



Republic of the Philippines

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU

Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center

Quezon Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

Tel. Nos.: (632) 924-6031 to 35 Fax: (632) 924-0109, (632) 920-4417

Website: <http://www.bmb.gov.ph> E-mail: bmb@bmb.gov.ph

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

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SUBJECT : ADOPTING THE MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TRACKING TOOL (METT) FOR ASSESSING AND MONITORING MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTED AREAS

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, and in line with the Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and 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 of protected areas particularly those under the NIPAS.

Section 1. Rationale and Objectives

The establishment of protected areas under the NIPAS aims to protect and conserve the rich and diverse biological resources in the country. However, the management of protected areas can be challenging as it includes threats to biological resources at varying levels. Hence, effectiveness of management interventions which include inputs and the delivery of protected area objectives need to be evaluated, assessed and monitored. This Technical Bulletin aims to provide guidance for the assessment, evaluation and monitoring of management effectiveness of protected areas using the METT, the institutionalization of which is prescribed by the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas.

Section 2. Scope and Coverage

This shall apply to all protected areas proclaimed by the President and/or legislated by Congress under the NIPAS. Other conservation areas may refer to this Guide in evaluating and assessing the effectiveness of their management interventions.

Section 3. Elements of PA Management Effectiveness

Protected area management consists of inputs and actions needed to manage a protected area that include staffing, infrastructure, and equipment, training, communication, capacity building, enforcement, and related governance

aspects. Management effectiveness reflects design issues relating to protected areas, adequacy and appropriateness of management systems and processes, and delivery of protected area objectives including conservation values. The evaluation of management effectiveness involves the assessment of how well the protected area is being managed – primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives.

The framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas was developed by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), which adopts six distinct elements of an effective protected area management, as follows:

Elements	Explanation	Criteria that are Assessed	Focus of Evaluation
Context	Where are we now? Assessment of importance, threats and policy environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance • Threats • Vulnerability • National context • Partners 	Status
Planning	Where do we want to be? Assessment of protected area design and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA legislation and policy • PA system design • Management Planning 	Appropriateness
Inputs	What do we need? Assessment of resources needed to carry out management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resourcing of agency • Resourcing of site 	Resources adequacy
Processes	How do we go about it? Assessment of the way in which management is conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitability of management processes 	Efficiency and appropriateness
Outputs	What were the results? Assessment of the implementation of management programmes and actions; delivery of products and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of management actions • Services and products 	Effectiveness
Outcomes	What did we achieve? Assessment of the outcomes and the extent to which they achieved objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts: effect of management in relation to objectives 	Effectiveness and appropriateness

Section 4. The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

A. Respondents

To ensure representation of majority of the stakeholders, at least 50% + 1 of the members of the Management Board of the protected area shall accomplish the METT forms, preferably during the PAMB meeting.

B. Accomplishing METT Forms

Key informant interview (KII) will be the primary means of administering the METT. The respondents will be briefed about the protected area and its objectives, METT procedures, various elements and related processes. A technical staff from the Region's Conservation and Development Division shall brief the respondents on the objectives of the Management Effectiveness Assessment and provide guidance in accomplishing the forms.

The METT will be administered by the Protected Area Superintendent (PASu) together with his/her staff.

The METT has two main sections: (1) Data sheets of key information on the protected area and (2) Assessment Form (Annexes A and B).

B.1. Data sheet comprises two sections: Data Sheet 1 records the basic information about the site while Data Sheet 2 provides lists of threats the protected area may be facing. The METT's Data Sheet 2 contains list of generic threats classified in terms of residential and commercial development, agricultural and aquaculture activities within the protected area, biological resource use within the protected area, climate change and severe weather condition, and socio-cultural threats, among others. The respondents will be asked to identify threats, rate and rank their impacts to the protected area. High degrees of threats will be assigned a score of 3, while medium and low will have scores of 2 and 1, respectively. Threats, which are perceived not to be present nor applicable will be assigned a score of 0; while threats with no available information or knowledge of existence will be left blank.

B.2. Assessment Form contains 30 questions that deal with the six (6) elements of management effectiveness, namely, 1) Context, 2) Planning, 3) Input, 4) Process, 5) Output, and 6) Outcome. The Assessment Form will be scored individually by the respondents but will be accomplished in plenary. The respondents are encouraged to clarify each question and discuss among themselves while the PASu provides supporting information.

The table below shows the various parameters for each of the elements. The different elements and parameters will be evaluated

by assigning a score ranging from 0 (poor) to 3 (excellent). Remarks/Explanations for providing such score and corresponding next steps will also be provided by the respondents through the assistance of the PASu and his/her staff as facilitators.

ELEMENTS	PARAMETERS
1. Context	1.1 Legal Status
2. Planning	2.1 PA Regulation 2.2 PA Objectives 2.3 PA Design 2.4 PA Management Plan a. Stakeholder involvement b. Periodic review c. Research and M&E d. Operations Manual e. Enforcement Manual 2.5 Regular Work Plan 2.6 Planning for adjacent land and water use a. Land use planning for conservation b. Connectivity c. Planning for ecosystem services
3. Input	3.1 Law Enforcement 3.2 Resource Inventory 3.3 Staff Numbers 3.4 Current Budget 3.5 Security of Budget 3.6 Equipment 3.7 Fees
4. Process	4.1 Boundary Demarcation 4.2 Protection System 4.3 Research 4.4 Resource Management 4.5 Management of Budget 4.6 Maintenance of Equipment 4.7 Education and Awareness 4.8 State and Commercial Neighbors 4.9 Indigenous Peoples 4.10 Local Communities a. Open communication b. Community welfare c. Local/Indigenous Peoples 4.11 Monitoring and Evaluation 4.12 Commercial Tourism Infrastructure 4.13 Tenurial Instrument 4.14 Existence of SAPA or other agreements for commercial resource users
5. Output	5.1 Visitor Facilities
6. Outcome	6.1 Economic Benefits 6.2 Condition of Values a. Research-based

ELEMENTS	PARAMETERS
	b. Program to address threat c. Activities to maintain values

C. Data Analysis

C.1. Analysis of Data Sheet

Significance/Values/Key features of the protected area based on the KII will be used to validate the information provided in the Management Plan and profile of said protected area. Threats/Stressors identified using Data sheet 2 will be ranked based on their impacts to the protected area. Management interventions to address the threats shall be validated using the Resolutions issued by the PAMB and other supporting documents.

C.2. Analysis of Assessment Form

The scores provided by the respondents will be tallied and summarized using the automated spreadsheet that can be accessed at the <http://bmb.gov.ph/elibrary/mainmenu-policies-52359/technical-bulletin/tb-2018>. Average scores provided by the respondents will be computed (Refer to Annex C for computation instructions). Overall rating of the protected area denotes the following management effectiveness status:

Rating	Management Effectiveness Status
75-100%	Excellent
51-74%	Good
26-50 %	Fair
<26 %	Poor

Section 5. Reporting and Monitoring

Management Effectiveness Assessment shall be conducted every three years in line with the pre-, mid- and post-assessments of the implementation of the PA Management Plan. Results of the METT shall be discussed among the members of the PAMB and appropriate strategies and management interventions shall be identified and implemented (Refer to Annex D for some of the suggested management interventions and policy guidance). A summary of the METT results which include charts, recommendations and plan of action shall be submitted by the PASu to the Office of the Secretary through proper channels and the Biodiversity Management Bureau (Refer to Annex E for the METT Report template). Results of the METT shall be considered in updating PA Management Plans. When necessary, appropriate resolutions should be issued by the PAMB to address management gaps, issues and concerns gathered from the assessment.

The DENR Regional Office shall support the conduct of PA management effectiveness assessment, particularly in terms of facilitating the activity,

gathering of relevant information, reviewing of the results and addressing management gaps, issues and concerns. The Regional Office shall also maintain the database of protected areas within their regional jurisdiction.

The BMB shall provide inputs and when necessary, monitor and review the results of management effectiveness assessment of protected areas consistent with existing laws, rules and regulations.

Section 6. Effectivity

This Technical Bulletin shall take effect immediately and shall be circulated for the information and guidance of all concerned.


CRISANTA MARLENE P. RODRIGUEZ
Director

Data Sheet 1: Reporting Progress at Protected Area Site

Name, affiliation and contact details of person responsible for completing the METT					
Date of assessment					
Name of protected area					
WDPA site code (codes can be found on www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/)					
Designations	National	IUCN Category		International	
Country					
Location of protected area (province and if possible, add map reference)					
Date of establishment					
Ownership details (please check)	State	Private	Community	Other	
Management Authority					
Size of protected area (ha)					
Number of staff	Permanent/ Protected Area	Permanent / Detailed	Casual or Contractual	Volunteer	TOTAL
<u>Current</u> annual budget excluding staff salary costs (PhP)		Recurrent (operational) funds	Project or other supplementary funds		
Main values for which the area is designated (e.g. watershed, habitat of threatened species, impacts of climate change regulation, etc.)					
List the two primary protected area management objectives					
Management objective 1					
Management objective 2					
No. of people involved in completing assessment					

Including: (please check)	PA manager <input type="checkbox"/>	PA staff <input type="checkbox"/>	Other PA agency staff <input type="checkbox"/>	NGO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Local community <input type="checkbox"/>	Donors <input type="checkbox"/>	External experts <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Information on International Designations			
UNESCO World Heritage site (see: whc.unesco.org/en/list)			
Date listed	Site name	Site area	Geographical co-ordinates
Criteria for designation (i.e. criteria i to x)			
Statement of Outstanding Universal Value			
Ramsar site (see: www.wetlands.org/RSDB/)			
Date listed	Site name	Site area	Geographical number
Reason for Designation (see Ramsar Information Sheet)			
UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Reserves (see: www.unesco.org/mab/wnbrs.shtml)			
Date listed	Site name	Site area Total: Core: Buffer: Transition:	Geographical co-ordinates
Criteria for designation			
Fulfillment of three functions of MAB:			
Conservation			
Development			
Logistic Support			

Please list other designations (i.e. ASEAN Heritage, Natura 2000) and any supporting information below

Name:

Detail:

Name:

Detail:

Name:

Detail:

Data Sheet 2: Protected Area Threats

Respondents Information:

Full Name:	Age:
Address:	Sex:
Office/Organization:	
Designation/Position:	
Length of involvement in the management of the protected area (No. of years/months): _____	
<hr style="width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;"/> Signature	

Instructions

Please check all relevant existing threats as either of high, medium, low significance, not applicable or no data based on the following parameters and qualifiers:

Rank and Corresponding Score	Parameters	Additional Qualifiers/Cut-Off (Note: to get percentages based on markers identified per threat)
High (H) – 3	Threats with seriously degrading values	>10% to 100%
Medium (M) – 2	Threats having some negative impact	>5% to 10%
Low (L) – 1	Threats that are present but with no serious impacting values	<5% to >0%
N/A (NA) – 0	Threat is not present nor applicable in the protected area	Zero or Not Applicable to site
No Data (ND)	No available information to rank threats	Should apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge on the presence or absence of the threat. Threat is known to exist but there is no possible quantification method (i.e., Data Deficient, needs more information).

1. Residential and commercial development within a protected area

Note: PA refers to all zones: the strict protection zone (SPZ), multiple use zone (MUZ), and the buffer zone (BZ).

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

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					1.1 Housing and settlement	- % of total PA area
					1.2 Commercial and industrial areas	- % of total PA area
					1.3 Tourism and recreation infrastructure	- % of total PA area (Also refer to 6.1)

2. Agriculture and aquaculture within a protected area

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

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks When possible, add perception on trends (based on a timeline)
					2.1 Annual and perennial non-timber crop cultivation	- % of total PA area
					2.1a Utilization of portions of PA to upland vegetable & other agricultural/plantation crop farms (pollutive inputs, e.g. insecticides, pesticides)	- % of total PA area
					2.1b Illegal drug cultivation	- % of total PA area. (Note: N/A if not applicable. Also means absent in the PA).

					2.2 Wood and pulp plantations	- % of total PA area
					2.3 Livestock farming and grazing	- % of total PA area
					2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture	- % of total PA area - % of marine and freshwater area

3. Energy production and mining within or outside a protected area

Threats from production of non-biological resources

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					3.1 Oil and gas drilling	- Volume of production per unit time (e.g. barrels/year) - No. and name(s) of firms/groups - No. of physical structures in place
					3.2 Mining/quarrying	- Volume of production per unit time (e.g. tons/year) - No. and name(s) of firms/groups - No. of physical structures in place
					3.3 Energy generation, including from hydropower dams	- Volume of production per unit time (i.e., megawatt/year) - No. and name(s) of firms/groups of operators - No. of physical structures in place
					3.4 Treasure Hunting/ship wreck recovery	- No. and frequency of activity (e.g., treasure hunting, wreck recovery - encircle which activity when applicable) - No. and name of groups of operators

4. Transportation and service corridors within a protected area

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

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					4.1 Roads and railroads, include road-kill	- Roads and railroads: in Kilometers - Road-kill: No and frequency
					4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines)	- in Kilometers - Frequency
					4.3 Shipping lanes and canals	- No. and frequency of vessels (commercial only) <i>(Note: artisanal fishing vessels not addressed here. Refer to 5.4 below)</i>
					4.4 Flight paths	- No. and frequency of air craft

5. Biological resource use and harm within a protected area

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

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					5.1 Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals (including killing of animals as a result of human/wildlife conflict)	- No. of hunters (to qualify type of hunters) - Frequency of hunting
					5.2 Gathering terrestrial plants or plant products (non-timber)	- No. of gatherers (to qualify type of gatherers) - Frequency of gathering/collecting
					5.3 Logging and wood harvesting	- Volume of product harvested

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
						- No. of people involved in logging/wood harvests - No. of apprehensions
					5.4 Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources	- Volume of product harvested - No. of fishers - No. of apprehensions
					5.5 Trawling, blast and poison fishing	- Volume of product harvested from activities - No. of trawlers, fishers using blast/poison - No. of apprehensions

6. Human intrusions and disturbance within a protected area

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

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					6.1 Recreational activities and tourism	- No. of tourists/year <i>(Note: Also Refer to 1.3, on spatial concerns).</i>
					6.2 War, civil unrest and military exercises	- % area damaged by military activities
					6.3 Research, education and other work-related activities in protected areas	- No. of people/ groups/ activities per year - % of area impacted by these activities
					6.4 Activities of protected area managers (e.g. construction or vehicle use, artificial watering points and dams)	- % of area impacted by these activities
					6.5 Deliberate vandalism, destructive activities or threats to protected area staff and visitors	- % of area impacted by these activities

7. Natural system modifications

Threats from other actions that convert or degrade habitat or change the way the ecosystem functions

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					7.1 Fire including arson	- % of area impacted by these activities
					7.2 Dams, hydrological modification and water management/use	- % of area impacted by these activities
					7.3a Increased fragmentation within protected area ("Fragmentation" - division of habitats by various causes)	- % of area impacted by these activities
					7.3b Isolation from other natural habitat (e.g. deforestation, dams without effective aquatic wildlife passages)	- % of area impacted by these activities
					7.3c Other 'edge effects' on park values	- % of area impacted by these activities
					7.3d Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc) <i>(Note: Keystone species are those whose extinction would cause major changes in the broader ecosystem. Examples are habitat forming species (trees, corals, seagrasses and mangroves) and top predators (e.g., Phil Eagle, sharks).</i>	- List and number of keystone species - Loss of species (site-specific extirpation) - % population decline (perceived increase or decrease)

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

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					8.1 Invasive non-native/alien plants (weeds)	- Kind and number of invasive/alien species - Area
					8.1a Invasive non-native/alien animals	- Kind and number of invasive/alien species - Area
					8.1b Pathogens (non-native or native but creating new/increased problems)	- Kind and number of invasive/alien species - Area
					8.2 Introduced genetic material (e.g. genetically modified organisms)	- Kind and number of invasive/alien species - Area

9. Pollution entering or generated within protected area

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

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					9.1a Household sewage and urban waste water	- Population data - No. households
					9.1b Sewage and waste water from protected area facilities (e.g. toilets, hotels etc)	- No. of people using PA facilities (if present)
					9.2 Industrial, mining and military effluents and discharges (e.g. poor water quality discharge from dams, e.g. unnatural temperatures, de-oxygenated, other pollution)	- No. of firms, structures - Volume if available

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					9.3 Agricultural and forestry effluents (e.g. excess fertilizers or pesticides)	- Area of plantation – qualify if organic or inorganic farming <i>(Note: Also Refer to 2.1 and 2.3).</i>
					9.4 Garbage and solid waste	- Volume
					9.5 Air-borne pollutants	- No. and type of firms
					9.6 Excess energy (e.g. heat pollution, lights etc)	- No. and type of firms

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 becomes vulnerable to disturbance. Management capacity to respond to some of these changes may be limited

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					10.1 Volcanoes	- No. and frequency of events
					10.2 Earthquakes/Tsunamis	- No. and frequency of events
					10.3 Avalanches/Landslides	- No. and frequency of events
					10.4 Erosion and siltation/deposition (e.g. shoreline or riverbed changes)	- % area impacted - Severity

11. Climate change and severe weather

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

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration	- % area impacted
					11.2 Droughts	- % area impacted

						- Frequency and intensity
					11.3 Temperature extremes	- % area impacted - Frequency and intensity
					11.4 Storms and flooding	- % area impacted - Frequency and intensity

12. Specific cultural and social threats

H	M	L	NA	ND	Threats	Remarks
					12.1 Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and/or management practices	- Checklist of traditional practices and % loss of these practices from baseline
					12.2 Natural deterioration of important cultural site values	- % of sites impacted (by deterioration)
					12.3 Destruction of cultural heritage buildings, gardens, sites etc.	- % of sites impacted (by destruction)
					12.4 Effect of Influence groups on IP values and freedom to decide	- No. of external groups (e.g., church, political parties, NGOs, NGAs)
					12.5 Loss of support to communities and projects due to changes in political leadership <i>= possible impact in change of leadership</i>	- No. of projects implemented (and type of projects, budget)

ANNEX B: ASSESSMENT FORM

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>1. Legal status</p> <p>Does the protected area have legal status?</p> <p>CONTEXT</p>	The protected area is not gazetted/covenanted.	0	
	<p>There is agreement that the protected area should be gazetted/ covenanted but the process has not yet begun.</p> <p>Key features (e.g. Key Biodiversity Area trigger species) to be protected identified and agreed upon by local government and/or DENR.</p>	1	
	<p>The protected area is in the process of being gazetted/covenanted but the process is still incomplete (includes sites designated under international conventions, such as Ramsar, or local/traditional law such as community conserved areas, which do not yet have national legal status or covenant).</p> <p>Presidential Proclamation or local (municipal/provincial) ordinance.</p> <p><i>Note: PAs which have not passed through public consultation can only score a maximum of 2.</i></p>	2	
	<p>The protected area has been formally gazetted/covenanted.</p> <p>Republic Act.</p>	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>2. Protected area regulations</p> <p>Are appropriate regulations in place to control land use and activities (e.g. hunting)?</p> <p>PLANNING</p>	<p>There are no regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area.</p> <p>Only laws are those generally applicable throughout the country</p>	0	
	<p>Some regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area exist but these are major weaknesses.</p> <p>Regulations specific for the area but these do not address the key threats to PA key features.</p>	1	
	<p>Regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some weaknesses or gaps.</p> <p>Regulations specific for the area, and key threats to its key features but are not based upon carrying capacity for extraction & pollution.</p>	2	
	<p>Regulations for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and provide an excellent basis for management.</p> <p>Regulations specific for the area, and key threats to its key features and based upon carrying capacity (e.g. extraction, pollution, habitat destruction).</p>	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>3. Law enforcement</p> <p>Can staff (i.e. those with responsibility for managing the site) enforce protected area rules well enough?</p> <p>INPUT</p>	<p>The staff has no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations</p> <p>No staff other than PASu, no training, and/or no budget.</p>	0	<p><i>Details should be provided on the ratings (i.e., perception or fact; if factual, evidence should be provided).</i></p> <p><i>Data/figures should be collected (i.e., from WFP for the past 3-5 years) as basis for assessment. Asses if % of budget for enforcement is allocated and utilized. Law Enforcement Plan is usually incorporated in the PAMP and should be reviewed.</i></p>
	<p>There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget, lack of institutional support).</p> <p>In addition to PASu, presence of fulltime PA staff, an enforcement plan, budget and equipment, systematic monitoring and reporting.</p>	1	
	<p>The staff has acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain.</p> <p>Presence of trained fulltime PA staff and at least one (1) deputized enforcer (= volunteers) per area greater than 500 hectares, an enforcement plan, budget and equipment, systematic monitoring and reporting.</p> <p><i>(Note: An updated deputization order/ paper should be provided).</i></p>	2	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
	<p>The staff has excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations.</p> <p>Presence of trained fulltime PA staff and at least one (1) deputized enforcer (= volunteers) per 500 hectares or less, an enforcement plan, budget and equipment, systematic monitoring and reporting.</p> <p><i>(Note: An updated deputization order/ paper should be provided).</i></p>	3	<p><i>“Systematic” is based on PAMP, will include: activity, timeline, person responsible, budget, logbook of patrols conducted, apprehensions when applicable .</i></p>
<p>4. Protected area objectives</p> <p>Is management undertaken according to agreed objectives?</p>	<p>No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area.</p>	0	<p><i>Basis for scoring is the PAMP/IPAP (Initial Protected Area Plan). Need to ask if there are objectives in the plan(s) and if these are being implemented. Basis for evaluating</i></p>
	<p>The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these objectives.</p> <p>The objectives in the PAMP/IPAP are specific and quantified in terms of special features, bio-physical (species populations/ecosystem benefits), and socio-economic outcomes as appropriate. Less than 50% of WFP and available staff and budget are addressing the key priorities of the PAMP/IPAP.</p>	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
PLANNING	<p>The protected area has agreed objectives, but is only partially managed according to these objectives.</p> <p>The objectives in the PAMP/IPAP are specific and quantified in terms of special features, bio-physical (species populations/ecosystem benefits), and socio-economic outcomes as appropriate. At least 50% of WFP and available staff and budget are addressing the key priorities of the PAMP/IPAP.</p>	2	<i>implementation is the WFP.</i>
	<p>The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives.</p> <p>The objectives in the PAMP/IPAP are specific and quantified in terms of special features, bio-physical (species populations/ecosystem benefits), and socio-economic outcomes as appropriate. At least 70% of WFP and available staff and budget addressing the key priorities of the PAMP/IPAP.</p>	3	
5. Protected area design	<p>Inadequacies in protected area design mean achieving the major objectives of the protected area is very difficult.</p> <p>PA spatial plan is only based upon a species list or protecting forests or coral reefs in general.</p>	0	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern?</p> <p>PLANNING</p>	<p>Inadequacies in protected area design mean that achievement of major objectives is difficult but some mitigating actions are being taken (e.g. agreements with adjacent land owners for wildlife corridors or introduction of appropriate catchment management).</p> <p>PA spatial plan was designed to match all available data on key features (e.g. range and habitat types of trigger species).</p>	1	
	<p>Protected area design is not significantly constraining achievement of objectives, but could be improved (e.g. with respect to larger scale ecological processes).</p> <p>PA spatial plan protects key stages of the life cycle of key features (e.g. breeding ground).</p>	2	
	<p>Protected area design helps achievement of objectives; it is appropriate for species and habitat conservation; and maintains ecological processes such as surface and groundwater flows at a catchments scale, natural disturbance patterns etc.</p> <p>PA spatial plan protects key stages of the life cycle of key features, connectivity and supporting ecological processes.</p>	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>6. Protected area boundary demarcation</p> <p>Is the boundary known and demarcated?</p> <p>PROCESS</p>	<p>The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users.</p>	0	<p><i>Difficulty in establishing "landmarks" particularly in marine PAs. There may be technical descriptions but no visible demarcation comparable to terrestrial PAs. A: to use landmarks when applicable, i.e., for terrestrial PAs; for marine, technical description to be visible</i></p>
	<p>The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users.</p> <p>Managers can describe the boundary landmarks in the field (i.e., terrestrial: landmarks; marine: technical description)</p>	1	
	<p>The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents/neighbouring land users but is not appropriately demarcated.</p> <p>Signs exist at major entry points and boundaries are based upon landmarks in the field (i.e., terrestrial: landmarks; marine: technical description).</p>	2	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
	<p>The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents/neighbouring land users and is appropriately demarcated.</p> <p>Perimeter is clearly demarcated (i.e., for marine, technical description are visible from jump-off points/landward side).</p>	3	<i>in "jump-off" points (= entry points at landward side).</i>
<p>7. Management Plan</p> <p>Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?</p> <p>PLANNING</p>	<p>There is no management plan for the protected area.</p> <p>The management plan is still being prepared.</p>	0	
	<p>A management plan has been prepared but is not being implemented.</p> <p>Management plan has been officially adopted.</p>	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
	<p>A management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems.</p> <p>The highest priority activities of the official management plan are being implemented.</p>	2	
	<p>A management plan exists and is being implemented.</p> <p>At least 70% of the activities (including all high priority activities) of the official management plan are being implemented.</p>	3	
7a. Planning process	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan.	+1	
7b. Planning process	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan.	+1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
7c. Planning process	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning.	+1	
7d. Operations Manual		+1	
7e. Enforcement Manual		+1	
8. Regular work plan (Annual WFP) Is there a regular work plan and is it being implemented?	No regular work plan exists	0	
	A regular work plan exists but few of the activities are implemented. Less than 50% of WFP is implemented.	1	
	A regular work plan exists and many activities are implemented. At least 50% of WFP activities (including priority activities) is implemented.	2	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
PLANNING	A regular work plan exists and all activities are implemented. At least 70% of WFP activities (including priority activities) is implemented.	3	
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area? INPUT	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area. <i>If information is more than 10 years and have not been updated.</i>	0	<i>Basis for assessment if the RBI (Resource Biodiversity Inventory) and whether information feeds into planning and decision making for biodiversity observation and PA management.</i>
Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making.	1		
Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for most key areas of planning and decision making.	2		
Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support all areas of planning and decision making.	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>10. Protection systems</p> <p>Are systems in place to control access/resource use in the protected area?</p> <p>PROCESS</p>	<p>Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) do not exist or are not effective in controlling access/resource use.</p> <p>Score is also 0 if there is inadequate systematic monitoring and reporting of violations.</p>	0	<p><i>Clarification on protection vs apprehension: Reporting of violations does not necessarily translate into "protection systems" but it is a required basis for assessing protection systems.</i></p>
	<p>Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access/resource use.</p> <p>At least 70% of reported violations were apprehended based upon systematic monitoring.</p>	1	
	<p>Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access/resource use.</p> <p>At least 70% of reported violations apprehended, and at least 70% of apprehensions administratively resolved or filed/resolved in court based upon systematic monitoring.</p>	2	
	<p>Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access/ resource use.</p> <p>At least 70% of reported violations apprehended, and at least 70% of apprehensions administratively resolved or filed/resolved in court based upon systematic monitoring. Moreover, systematic monitoring indicates that violations are decreasing.</p>	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
11. Research Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work? Please attach results of studies PROCESS	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area.	0	
	There is a small amount of survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management.	1	
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management.	2	
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs.	3	
12. Resource management Is active resource management being undertaken?	Active resource management is not being undertaken. No annual WFP.	0	<i>Please provide adequate supporting documentation. Clear cut-offs for each level have not been determined and will be determined from a</i>
	Very few of the requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values are being implemented. Presence of a WFP and less than 50% of the requirements for resource management is implemented.	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
PROCESS	<p>Many of the requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and, cultural values are being implemented but some key issues are not being addressed.</p> <p>Presence of a WFP and 50-70% of the requirements for resource management is implemented.</p>	2	<p><i>review of all incoming reports.</i></p> <p><i>To objectively assess “resource management”, there is need to review the PAMP and WFP first.</i></p>
	<p>Requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and, cultural values are being substantially or fully implemented.</p> <p>Presence of a WFP and 100% of the requirements for resource management is implemented.</p>	3	<p><i>For NIPAS sites, Resource Management is required by law. Without the PAMP/WFP, then there is no basis for evaluation and scoring. Thus, a low score.</i></p> <p><i>Recommend collection of related information.</i></p>

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
13. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? INPUTS	There is no staff. Only the PASu.	0	Please provide organizational structure including numbers of staff and volunteers, tasks/roles and level of effort. Clear cut-offs for each level have not been determined and will be
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities. Staffing below minimum requirements under the PAMP.	1	
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities. Staffing meets minimum requirements under the PAMP.	2	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
	<p>Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the protected area.</p> <p><i>All staffing requirement in the PAMPs Organization Chart filled.</i></p>	3	determined from a review of all incoming reports. Focus is on number of PA staff employed. Will also include the number of volunteers. Premise: an organizational structure should be available based on the PAMP. Also state if PASu is concurrent PENRO/MENRO.
<p>14. Staff training</p> <p>Are staff adequately trained to fulfil</p>	<p>Staff lack the skills needed for protected area management.</p>	0	Questions may be asked directly to the PASu.
	<p>Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area.</p> <p>Technical staff (volunteers are not included in this requirement) can identify the specific features being conserved and can explain their benefits to key stakeholders.</p>	1	Two layers for this question:

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
management objectives? <i>INPUTS</i>	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management. Each staff has at least a general education and one (1) training that specifically directly matches his/her primary role in PA management. Technical staff can identify the specific features being conserved and can explain their benefits to key stakeholders.	2	1 st : general education of staff; 2 nd : training on the job applied for. Does the training the staff had for the last five years match the needs in PA management.
	Staff training and skills are aligned with the management needs of the protected area. This should not be based upon perception but on actual capability compared to competency standards. That is, you may think you know but you don't. Or you may think you don't know enough, but you actually know enough.	3	
15. Current budget	There is no budget for management of the protected area. No WFP.	0	Please provide budget and expenditure per year for last 3 years including breakdown of line items. Clear cut-offs for each level have not been determined
Is the current budget sufficient?	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage. Less than 50% of WFP is implemented.	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
INPUTS	<p>The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management.</p> <p>At least 50% of WFP activities (including priority activities) is implemented.</p>	2	<p>and will be determined from a review of all incoming reports.</p> <p><i>(Note: Also refer to #8, Regular Work Plan).</i></p>
	<p>The available budget is enough and meets the full management needs of the protected area.</p> <p>At least 70% of WFP activities (including priority activities) is implemented.</p>	3	
16. Security of budget	<p>There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or highly variable funding.</p>	0	<p><i>To note that Expenditure is only based from MOOE. Capital expenditure is based from IPAF.</i></p>
Is the budget secure?	<p>There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding.</p> <p>Both DENR and LGU have each provided budget (in cash or in kind) over each of the last 2 years.</p>	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
INPUTS	There is a reasonably secure core budget for regular operation of the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding Both DENR and LGU have each provided budget (in cash or in kind) over each of the last 5 years.	2	
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs. Both DENR and LGU have each provided budget (in cash or in kind) over each of the last 7 years. In addition, user fees have provided at least 30% of the budget in the last 5 years.	3	
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to meet critical	Budget management is very poor and significantly undermines effectiveness (e.g. late release of budget in financial year).	0	<i>Expenditures only based from MOOE. Capital expenditures is based from IPAF.</i>
	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness. At least 60% of the planned annual budget was actually spent for the purpose it was intended.	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
management needs? PROCESS	Budget management is adequate but could be improved. At least 70% of the planned annual budget was actually spent for the purpose it was intended.	2	
	Budget management is excellent and meets management needs. At least 80% of the planned annual budget was actually spent for the purpose it was intended.	3	
18. Equipment Is equipment sufficient for	There are little or no equipment and facilities for management needs.	0	<i>Rationale: the means to enforce, patrol and respond. (Refer to #3, Law Enforcement)</i>
	There are some equipment and facilities but these are inadequate for most management needs. There is capability to communicate among all key stakeholders (PAMB ExeCom and PA staff) and enforcers located in any point of the protected area within 1 hour.	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
management needs? INPUT	There are equipment and facilities, but still some gaps that constrain management. There is capability to communicate among all key stakeholders and enforcers located in any point of the protected area within 1 hour. At least 2 enforcers can reach any point of the protected area within 8 hours.	2	
	There are adequate equipment and facilities. There is capability to communicate among all key stakeholders and enforcers located in any point of the protected area within 1 hour. At least 2 enforcers can reach any point of the protected area within 8 hours. There is adequate equipment such that the safety of enforcers in arresting major violators is ensured.	3	
19. Maintenance of equipment	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities.	0	
	There is some <i>ad hoc</i> maintenance of equipment and facilities. Communication and transportation equipment have been maintained for at least 5 years.	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>Is equipment adequately maintained?</p> <p>PROCESS</p>	<p>There is basic maintenance of equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Communication and transportation equipment have been maintained for at least 10 years.</p>	2	
	<p>Equipment and facilities are well maintained.</p> <p>Communication and transportation equipment have been maintained for at least 10 years. In addition, adequate financial resources are pro-actively being set aside to replace equipment in line with their depreciation rate.</p>	3	
<p>20. Education and awareness</p> <p>Is there a planned education programme linked to the objectives and needs?</p> <p>PROCESS</p>	<p>There is no education and awareness programme.</p>	0	
	<p>There is a limited and <i>ad hoc</i> education and awareness programme.</p>	1	
	<p>There is an education and awareness programme but it only partly meets needs and could be improved.</p>	2	
	<p>There is an appropriate and fully implemented education and awareness programme.</p>	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>21. Planning for adjacent land and water use</p> <p>Does land and water use planning recognise the protected area and aid the achievement of objectives?</p> <p>PLANNING</p>	Adjacent land and water use planning does not take into account the needs of the protected area and activities/policies are detrimental to the survival of the area.	0	<p><i>Need to have information on the availability of the relevant plans (e.g., CDP, CLUP, FLUP, ICM and Provincial Development Plan(s), others. If and when available, to get copies also. Such plans will provide basis for assessing consistency/inconsistency with PA mgt and possible recommendation to improve not so ideal conditions.</i></p>
	<p>Adjacent land and water use planning does not takes into account the long term needs of the protected area, but activities are not detrimental the area.</p> <p>Existing Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP), and Integrated Coastal Management Plan (ICM), if any, do not conflict with the PA plan (even if it was not explicitly intended as such).</p>	1	
	<p>Adjacent land and water use planning partially takes into account the long term needs of the protected area.</p> <p>CDP, CLUP, FLUP, and ICM incorporate or is intentionally consistent with the Protected Area plan.</p>	2	
	<p>Adjacent land and water use planning fully takes into account the long term needs of the protected area.</p> <p>CDP, CLUP, FLUP, ICM and Provincial Development Plan(s) incorporate or is intentionally consistent with the Protected Area Plan and directly contributes to Protected Area management.</p>	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
21a: Land and water planning for habitat conservation	Planning and management in the catchment or landscape containing the protected area incorporates provision for adequate environmental conditions (e.g. volume, quality and timing of water flow, air pollution levels etc) to sustain relevant habitats.	+1	
21b: Land and water planning for connectivity	Management of corridors linking the protected area provides for wildlife passage to key habitats outside the protected area (e.g. to allow migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea, or to allow animal migration).	+1	
21c: Land and water planning for ecosystem services & species conservation	"Planning addresses ecosystem-specific needs and/or the needs of particular species of concern at an ecosystem scale (e.g. volume, quality and timing of freshwater flow to sustain particular species, fire management to maintain savannah habitats etc.)"	+1	
22.State and commercial neighbours	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users.	0	
	There is contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users but little or no cooperation.	1	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>Is there co-operation with adjacent land and water users?</p> <p>PROCESS</p>	<p>There is contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users, but only some co-operation.</p> <p>There are MOAs/agreements with at least 20% of LGUs and 1 of the top 5 corporate users.</p>	2	
	<p>There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users, and substantial co-operation on management.</p> <p>There are MOAs/agreements with at least 50% of LGUs and 2 of the top 5 corporate users and priority activities of the agreements are being implemented.</p>	3	
<p>23. Indigenous people</p>	<p>Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area.</p> <p>Indigenous and traditional peoples are in the area but are not represented in the PAMB.</p>	0	<p><i>For areas with with no IPs – Not Applicable</i></p>

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the protected area have input to management decisions?</p> <p>PROCESS</p>	<p>Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management.</p> <p>Indigenous and traditional peoples are in the area and are represented in the PAMB but do not actually participate in the meetings (check attendance sheets).</p>	1	
	<p>Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some relevant decisions relating to management but their involvement could be improved.</p> <p>Indigenous and traditional peoples are in the area and are represented in the PAMB and actually participate in the meetings and in field activities (check minutes of meetings and interventions).</p>	2	
	<p>Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in all relevant decisions relating to management, e.g. co-management.</p> <p>Indigenous and traditional peoples are in the area and are represented in the PAMB, actually participate in the meetings and lead some field activities.</p>	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>24. Local communities</p> <p>Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions?</p> <p>PROCESS</p>	<p>Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area.</p> <p>Local communities are not represented in the PAMB</p>	0	<p>Local communities refers to barangays which are represented by the Brgy Captain</p>
	<p>Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management.</p> <p>Local communities are represented in the PAMB but do not actually participate in the meetings (check attendance sheets)</p>	1	
	<p>Local communities directly contribute to some relevant decisions relating to management but their involvement could be improved.</p> <p>Local communities are represented in the PAMB and actually participate in the meetings and in field activities (check minutes of meetings and interventions)</p>	2	
	<p>Local communities directly participate in all relevant decisions relating to management, e.g. co-management.</p> <p>Local communities are represented in the PAMB, actually participate in the meetings and lead some field activities.</p>	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<i>Additional points Local communities/indigenous peoples</i>			
24a. Impact on communities	There is open communication and trust between local and/or indigenous people, stakeholders and protected area managers.	+1	
24b. Impact on communities	Programmes to enhance community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented.	+1	
24c. Impact on communities	Local and/or indigenous people actively support the protected area.	+1	
25. Economic benefit Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local	The protected area does not deliver any economic benefits to local communities.	0	<i>Legal economic benefits based on PA inputs (income, employment, others)</i>
	Potential economic benefits are recognised and plans to realise these have been developed.	1	
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities.	2	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
communities, e.g. income, employment, payment for environmental services? OUTCOMES	There is a major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities associated with the protected area. At least 10% of households are receiving economic benefits. (This should not include direct employment by the protected area management.).	3	
26. Monitoring and evaluation Are management activities monitored against performance? PROCESS	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area.	0	
	There is some <i>ad hoc</i> monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results.	1	
	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results do not feed back into management. Governance, bio-physical and socio-economic parameters were regularly monitored over the last 3 years.	2	
	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management.	3	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
27. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities adequate? OUTPUTS	There are no visitor facilities and services despite an identified need.	0	
	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation. Access trails, toilet(s) and shelters are inadequate.	1	
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved. Access trails, toilet(s) and shelters are adequate to meet the needs of 80% of the peak level of visitors	2	
	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation. Access trails, toilet(s), shelters and a visitor center are adequate to meet the needs of 100% of the peak level of visitors and there is an emergency response team and mechanism.	3	
	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area.	0	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
<p>28. Commercial tourism operators</p> <p>Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?</p> <p><i>PROCESS</i></p>	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters.	1	
	<p>There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values.</p> <p>There is a signed agreement between managers and tourism operators.</p>	2	
	<p>There is good co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, and maintain protected area values.</p> <p>Tourism operators actually lead relevant elements of implementation including maintenance of key features (PA values).</p>	3	
<p>29. Fees</p> <p>If fees (i.e. entry fees or fines) are applied, do they</p>	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected.	0	
	Fees are collected, but make no contribution to the protected area or its environs	1	
	Fees are collected, and make some contribution to the protected area and its environs. Established IPAF.	2	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
help protected area management? <i>INPUTS</i>	Fees are collected and make a substantial contribution to the protected area and its environs. IPAF contribute at least 30% of management expenses.	3	
(a) 29a. Additional Points	At least 20% of IPAF is allocated to support sustainable financing activities.	+1	<i>Sustainable financing activities may refer to development (e.g., livelihood, ecotourism).</i>
30. Condition of values What is the condition of the important values of	Many important biodiversity, ecological or cultural values are being severely degraded.	0	Please provide as much detailed information on this as possible. Clear cut-offs for each level have not been determined and will be determined from a
	Some biodiversity, ecological or cultural values are being severely degraded.	1	
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted.	2	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
the protected area as compared to when it was first designated? OUTCOMES	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact.	3	review of all incoming reports.
30a: Condition of values	The assessment of the condition of values is based on research and/or monitoring	+1	
30b: Condition of values	Specific management programmes are being implemented to address threats to biodiversity, ecological and cultural values	+1	
30c: Condition of values	Activities to maintain key biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are a routine part of park management	+1	
TOTAL SCORE			

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
A. Tenorial Instrument Are there special uses that will require the issuance of a tenorial instrument? PROCESS	No tenorial instrument issued	D	
	Tenorial instrument issued. Protected Area Community Based Resource Management Agreement (PACBRMA) signed/agreed upon.	C	
	Tenorial instrument issued but no CRMP. PACBRMA signed/agreed upon and priority agreed activities implemented.	B	
	Tenorial instrument issued with CRMP prepared & implemented. PACBRMA signed/agreed upon and at least 70% of agreed activities (including priority activities) implemented.	A	
B. Existence of SAPA or other agreements for	Commercial users with no SAPA or other agreements.	D	
	Commercial users with SAPA issued. SAPA signed/agreed upon.	C	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Encircle only one box per question	Justification/ Explanation/ Remarks
commercial resource users	Commercial user with SAPA or other agreements but not fully implemented. SAPA signed/agreed upon and priority agreed activities implemented.	B	
	Commercial user with SAPA and fully implemented. SAPA signed/agreed upon and at least 70% of agreed activities (including priority activities) implemented.	A	

ANNEX C: COMPUTATION OF METT SCORES

For the purposes of analysis, the issues and concerns shall be grouped according to the elements of evaluation as provided for in the METT Questionnaire. Scores and percentages will be taken per issue and per element. Issues that are not appropriate will be stricken out of the Questionnaire, however, they shall be noted.

1. Total Maximum Score (TMS):

The Total Maximum Score is important as a reference for determining the rating or overall performance of a protected area in a particular year.

The TMS will be taken by multiplying the total number of respondents to the number of applicable questions and the highest rating.

That is,

$$\text{TMS} = \text{No of respondents} \times \text{No. of applicable questions} \times 3 \text{ (highest rating)}$$

Example:

- 11 members of the PAMB were the respondents
- 31 Questions, assuming all the questions are applicable to the Protected area (Not Applicable Questions are not be included)
- 3 is the highest rating

$$\text{TMS} = 11 \times 31 \times 3$$

$$\text{TMS} = 1,023$$

2. Rating the Scores

The scores by themselves have less meaning if not compared to another year or another element. Hence, the first step to the analysis is getting the ratings (a) by element and (b) of the total scores.

That is,

(a) By Element*

$$\text{"Context Element" Rating (\%)} = \frac{\text{TS for Context Element}}{\text{TMS for Context Element}} \times 100$$

Where,

$$\text{TS (Total Respondent Score)} = (\text{No. of respondent who answered } 1 \times 1) + (\text{No. of respondent who answered } 2 \times 2) + (\text{No. of respondent who answered } 3 \times 3)$$

$$\text{TMS for Context Element} = \text{No. of respondent} \times \text{No. of Question/s} \times 3 \text{ (Highest Rating)}$$

* Compute the rating of each element

(b) Total METT Rating

$$\text{Total METT Rating (\%)} = \frac{\text{Summation of the TS of all Elements}}{\text{Summation of the TMS of all Elements}} \times 100$$

(c) Additional (Bonus) Points Rating

$$\text{Total additional score (\%)} = \frac{\text{Summation of the TS of all Additional Points}}{\text{Summation of the TMS of all Additional Points}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Final METT Score (\%)} = \text{Total METT Rating} + \text{Addition Points Rating}$$

**ANNEX D: PROPOSED MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS AND GUIDANCE
TO ADDRESS *POOR* OR *FAIR* MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS**

ELEMENTS	PARAMETERS	PROPOSED MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS AND GUIDANCE
1. Context	1.1 Legal Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For initial un-proclaimed components of the NIPAS, conduct the PA Suitability Assessment (PASA) and pursue for its establishment when suitable to be a protected area. • Lobby with respective congressmen and LGUs to support the enactment/proclamation of the protected area.
2. Planning	2.1 PA Regulation 2.2 PA Objectives 2.3 PA Design 2.4 PA Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stakeholder involvement b. Periodic review c. Research and M&E d. Operations Manual e. Enforcement Manual 2.5 Regular Work Plan 2.6 Planning for adjacent land and water use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land use planning for conservation b. Connectivity c. Planning for ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen PA patrolling, law enforcement and Communication, Education and Public Awareness. • Prepare/update PA Management Plan following the BMB Technical Bulletin No. 2016-08 (Clarifying the Protected Area Management Planning Process and Providing the Annotated Outline for PA Management Plans) and harmonize with local plans (CLUP and ADSDPP, among others). • Annual Work and Financial Plan shall be consistent with the PA Management Plan and ensure for its implementation by getting support from the local government units in addition from the GAA. • Determine and delineate Management Zones and appropriate management interventions following BMB TB No. 2018-01 (Clarifying the Procedures in the Identification, Designation and Delineation of Management Zones of PAs under the NIPAS). • Ensure that management objectives and activities are consistent with the category of the protected area. • Prepare PAMB Manual of Operations following the BMB TB No. 2017-04 (Prescribing the Guidelines on the Preparation of the PAMB Manual of Operations) to promote transparency and accountability among the members of the Management Board in

ELEMENTS	PARAMETERS	PROPOSED MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS AND GUIDANCE
		performance of their duties and responsibilities.
3. Input	3.1 Law Enforcement 3.2 Resource Inventory 3.3 Staff Numbers 3.4 Current Budget 3.5 Security of Budget 3.6 Equipment 3.7 Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage support from LGU and other external units such as, NGOs, Water Districts, private institutions and academe, among others, to augment the financial and manpower requirements of the protected area. • Conduct biodiversity and socio-economic assessments and monitoring following BMB TB No. 2017-09 (Adopting the User Manual on Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring System for Terrestrial Ecosystems), BMB TB. No. 2017-04 (Guidelines on the Assessment of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems), BMB TB No. 2016-06 (Guidelines on Socio-Economic Assessment and Monitoring System (SEAMS) in Protected Areas), and other assessment tools. • Regularly conduct capacity building for the members of the PAMB and PA staff. • Establish Integrated PA Fund (IPAF) and implement user fees system. • Strengthen partnership with LGUs through the PAMB.
4. Process	4.1 Boundary Demarcation 4.2 Protection System 4.3 Research 4.4 Resource Management 4.5 Management of Budget 4.6 Maintenance of Equipment 4.7 Education and Awareness 4.8 State and Commercial Neighbors 4.9 Indigenous Peoples 4.10 Local Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Open communication b. Community welfare c. Local/Indigenous Peoples 4.11 Monitoring and Evaluation 4.12 Commercial Tourism Infrastructure 4.13 Tenurial Instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineate and demarcate boundaries of the protected area following DENR Administrative Order No. 2015-10 (Guidelines on the Delineation and Demarcation of Boundaries of PAs under the NIPAS) • Establish protection systems to control access and resource use. • Partner with academe, NGOs, national and local agencies, and other research institutions to encourage researches in the protected area. • Ensure resources management interventions and activities are clear in the PA Management Plan. • Monitor and evaluate implementation of the PAMP, WFP, Ecotourism Management Plan, and other PA plans to

ELEMENTS	PARAMETERS	PROPOSED MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS AND GUIDANCE
	4.14 Existence of SAPA or other agreements for commercial resource users	<p>ensure accomplishment of targets and effectiveness of interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully plan ecotourism and other related developments and ensure consistency with the management objectives of the protected area.
5. Output	5.1 Visitor Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism-related facilities are properly maintained and constructed following DAO 2013-19 (Guidelines on Ecotourism Planning and Management in PAs), DAO 2009-09 (Standard Design and Specification of Signs, Buildings, Facilities and Other Infrastructure that may be Installed and/ or Constructed within Protected Areas), and BMB TB No. 2016-03 (Standard Climate-Resilient Design of PA Information Center and Signs and Markers). • Impacts of ecotourism-related activities are monitored following BMB TB No. 2014-03 (Prescribed Tools for Impact Monitoring of Ecotourism Activities). • Ensure that carrying capacity of the protected area is accounted in the development of ecotourism facilities and in identifying allowable activities.
6. Outcome	6.1 Economic Benefits 6.2 Condition of Values a. Research-based b. Program to address threat c. Activities to maintain values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore degraded portions of the protected area and maintain its natural ecosystems. • Conduct valuation studies. • Protect important ecosystems and when necessary, designate as strict protection zone.

MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT REPORT

- I. **Description of the Protected Area** (Please attach Data Sheet 1: Reporting Progress at PA Site)
- II. **Methodology** -Methods used, date of assessment, respondents
- III. **Results and Analysis**

- a. Significance/Values/Key Features
- b. Threats/Stressors – Present the result of the assessment through graphs comparing the different threats identified by the respondents. Also discuss the major threats and determine the stressors/drivers based on the Data Sheet 2. Clarify all threats based on their severity from high to low. Include description of corresponding issues and organize them in a table.

After the findings of the PAMB assessment are presented, further analysis and prioritization of the threats and issues should be made. Threats of high significance should be prioritized for planning. The Management Board shall identify and agree on the management strategies that it will adapt to improve management effectiveness of its protected areas.

- c. Management Effectiveness - Summarize the results of each of the elements using the tables below and discuss the respondents' scores, strengths and gaps. Identify management interventions and actions to be undertaken.

Element	Question No.	Score	No. of Respondents	Total Score	Percentage
Context	1	0			
		1			
		2			
		3			
Total Context					

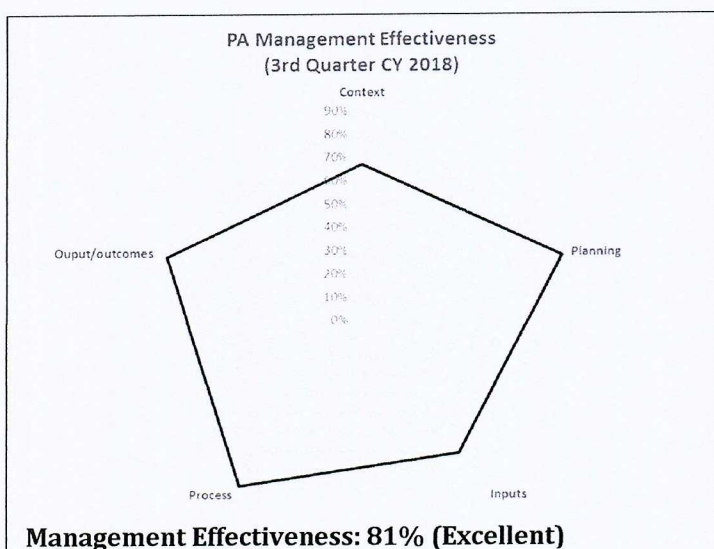
Element	Question No.	Score	No. of Respondents	Total Score	Percentage
Planning	2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 21	0			
		1			
		2			
		3			
Total Planning					

Element	Question No.	Score	No. of Respondents	Total Score	Percentage
Input	3, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 29	0			
		1			
		2			
		3			
Total Input					

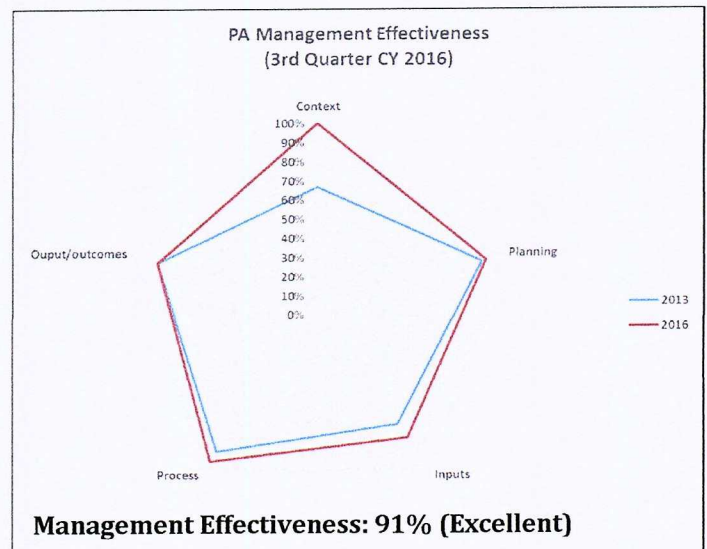
Element	Question No.	Score	No. of Respondents	Total Score	Percentage
Process	6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28	0			
		1			
		2			
		3			
Total Process					

Element	Question No.	Score	No. of Respondents	Total Score	Percentage
Output/ Outcomes	25, 27, 30	0			
		1			
		2			
		3			
Total Output					

IV. Summary and Recommendations - Summarize the overall management effectiveness rating of the protected area and present using a radar chart (see below sample). List down recommendations and actions to be undertaken to address elements that need for improvement.



a) Sample Radar Chart for baseline assessment.



b) Sample Radar Chart for subsequent assessments.

V. **Attachments** - Attach all relevant supporting documents such as PAMB Resolutions, summary reports of BMS, law enforcement, and biodiversity assessment, summary of accomplishment reports based on WFP, and summary of financial counterpart from LGUs, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

Prepared by:

Name and Signature of the PASu