Prioritization of Protected Areas Management (RAPPAM), which provides Protected Area agencies with a country-wide overview of the effectiveness of Protected Area management, threats, vulnerabilities and degradation. The second is the WWF/World Bank Global Forest Alliance's *Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool* (METT), which has been designed to track and monitor progress towards worldwide protected area management effectiveness standards. Both these systems are relatively cheap and simple to use assessment tools which can be implemented by Protected Area staff (or sometimes project staff), but neither provide a detailed assessment of outcomes. Many of the elements and experience in use of the METT became the inspiration for the revised Periodic Reporting format (see 6.3).

Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit

Of particular relevance here is the *Enhancing our Heritage (EoH) Toolkit* which uses the WCPA framework to develop a range of more detailed assessment tools for managers of natural World Heritage sites. The toolkit can be used to develop comprehensive site-based systems for assessing management effectiveness. It was developed over a seven-year period, working primarily with World Heritage site managers in Africa, Asia, and Central and Latin America. There are twelve tools :

- **Tool 1:** Identifying site values and management objectives: Identifies and lists major site values and associated management objectives, which together help to decide what should be monitored and analysed during the assessment.
- **Tool 2:** Identifying threats: Helps managers to organize and report changes in the type and level of threat to a site and to manage responses.
- **Tool 3:** Relationships with stakeholders: Identifies stakeholders and their relationship with the site.
- **Tool 4:** Review of national context: Helps understanding of how national and international policies, legislation and government actions affect the site.
- **Tool 5:** Assessment of management planning: Assesses the adequacy of the main planning document used to guide management of the site.
- **Tool 6:** Design assessment: Assesses the design of the site and examines how its size, location and boundaries affect managers' capacities to maintain site values.
- **Tool 7:** Assessment of management needs and inputs: Evaluates current staff compared with staff needs and current budget compared with an ideal budget allocation.
- **Tool 8:** Assessment of management processes: Identifies best practices and desired standards for management processes and rates performance against these standards.
- **Tool 9:** Assessment of management plan implementation: Shows progress in implementing the management plan (or other main planning document), both generally and for individual components.
- **Tool 10:** Work / site output indicators: Assesses the achievement of annual work programme targets and other output indicators.
- **Tool 11:** Assessing the outcomes of management: Answers the most important question – whether the site is doing what it was set up to do in terms of maintaining ecological integrity, wildlife, cultural values, landscapes, etc.
- **Tool 12:** Review of management effectiveness assessment results: Summarizes the results and helps to prioritize management actions in response.

The toolkit is designed for those involved in managing World Heritage sites and aims to provide both background information and specific tools that they can use to assess management of their sites. It aims to fit in with, rather than duplicate, existing monitoring, so that only those tools that address issues not already being monitored will be applied. The toolkit publication contains details of all the tools, advice about how to carry out an assessment and a series of case studies on how the tools have been used in World Heritage sites around the world. The toolkit is increasingly popular in World Heritage sites in all biomes and is also starting to be used in cultural World Heritage sites.