have legal status or is it established through "other effective means"?	Nil			
2	Is management undertaken to achieve the objectives of the protected area?	Nil			
3	Are appropriate regulations/controls in place to manage use and activities in accordance with the management objectives of the protected area?	Nil			
4	Does land and sea use planning outside of the protected area recognise the protected area and contribute to the achievement of management objectives?	Improve liaison with local government planning			
5	Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern?	Strategic acquisition to improve connectivity			
6	Is the boundary known and demarcated?	Nil			
7	Is there a management plan or equivalent and is it being implemented?	Increased staff and resourcing			
7a-c	Additional points: Planning process	Indigenous engagement recently improved. Planning can take too long to complete			
8	Is there a regular work plan and is it being implemented?	Increased staff and resources			
9	Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Increase monitoring across greater range of attributes			
10	Are there enough people to manage the protected area?	Increased staff and resources			
11	Do the people involved in managing the protected area have the necessary knowledge and skills?	Specialist regional staff made more available to assist on-park management			
12	Is the current budget sufficient?	Increase budget to enable full completion of annual program			
13	Is the budget secure?	Nil			
14	Is the budget managed to ensure effective administration of the protected area?	Timely distribution of funds			
15	Are equipment and facilities sufficient for management needs?	Increase resources and capital funding for camping area development			
16	Can staff (i.e. those with responsibility for managing the site) enforce protected area legislation and regulation?	Extend training to all staff			
17	Are systems (e.g. patrols, permits, intelligence gathering etc) in place to control access/resource use in the protected area?	Nil			
18	Do protected area staff have safe working conditions and does management prioritise safety?	Maintain vigilance and OHS procedures			
19	Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	Annual research seminar			
20	Are management activities regularly monitored, evaluated and adapted?	Workshop with local staff and dedicated budget to address			

Where next for the METT?

- ▶ The METT had provided an introduction to PAME to about 65% of all the countries worldwide
- ▶ Helped identify management processes critical to success
- ▶ Its use and adaptation is increasing
- ▶ We hope METT-4 will have a wide uptake and increase the efficacy of the tool and improvement of management effectiveness where it is used

The METT-4 can be downloaded from
<https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/protected-areas-management-effectiveness-pame>

Management Effectiveness (PAME)

[Results](#)

[About & Manuals](#)

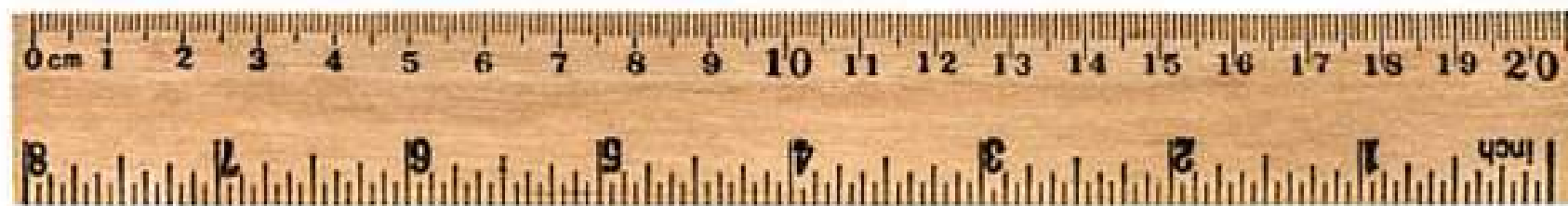
[Methodologies](#)

[METT](#)



Green List

Protected | Conserved Areas



Remarquables, ces cinq parcs !

EXCLUSIF. Cinq espaces naturels français vont être récompensés demain lors du Congrès mondial des parcs organisé en Australie. L'occasion de les redécouvrir !

SAINT-LOUIS (MO) (AP) — Les cinq parcs nationaux français les plus remarquables ont été sélectionnés pour être récompensés lors du Congrès mondial des parcs organisé en Australie. L'occasion de les redécouvrir !



LE FIGARO.fr ACTUALITE • FORNME • SPORT • CARIERE • LITTÉRAIRE • MAGASIN • CONTACT

Parcs nationaux : cinq sites français récompensés

ACTUALITE • PHOTOS • [Envoyez photos au Figaro](#) • Météo pour le 14/11/2014 à 17:22 • PAGES 14/11/2014 à 14:25

EN IMAGES - Le Congrès mondial des parcs a rendu publique c très sélective des aires protégées. Une distinction qui sort du reconuue au niveau mondial. Un succès pour la France.

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Archive > Volume 515 > Issue 7527 > News > Article

Green List promotes best conservation areas

Project puts spotlight on protected reserves that boost biodiversity.

Natasha Gilbert

14 November 2014 | Corrected: 17 November 2014

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Sciences > Nature & environnement > Ligne "liste verte" internationale d'espaces naturels protégés

Une "liste verte" internationale d'espaces naturels protégés

Publié le 14-11-2014 à 13h19
Mis à jour le 17-11-2014 à 13h19

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L'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (IUCN), ...

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IUCN Recognizes World's Top Reserves

The new Green List establishes the first global standard for protected natural areas.

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► The Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas

- The overarching objective of the GLPCA program is to **increase the number of protected and conserved areas that are effectively and equitably managed and deliver conservation outcomes.**
- The GLPCA is a way to celebrate the protected areas that make and effort for good management.



The Green List Standard



▶ Expert Assessment Group – Green List (EAGL)



▶ 'GREEN LIST' STATUS FOR PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS

- **Application Phase:** The first step is a voluntary commitment to the GLPCA Programme. This commitment will include the area on a global register and begin the application process.
- **Candidate Phase:** a second phase of assessment against the full set of GLPCA Standard criteria, providing evidence against all indicators and addressing any identified shortcomings over a period of time.
- **Green List Phase:** the management and representatives for the area will be provided a **certificate**. The area has the right to use the IUCN GLPCA mark and logo, and will be recognised and promoted by IUCN as a global exemplar in conservation achievement. All Candidate and 'Green List' sites will be profiled on the Protected Planet portal (<https://www.protectedplanet.net>)



▶ **Maintaining the Cycle**

- The certificate is granted for 5 years. A renewal process is required for continuation.
- A mid-term rapid review of performance is carried out for all ‘Green List’ sites.
- If for any reason new challenges affect the area’s achievement of the Standard, it will be considered again as a Candidate, and encouraged to develop a specific plan of action to regain Green List status through renewed nomination.



BIOPAMA

From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet



www.biopama.org

The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA) is an initiative of the ACP Group of States financed by the European Union's 11th EDF.

Tools for Protected Area Governance and Equity assessment (PAGE)

Phil Franks

Principal Researcher

Conservation Communities and Equity programme

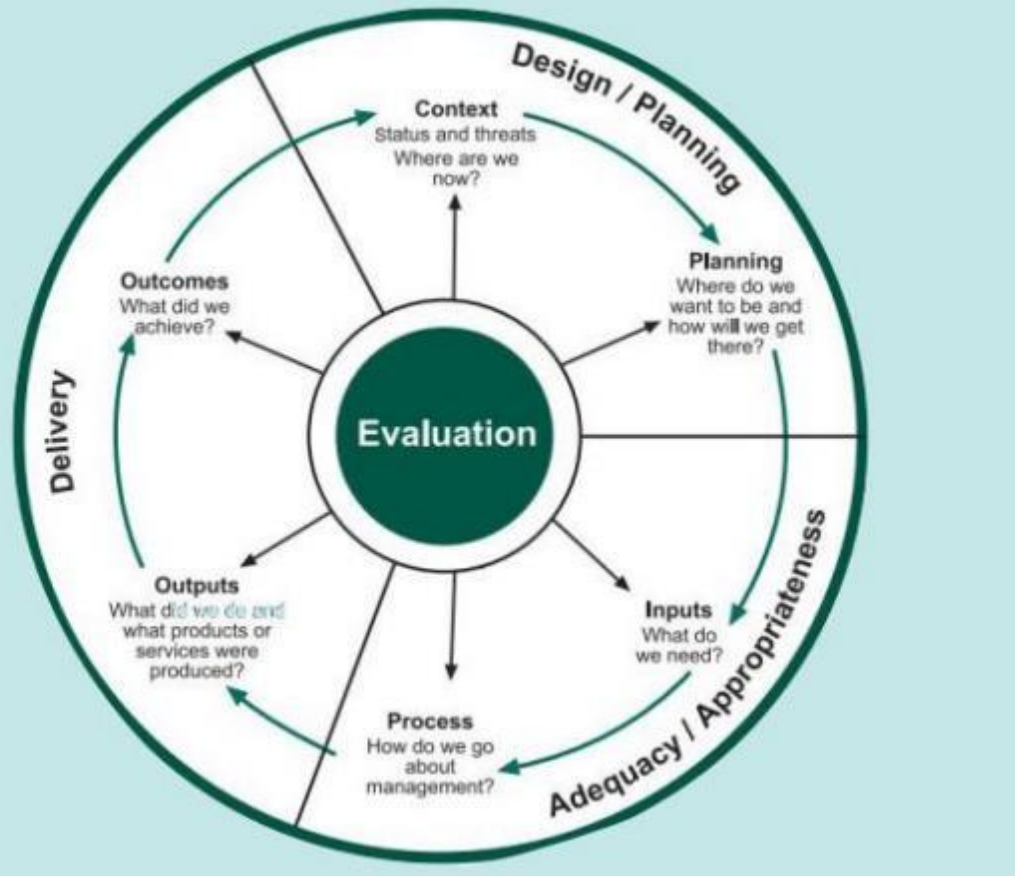
International Institute for Environment and Development



Assessing PA management

Management concerns what activities are being carried out in a given situation or area.

- Assessment is based on the framework of PA management effectiveness (PAME) – see below
- Methodologies (tools) include METT, Rappam, IMET



Assessing PA governance and equity

Governance concerns who decides what the activities are, how that is decided and how the actors responsible for implementing the activities can be held accountable.

Equity in conservation is largely a matter of governance:

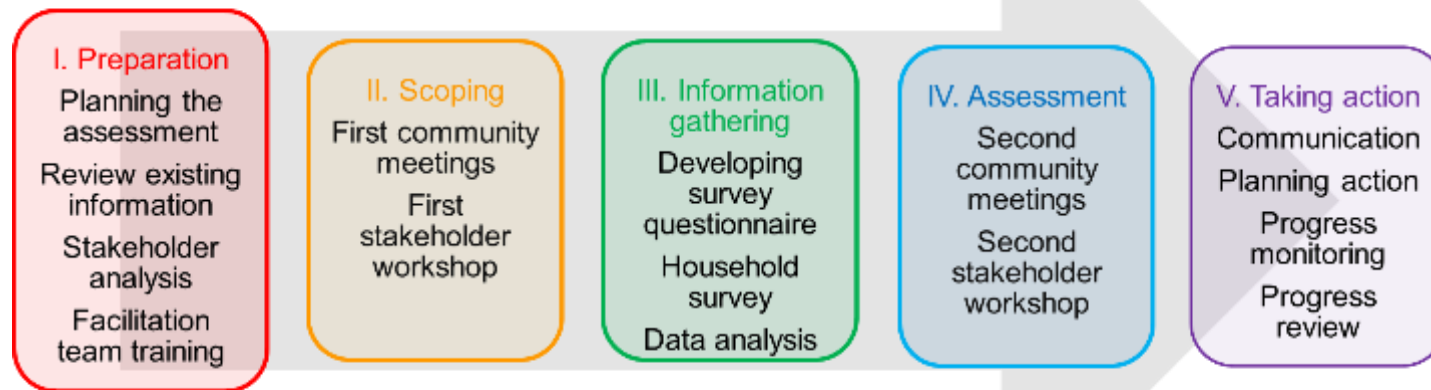
- Equity has 3 dimensions – recognition, procedure, distribution.
- Assessment is based on a framework of ten principles of equitable governance – see below
- Methodologies (tools) include [SAPA](#), [SAGE](#), [GAPA](#)

Equity: recognition	1. Recognition and respect for the rights of all relevant actors
	2. Recognition and respect for all relevant actors and their knowledge
Equity: procedure	3. Full and effective participation of all relevant actors in decision-making
	4. Transparency, information sharing and accountability for actions and inactions
	5. Access to justice including effective dispute resolution processes
	6. Fair and effective law enforcement
Equity: distribution	7. Effective mitigation of negative impacts on communities
	8. Benefits equitably shared among relevant actors
Other governance	9. Achievement of conservation and other objectives
	10. Effective coordination and collaboration between actors, sectors and levels

Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA)

SAPA is a stakeholder led assessment focusing on the impacts of PCAs on the wellbeing of local people and includes a basic governance assessment. SAPA can be used with any type of PCA.

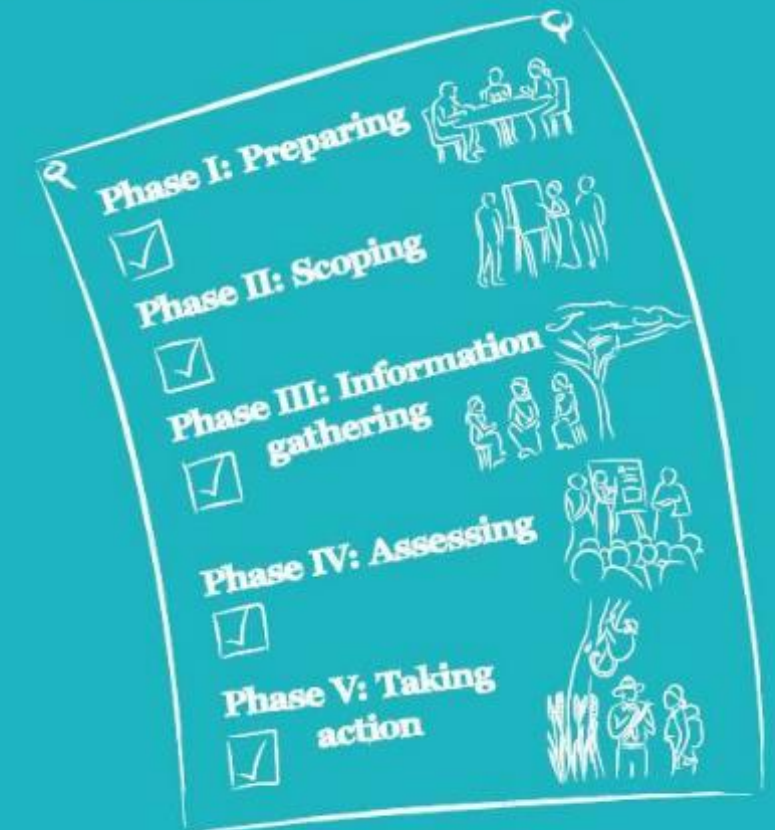
SAPA process



Social Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (SAPA)

Methodology manual for SAPA facilitators

Revised & expanded
2nd edition



Countries in Africa where SAPA has been used



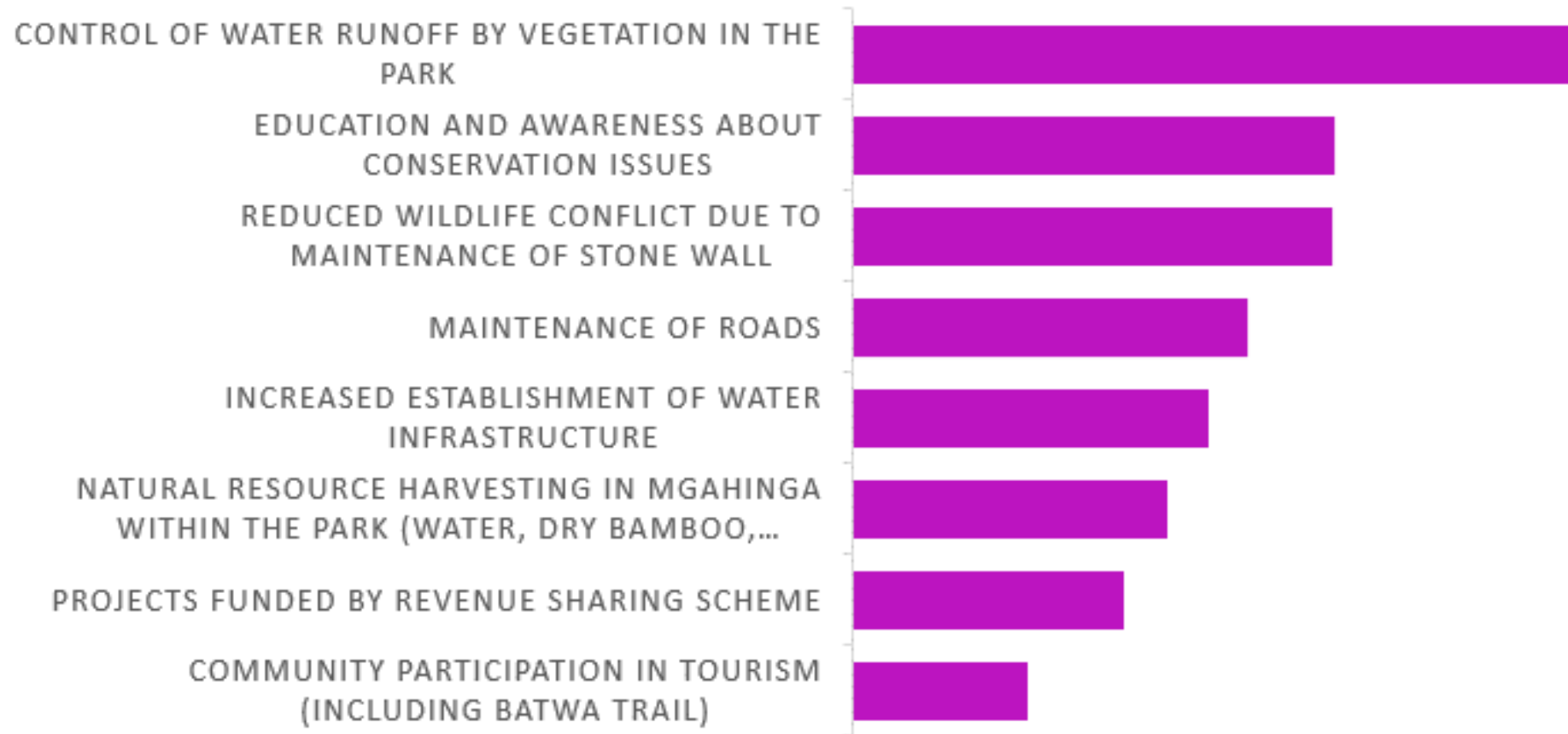
- Gabon (1)
- Cameroon (2)
- Chad (1)
- Liberia (1)



- Ethiopia (1)
- Kenya (6)
- Uganda (4)
- Mozambique (2)
- Zambia (2)

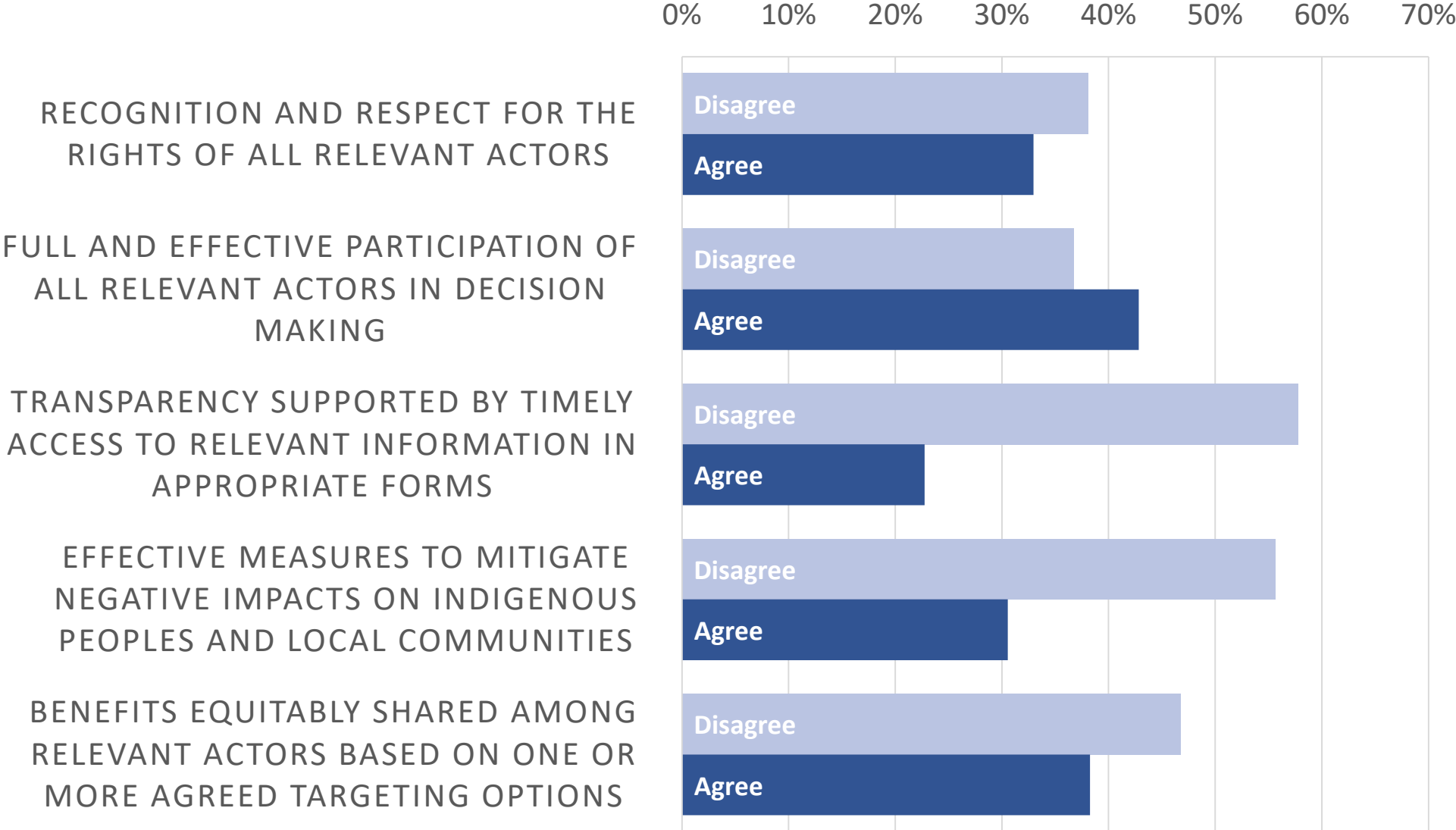


Mgahinga National Park, Uganda – Positive social impacts



- Overall, men and younger people were more positive particularly the impact of education and awareness
- Poorer people were most positive about the control of water run off
- Women were *slightly more* positive about the impact of stone wall maintenance on reducing human wildlife conflict

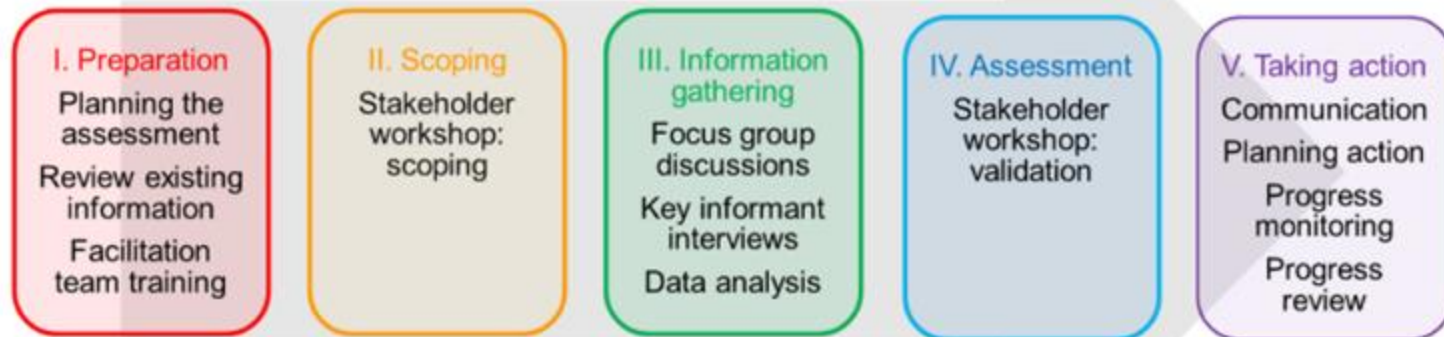
Mgahinga National Park, Uganda – governance



Governance Assessment for Protected Areas (GAPA)

GAPA is a stakeholder-led assessment focusing on governance challenges and underlying causes. GAPA is for PCAs with relatively well-established governance where stakeholders are willing to explore sensitive issues.

GAPA process



Governance Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (GAPA)

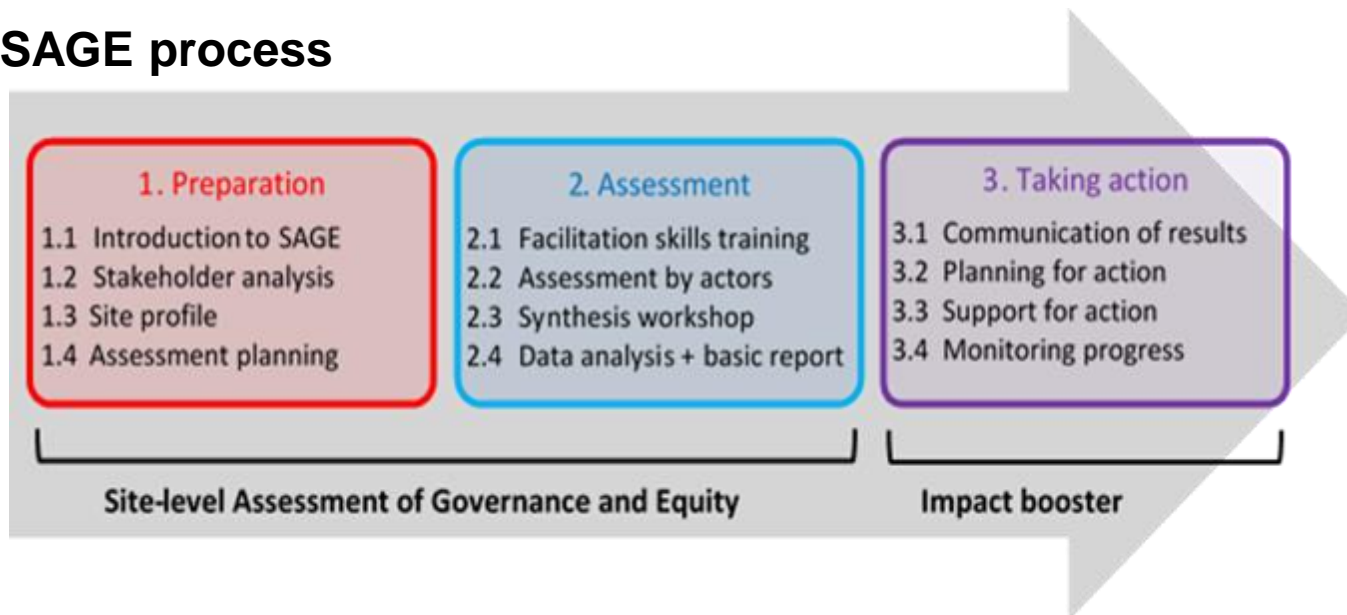
Methodology manual for GAPA facilitators



Site-level Assessment for Governance and Equity (SAGE)

SAGE is a stakeholder-led assessment on governance and equity. SAGE is less deep than GAPA but covers a broader scope of issues and costs less. SAGE can be used with any type of PCA and covers the governance component of the IUCN Green List.

SAGE process



Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity (SAGE) User's guide v1

October 2020

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Countries
where SAGE
has been
used



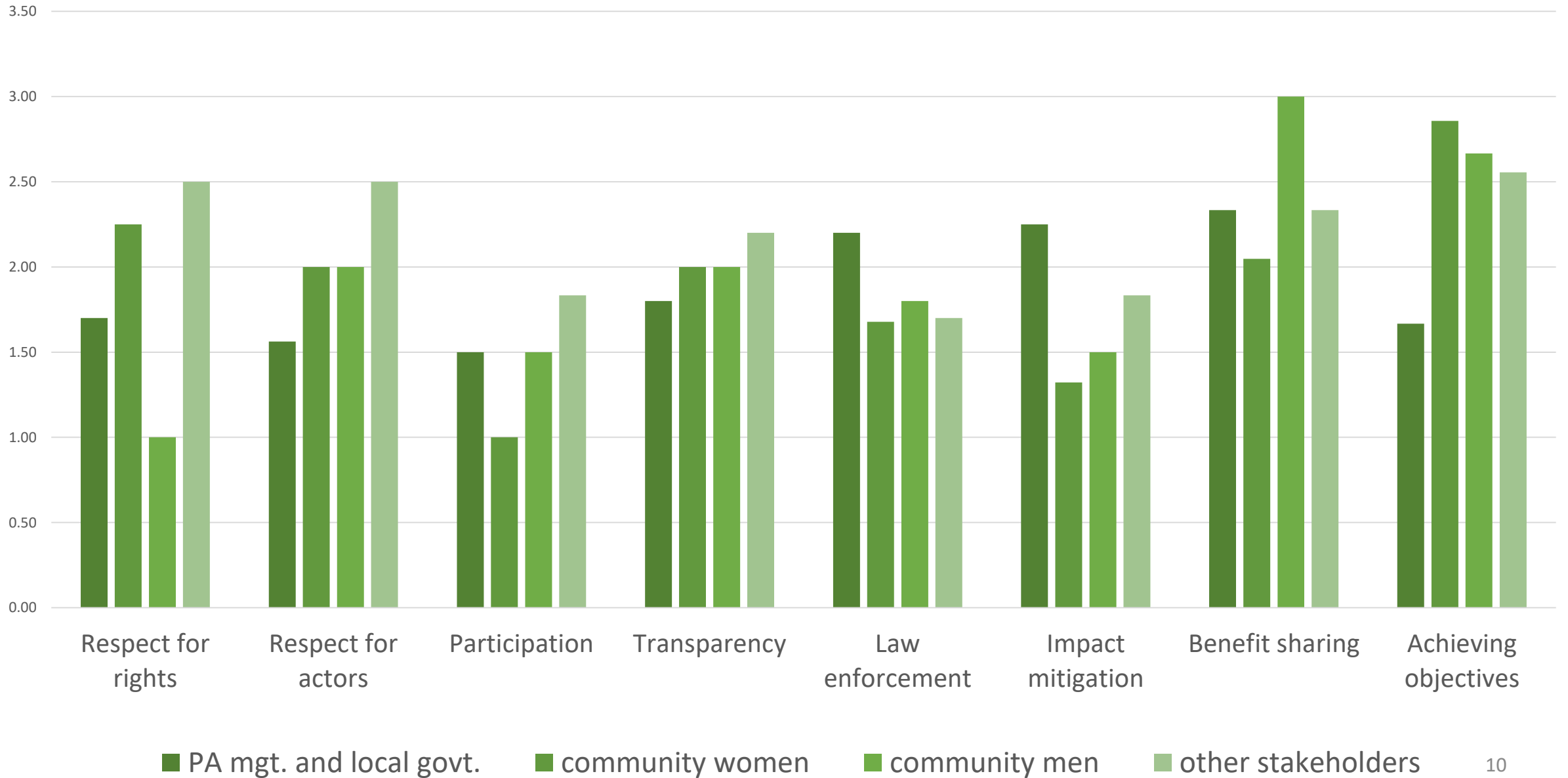
- Vietnam
- Cambodia
- Philippines
- Greece
- UK



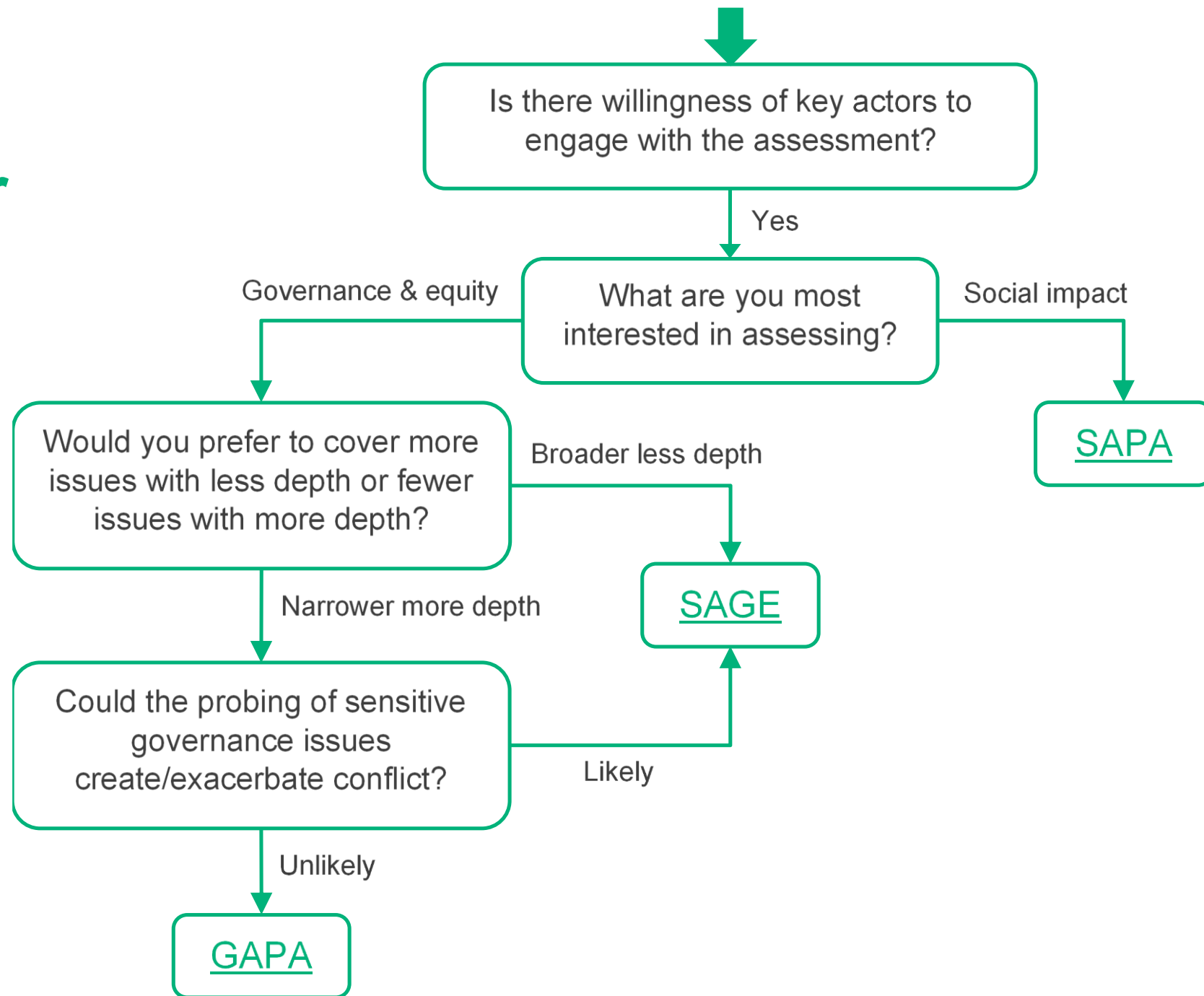
- Tanzania
- Zambia
- Cameroon
- Chad
- Colombia
- Bolivia



Mulobezi GMA, Zambia: scores for each governance principle



SAPA, SAGE or GAPA?



	SAPA	SAGE	GAPA	Comment
Emphasis on social impacts	***			An addon to SAGE gives basic coverage of impacts
Emphasis on governance and equity	**	***	***	SAGE and GAPA explore the perspectives on governance and equity of all key actors, while SAPA provides just the community perspective.
Scope of issues to be assessed	Up to 20 different social impacts	Up to 8 governance and equity principles	Up to 5 governance and equity principles	Issues assessed are selected by key actors according to the site context/needs
Process				We use the term “actor” as shorthand for stakeholders and rightsholders except in widely used terms such as “stakeholder workshop”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who makes the assessment? Who reviews or validates the results? 	Community members All key actors	All key actors All key actors	All key actors All key actors	
Main methods	PRA ranking in a community meeting, household survey, stakeholder workshop	Questionnaire by actors individually or working in groups, stakeholder workshop	Focus group discussion and key informant interview, stakeholder workshop	With all methods, it is the actors themselves who make the assessment
Objectives of the assessment				All three tools enable improvement in social impact, governance, equity at site level. SAGE data can also be used for upward reporting versus national or global targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying strengths and challenges Diagnosing underlying problems Monitoring change over time 	** * ***	** ** ***	*** *** *	
Number of facilitators required:				The note-takers and facilitators with little or no experience are usually locally recruited
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators with substantial experience Facilitators with little or no experience Note-takers or survey enumerators 	1 2 3-5	1 2-4 0-2	3-4 0 0-2	
Typical cost, including facilitators but excluding follow-up actions	USD 5000-20000	USD 2000-10000	USD 5000-15000	Cost varies according to site size, diversity of actors and the cost of logistics
Minimum duration from start to completion of assessment phase	12 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	At this stage, the assessment report is a PowerPoint presentation of the results

Thanks for your interest

If you would like to apply for a small grant to use SAPA or SAGE, we have experienced facilitators who can help you. Contact:

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