PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SCORECARD:
PART TWO - GUIDANCE NOTES

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Questionnaire and Guidance Notes

1. Ecological Context of PA

Ecological Importance of PA					
y	m/y	m/n	n	Verifiers	Notes/comments
☐	☐	☐	☐	a) PA contains rare, threatened or endangered species	
☐	☐	☐	☐	b) PA has high level of biodiversity	
☐	☐	☐	☐	c) PA has endemism	
☐	☐	☐	☐	d) PA provides landscape functions	
☐	☐	☐	☐	e) PA sustain viable population of key species	
☐	☐	☐	☐	f) PA contains historic vegetation/ecosystem	

a) The PA contains a relatively high number of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Rare species are any species with very low occurrences, either naturally or as a result of human actions. Threatened species are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. Endangered species are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

b) The PA has relatively high levels of biodiversity.

Biological diversity, or biodiversity, refers to the full diversity of life, including genetic, species, community, and ecosystem variations. A response to this question should include an overall assessment of the level of biodiversity compared with that of other protected areas within the system. Biodiversity assessments may include measures of plant and animal species richness, structural diversity within PA, and ecosystem heterogeneity, as well as measures of enduring geological features, such as bedrock, soils, aspect, slope, hydrology, and altitude.

c) The PA has a relatively high degree of endemism.

Endemism is existence (and or confinement/prevalence) of a species to a particular locality or region due to some special features or habitats. In responding to this question, the participant should clearly define which geographic area will be used to determine endemism.

d) The PA provides a critical landscape function.

Protected areas that perform a critical landscape function include areas that have important feeding, breeding, migration value, or act a corridor for terrestrial species whose existence would be jeopardized by the alteration of that area, or watershed value etc.

e) The PA sustains minimum viable populations of key species.

A minimum viable population of a species is the number necessary for that species to persist in the future, given the random variability of population dynamics. This indicator implies that the protected area has adequate populations of key species, as well as sufficient habitat to sustain these populations.

Key species are those species whose conservation and management will likely benefit a broad range of other species. Examples of key species include: area-limited species (animals with particular distribution requirements, such as large home ranges, as well as rare, threatened, and endangered species); process-limited species (species dependent upon ecological processes such as fire or flood); flagship species (those species whose conservation and promotion may foster broad public support); keystone species (species that have a disproportionately large impact on an ecosystem, and whose removal would cause drastic and unpredictable consequences).

f) The PA includes ecosystems whose historic range has been greatly diminished.

Greatly diminished ecosystems/forest types are those ecosystems (or forests types) that were once widespread and predominant in the landscape, but that have been extensively converted into other land uses. Examples include remnant patches of old-growth forests or natural forests that have been deforested and converted to artificial plantation or agricultural land (e.g. sal forest).

2. Socio-economic Context of PA

Socio-economic Context of PA					
y	m/y	m/n	n	Verifiers	Notes/comments
☐	☐	☐	☐	a) PA is important source of employment	
☐	☐	☐	☐	b) PA supports subsistence for local people	
☐	☐	☐	☐	c) PA has community development opportunities through sustainable use.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	d) The PA has a high recreational value	

a) The PA is an important source of employment for local communities.

Employment may include both paid positions/services (e.g., local shops, tea stalls, rickshaw pulling, eco-tourism or tourism etc similar economic activities growing around the PA) the protected area.

b) Local communities depend upon the PA resources for their subsistence.

Subsistence uses include protected area resources such as food, medicine, shelter, and materials (e.g. home building), fuelwood, and other NTFPs, which are traditionally used by local communities.

c) The PA has community development opportunities through sustainable resource use.

Community development opportunities imply that resources of PA can be utilized to improve the livelihood status of the local people (e.g., medicinal plants/fruits, recreational value).

Sustainable resource use is any use of a protected area resource for economic or subsistence purposes, which is consistent with the protected area objectives, falls within the resource's regenerative capacity, and has a minimal impact on other protected area resources. Examples of sustainable resource use could include sustainable harvesting and marketing of medicinal plants, and ecologically responsible eco-tourism.

d) The PA has a high recreational value.

The recreational value will depend on the frequency and intensity of the use for recreational purposes, and its importance for recreation for neighboring communities.

3. Legal Security and Conflict

Legal Security					
y	m/y	m/n	n	Verifiers	Notes/comments
☐	☐	☐	☐	a) The PA is legally gazetted	
☐	☐	☐	☐	b) Conflict regarding land encroachment	
☐	☐	☐	☐	c) Conflict regarding illicit removal of produce	
Number				d) Number of offence cases on land encroachment registered this year.	Provide ha. of area encroached
Number				e) Number of offence cases on illegal timber/fuel wood or other produce registered this year.	Provide volume of resources confiscated.
Number				f) Number of cases settled on land encroachment issue this year	Provide ha. of area recovered.
Number				g) Number of offence cases settled on illegal resource removal this year.	

a) The PA is legally gazetted.

Official declaration of the protected area gives it a long-term protection, which implies that rights to all protected area resources are legally protected, including timber, mineral, and water resources. It also implies that all legal procedures were followed as per the Act of reservation and all disputes with regard to land have been settled.

Note, where: - 'n' – not officially accepted by ministry (MOEF); 'm/n' – officially accepted by ministry, yet to be declared; 'm/y' – declared officially but disputes related to land has not been settled as per the Act ; 'y' – legally gazetted/published, all issues settled.

b) Conflict on land encroachment issue in the PA.

Examples could include conflict with indigenous or local peoples over legal rights of land. Conflict may be between local people and government (FD), within government agencies or between government and other non-governmental organization over boundary or jurisdiction of the park.

Note, where: - 'n' – there are no conflict between government and local people/other government organization/non-governmental organization; 'm/n' – there are limited conflicts and can be (or being) worked out through existing mechanisms; 'm/y' – number/types of conflicts are overwhelming affecting management activities and needs revision of existing legal and procedural mechanism; 'y' – conflicts are overwhelming and need immediate action from top authority.

b) Conflict on illegal removal of forest produce.

Examples could include conflict with indigenous or local peoples over illegal collection of timber, fuel wood, NTFPs, hunting etc. Number of offence cases made by forest department might be an indication of severity of problem with regard to usage of resources from PAs.

Note, where: - 'n' – there are no conflict between government (FD) and local people; 'm/n' – there are limited conflicts and can be (or being) worked out through existing mechanisms; 'm/y' – number/types of conflicts are overwhelming negatively affecting management activities and natural resources and needs revision of existing legal and procedural mechanism; 'y' – conflicts are overwhelming and need immediate action from top authority.

4. Protected Area Site Design and Location

Site Design and Location					
y	m/y	m/n	n	Verifiers	Notes/comments
☐	☐	☐	☐	a) The PA zoning system is adequate to achieve PA objectives.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	b) The land use in the surrounding area enables effective PA management.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	c) The PA is linked to another protected or biodiversity rich area.	

a) The PA zoning system is adequate to achieve the PA objectives.

The zoning system may include, for example, core zones, buffer zones (or resource use zones), and cultural sites. Effective zoning areas should be able to protect vulnerable species, habitats, natural processes and sufficient enough to meet the demand of the local people.

b) The land use in the surrounding area enables effective PA management.

Compatible surrounding land use includes land that has a minimal impact on the protected area resources and functioning. Examples of such land use could include areas with low/minimal road, population densities, agricultural lands and or surrounded by responsibly managed forestland /tea state or international boundaries.

c) The PA linkage to another area of protected or bio-diversity rich area.

Such linkages include adjoining protected and conserved areas or any other land, which supports biodiversity (e.g. wetlands like beel and haor).

5. Pressure and Threat Concerning PA

Pressure							
1.							
In the past 5 years this activity has:		The overall severity of this pressure over the past 5 years has been:					
☐	Increased sharply	Extent		Damage		Permanence	
☐	Increased slightly	☐	Throughout (>50%)	☐	Severe	☐	Permanent (>100 years)
☐	Remained constant	☐	Widespread (15–50%)	☐	High	☐	Long term (20–100 years)
☐	Decreased slightly	☐	Scattered (5–15%)	☐	Moderate	☐	Medium term (5–20 years)
☐	Decreased sharply	☐	Localized (<5%)	☐	Mild	☐	Short term (<5 years)

Pressures are forces, activities, or events that have already had a detrimental impact on the integrity of the protected area (i.e. that have diminished biological diversity, inhibited regenerative capacity, and/or impoverished the area's natural resources). Pressures include both legal and illegal activities, and may result from direct and indirect impacts of an activity.

Threats							
1.							
☐ Will be a threat in the next 5 years				☐ will not be a threat in the next 5 years			
Probability of the threat occurring is:		The overall severity of this threat over the next 5 years is likely to be:					
☐	Very high	Extent		Damage		Permanence	
☐	High	☐	Throughout (>50%)	☐	Severe	☐	Permanent (>100 years)
☐	Medium	☐	Widespread (15–50%)	☐	High	☐	Long term (20–100 years)
☐	Low	☐	Scattered (5–15%)	☐	Moderate	☐	Medium term (5–20 years)
☐	Very low	☐	Localized (<5%)	☐	Mild	☐	Short term (<5 years)

Threats are potential or impending pressures in which a detrimental impact is likely to occur or continue to occur in the future. Examples of pressures and threats to consider in the protected area assessment include:

Logging – includes legal and illegal logging; **Conversion of land use** – includes conversion of protected land to agriculture, housing, settlements, roads, and other non-protected uses; **Unsustainable NTFP collection** – includes the collection of non-timber forest products such as food, medicinal plants, building material, resins, and other

resources from the protected area, either for trade or for subsistence; **Hunting** – includes legal hunting practices that threaten protected area resources, poaching for illegal trade, and hunting for subsistence purposes; **Grazing** – includes grazing by livestock and fodder collection; **Mining** – includes all forms of drilling, mining, and exploration of underground resources (e.g. natural gas exploration); **Constructions** – includes dams and hydro-electricity generation; **Unsustainable tourism and recreation**; **Natural processes** – includes natural processes such as floods and cyclone; **Invasive alien species** – includes plants and animals purposefully or inadvertently introduced by humans, which are posing threats.

Note: - In identifying threats and pressures in the assessment process, it will be helpful to make an initial list of potential threats and pressures across the entire protected area system. This step will ensure that all protected area managers consider each of the potential threats.

Probability

Probability is the likelihood of the threat occurring in the future, and may range from very low to very high. Factors to consider when responding to this question include the degree and pervasiveness of this activity in the past, external forces such as political pressures, and existing management constraints.

Extent

Extent is the range across which the impact of the activity occurs. The extent of an activity should be assessed in relation to its possible distribution or occurrence. For example, the extent of illegal timber felling would be measured relative to the area of PA and distribution of felling. Poaching/illegal hunting for example, the extent of poaching would be measured relative to the possible occurrence of the species population.

Note, where: - "Throughout" means that an activity occurs in 50 per cent or greater of its distribution or of the area, "widespread" means occurrence in between 15 and 50 per cent, "scattered" occurs in between 5 and 15 per cent, and "localized" in less than 5 per cent of its potential range.

Damage

Damage is the degree, either directly or indirectly, to which the pressure affects overall protected area resources. Possible damage from illegal timber felling, for example, could include loss of forest cover, disruption of breeding and denning sites of key species, fragmentation of critical habitat, degradation of site quality and increased access for additional threats, such as land clearing etc.

Note, where: - "Severe" damage is serious damage or loss to protected area resources, including soil, water, flora and/or fauna, as a direct or indirect result of an activity. "High" damage is significant damage to protected area resources.

“Moderate” damage is damage to protected area resources that is obviously detectable, but not considered. “Mild” damage is damage that may or may not be easily detectable, and is considered slight or insignificant.

Permanence

Permanence is the length of time needed for the affected protected area resource to recover with or without human intervention. Recovery is defined as the restoration of ecological structures, functions, and processes to levels that existed prior to the activity’s occurrence or existence as a threat. Recovery time assumes that the activity ceases, and that either management interventions take place, or natural processes are allowed to occur. The degree of permanence, which could also be called resilience, will depend on such factors as the type of damage, the ability for human intervention to restore the resources, and/or the regenerative capacity of the resource itself.

Note, where: - “Permanent” damage is damage to a resource that cannot recover, either by natural processes or with human intervention, within 100 years. “Long term” damage can recover in 20 to 100 years. “Medium term” damage can recover in 5 to 20 years. “Short term” damage can recover in less than 5 years.

6. Physical Infrastructures of the PA

Physical Infrastructure					
y	m/y	m/n	n	Verifiers	Notes/comments
□	□	□	□	a) Protected area boundary demarcation.	
□	□	□	□	b) Transport infrastructure is adequate.	
□	□	□	□	c) Staff facilities are adequate.	
□	□	□	□	c) Visitor facilities are appropriate.	
□	□	□	□	d) Field equipment is adequate.	

a) Protected Area boundary demarcation

Effective PA boundary demarcation includes marking of PA boundaries (boundary pillars), core and buffer zones with management (e.g., restriction sign) and or educational related signs.

Note: ‘n’- the actual boundary of the PA is not know by the management authority and even by the local residents/neighboring land users; ‘m/n’- the boundary of the PA is know by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighboring land users; ‘m/y’- the boundary of the PA is know by the management authority or local residents/neighboring land users but is not properly demarcated; ‘y’- the boundary of the PA is know by the management authority or local residents/neighboring land users is properly demarcated.

b) Transportation infrastructure is adequate to perform critical management activities.

The adequacy of transportation infrastructure (e.g. park vehicles and roads) depends on the intensity of management and the degree of pressures and threats. At a minimum, adequate transportation should enable all critical management activities to be conducted in a timely manner.

c) Staff facilities are adequate to perform critical management activities.

Upon discussion with rest of the park officers, the ACF should first make a list of staff (from ACF to Forest Guards) facilities according to importance that are absolutely necessary to perform critical management activities. Facilities may include, for example, staff housing, office buildings, research stations, field offices/camps and training facilities. Most important staff facilities to consider would be the quarter/residence and office. In some PAs, although staff quarter and office exists, but these are unusable to the extent where there is no window, door, roof leaks when rains, no kitchen facilities or even toilet.

Note: 'n'- no staff facilities exists, staff rents house; 'm/n'- some physical infrastructure staff and office exists but not usable; 'm/y'- office and ACF's & Range Officers quarter exist, but not for Beat Officer and others; 'y'- all physical infrastructure for staff and facilities for effective PA management in place.

d) Visitor facilities are appropriate to the level of visitor use.

The adequacy of visitor facilities depends on the management objectives, the vulnerability of the protected area resources, and the intensity of use. Examples of visitor infrastructure include visitor/information centers, rest houses (that are rented to public), drinking water supplies, sanitary facilities, camping areas, and hiking trails.

Note: 'n'- no physical infrastructure for visitor facilities not even a plan; 'm/n'- no physical infrastructure for visitor facilities, however, there is a plan; 'm/y'- some basic physical infrastructure for visitor facilities exist; 'y'- all physical infrastructure for visitor facilities exists.

e) Field equipment is adequate to perform critical management activities.

Field equipment includes the full range of management and monitoring equipment needed to safely and effectively conduct all critical management activities (e.g. pegs, measuring tape, diameter tape, height measurement instruments, other survey instruments, GPS, wireless radio for communication etc). ACF are requested to make a list of basic field equipments necessary for PA management.

Note: 'n'- no equipments available; 'm/n'- some (one or two) equipments available which are bought by the Park managers, but not provided by the Forest Department; 'm/y'- basic equipments exist, provided by FD; 'y'- all equipments for effective PA management in place.

7. Capabilities of On-site Personnel

On-site personnel					
y	m/y	m/n	n	Verifiers	Notes/comments
☐	☐	☐	☐	a) Number of on-site personnel	
☐	☐	☐	☐	b) Skills of on-site personnel	
☐	☐	☐	☐	c) Training and development opportunities	

a) The number of one-site personnel to manage the PA.

The presence of sufficient PA staff (Forest Guards, Rangers, ACFs) is generally essential to the effective management of a PA. At a minimum, sufficient staffing should enable all critical/basic management activities to take place in a timely manner.

Note: 'n'- On-site personnel, not enough to perform even the basic/critical management activities (e.g. law enforcement) in a timely manner; 'm/n'- some on-site personnel but, not enough to perform all management activities in a timely manner; 'm/y'- number of on-site personnel is able perform all planned management activities in a timely manner; 'y'- number of on-site personnel is adequate to perform all planned management activities in a timely manner.

b) Skill of on-site personnel to conduct critical management activities.

Protected area management requires a range of skills (e.g. management planning, wildlife and forest inventorying and monitoring, report writing, communication skills). Having adequate skills implies that employees have the education, training, experience, and capacity needed to perform all critical management activities.

Note: 'n'- On-site personnel, are not skilled enough to conduct even the basic/critical management activities; 'm/n'- some on-site personnel have skills to perform some management activities; 'm/y'- On-site personnel are skilled to perform all planned management activities; 'y'- Every on-site personnel has proper educational background, training and experience to perform all planned management activities in a timely manner.

c) Training and development opportunities are appropriate to the needs of the staff.

Examples of human resource development opportunities include long-term formal education, short-term workshops, mid-career training, study tours, job rotations, seminars, and informal exchanges. Ideally, training and development opportunities are part of a broader, long-term human resource development strategy.

Note: - 'n' – no indication/assessment of training needs for on-site staff for PA management (not for traditional forest management) ; 'm/n' – training needs identified, no training yet initiated; 'm/y' – training needs identified and some basic

courses provided; 'y' – all on-site staff has received proper training to conduct all PA management activities.

8. Budget and Financial Plan of Protected Areas

Budget and Financial Plan					
y	m/y	m/n	n	Verifiers	Notes/comments
☐	☐	☐	☐	a) Budget in the last 5 years was adequate.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	b) Current budget is adequate.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	c) Management of budget is appropriate	
☐	☐	☐	☐	d) Long term financial security of PAs	

a) Budget in the past 5 years has been adequate to conduct critical management activities.

It is likely that funding will always be tight for protected areas. While responding to this question, protected area managers should carefully reflect on whether previous funds (for the last 5 years) enabled critical management activities to take place. If the response is not "yes", it may be useful to note which critical management activities are constrained by funding. Critical management activities are any activities necessary to prevent, mitigate or restore irreplaceable or unacceptable losses to natural or cultural protected area resources.

Note: - Where, 'n' – Past budget was too limited to perform critical management activities; 'm/n'- past budget was inadequate, but some basic management needs were met; 'm/y' – past budget was acceptable, able to perform most management needs; 'y' – past budget was sufficient to carry out all management needs.

b) Budget for the current year(s) is adequate to conduct critical management activities.

Note: - Where, 'n' - There is no budget for the protected area; 'm/n'- The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage; 'm/y' - The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management; 'y' - The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area.

c) The management of budget is appropriate to PA priorities and objectives.

Actual expenditures are in accordance with the protected area objectives, match the annual budget, have a clearly defined rationale, and are justified by the threats, pressures, and management constraints of the protected area.

Note where, 'n'- Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness; 'm/n' - Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness; 'm/y' - Budget management is adequate but could be improved; 'y' - Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness.

d) The long-term financial plan for the PA is stable.

A stable, long-term financial plan may include long-term relationships with and commitments from Government/donors/partners, an endowment for protected area management, legally binding mechanisms to fund the protected area (e.g. taxes, generated revenue retained, state support), a user fee system, and/or other financing mechanisms. As a minimum, a stable financial outlook implies a well-developed, realistic strategy to provide long-term financial sustainability. Such a strategy should neither compromise the protected area objectives, nor unduly use protected area resources beyond their capacity.

Note: - 'n'- There is no long-term financial plan (or budget) for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on government year by year basis and or dependent on outside sources; 'm/n' - There is very little secure budget from the government and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding; 'm/y'- There is a reasonably secure financial plan developed for the protected area, which is yet to get approval from government; 'y'- There is a financial plan for the protected area.

9. Protected Area Management & Planning

Protected Area Management Planning					
y	m/y	m/n	n	Verifiers	Notes/comments
☐	☐	☐	☐	a) Management authority of the PA is under Wildlife Management & Nature Conservation Division.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	b) Management Plan for Protected Area.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	c) Existence of annual work plan.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	d) Inventory of natural resources and application.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	e) Core and buffer zone management plan.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	f) Core zone management activity supports PA objectives.	Provide area (ha) of plantation under exotic and indigenous species.
☐	☐	☐	☐	g) Involvement of local/indigenous people.	
☐	☐	☐	☐	h) Co-management mechanism enhances accomplishment of PA objectives.	

a) Management authority of the PA is under Wildlife Management & Nature Conservation Division.

The Wildlife Management & Nature Conservation (WMNC) Circle and Divisions was created in order to manage the Protected Areas. Accordingly management authority of all declared / gazetted PA should be transferred from the respective territorial division. However, very few PAs are under the WMNC division and therefore management activities get less importance compared to reserved forests of territorial division. It is also found that even if the management is with WMNC division, no ACF/RO/BO and FO has been appointed / transferred. So the assumption is for proper management, (1) the PA should be under the WMNC division, and (2) proper allocation of staff has to be done.

Note: - 'n'- Management authority is with the territorial division, staff from territorial division look after management; 'm/n'- a proposal for transfer of authority has been proposed to ministry; 'm/y' – Transferred of authority has been approved by ministry but process of transfer has not been started; 'y' - Management authority is with the Wildlife Management & Nature Conservation division;

b) There is a comprehensive, relatively recent written management plan.

At a minimum, a protected area management plan should include four elements: a) biophysical description of the area being managed; b) clearly defined goals and objectives, which are specifically linked to the biodiversity assets of the protected area, c) systematic steps to achieve those goals, d) mechanism and/or process for modifying the plan based on new information.

Note: - 'n'- There is no management plan for the protected area; 'm/n'- A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented; 'm/y' - An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems; 'y' - An approved management plan exists and is being implemented;

c) Annual work plan exist and acted upon accordingly.

A work plan, usually developed annually, describes targets for achieving management objectives, as well as specific activities needed to fulfill each of those targets. The work plan can be used to gauge management effectiveness and to monitor staff performance.

Note, where: - 'n'- No annual work plan exists; 'm/n' - An annual work plan exists but activities are not carried out / monitored against the plan's targets; 'm/y' - An annual work plan exists and actions are carried out against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed; 'y' - An annual work plan exists and all prescribed activities are completed.

d) There is a comprehensive inventory of natural and, or, cultural resources.

A comprehensive natural resource inventory includes a list of species found within the protected area, the location of key species, and identification of the critical habitat and natural processes needed to maintain these species. A cultural resource inventory identifies the range of uses of protected area resources by local communities, and the location of important cultural sites within the protected area. In addition, resource inventories should include maps of sufficient detail to enable effective protected area management.

Note, where: - 'n' – There is no inventory of natural and/or cultural resources; 'm/n' – there exists inventory of natural and or cultural resources, but mostly

outdated/ or not sufficient enough to support planning and decision making; 'm/y' – existing inventory is updated regularly, but not incorporated in the planning; 'y' - update of inventory is regularly carried out and is incorporated in the planning process.

e) Core and buffer zone management plan.

As protected areas (PAs) will be based on UNESCO biosphere reserve concept i.e., divided into core and buffer zone/resource utilization zone, and as the livelihoods of people living in buffer zone will be affected by the management plan for core and buffer area, it is necessary that management plan are coherent according to the needs of the local/tribal/indigenous people and reduce pressure on the core zone.

Note, where: - 'n' – no division of usage zones within the reserve; 'm/n' – studies and participatory process are under way to determine appropriate usage zones; 'm/y' – zones are defined, but land use plans are yet to develop to meet the demands of the local people in the buffer zone and reduce pressure on core zone; 'y' – land use plans developed and conform to meet the demands of the local people in the buffer zone and reduce pressure on core zone.

f) Core zone management activity supports PA objectives.

Management activity on core zone should be directed towards recovering historical vegetation composition of each PA.

Note, where: - 'n' – Enrichment plantation supports plantation of exotic species; 'm/n' - Enrichment plantation supports mainly plantation of exotic species and few indigenous species; 'm/y' - Enrichment plantation supports mainly plantation of indigenous species and few exotic species; 'y' - Enrichment plantation supports plantation of indigenous species.

g) Involvement of local/indigenous people in the planning process.

The planning process should allow adequate opportunities for key local stakeholders to influence the management plan (specially buffer zone).

Note, where: - 'n' - Local stakeholders have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area; 'm/n' - Local stakeholders have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions; 'm/y'- Local stakeholders directly contribute to some decisions relating to management; 'y' - Local stakeholders directly participate in making decisions relating to management.

h) Incorporation of Co-management mechanism in the management plan would strengthen processes to accomplish PA objectives.

Importance of co-management to achieve the PA objectives and targets. Co-management is “a situation in which two or more social actors (stakeholders) negotiate, define and guarantee amongst themselves a fair sharing of the management functions, responsibilities and entitlements for a given territory, area or set of natural resources”.

Note: - ‘n’- the co-management mechanism will not help to achieve PA objectives; ‘m/n’- level of people involvement should be restricted to share of management functions only; ‘m/y’- sufficient time should be given to get accustomed with the co-management mechanism (involvement in management function, decision making and entitlements) to achieve PA objectives; ‘y’- the co-management mechanism is a must tool to achieve PA objectives.