

**DENR Circular  
No. 03  
December 03 1993**

**SUBJECT : General outlines for the Formulation of Site Specific Management Manual and Management Plan.**

Pursuant to Sections 7 of DAO No. 25, Series of 1992 dated June 29, 1992 and in order to provide a working outline for the regional offices in the formulation of site specific management manual and management plan, the following are hereby promulgated.

### **MANAGEMENT MANUAL**

The Management Manual which shall serve as the basic long term framework plan in protected area management shall include the following:

**A. Executive Summary**

This portion should consolidate all the important contents of the management manual. Contents should be briefly described and written to allow reviewers and researchers to focus immediately on the item of concern. For the sake of the general public, the use of technical words/terms should be avoided. Further, the format should be such that it allows direct extraction for publication by the media, and for use of senior executives requiring a quick appraisal of the situation.

The summary should briefly describe the following:

1. IPAS Management Manual including both general and specific objectives;
2. General Management Planning Strategy (GMPS) including its overall objectives;
3. Overview of the contents of the Management Plan which should include: a) conservation significance and issues in the Biogeographic Zone (BGZ); b) salient socio-economic features of the BGZ; c) conservation significance and issues in the protected area (PA); g) financial plan; h) limitation of the plan, if any; and,

4. Other supporting data or documents.

B. Description of the Protected Area

1. Historical Background

Description of the historical background should focus on the trends of environmental conditions in the protected area (PA). This is aimed at providing baseline information on the natural environment and the status of the PA.

Information presented in this section will give the assessor decision-makers an idea on how the protected area existed prior to project development. Thus, equipped with this knowledge and aware of the specifications of the project, one could identify areas of critical importance and impacts of the project can be more reliably predicted. Insufficient information or data should be duly noted. Sources of information relative to the historical background of the PA may be gathered from regional, provincial and municipal offices.

2. The Biogeographic Zones of the Philippines

The following will be discussed under this portion: General description of the BGZ; where the 15 BGZ was adopted; interrelation of the BGZ with the management of the PA; distribution of biodiversity within the specific BGZ; and, attach maps and other documents pertaining to the location of the PA in relation to the BGZ.

3. Regional and Local Settings

Provide a detailed description of the following:

a. The Biogeographic Zone

a.1. Regional Setting

- a.1.1 PA sites in the BGZ;
- a.1.2 The political region(s) in the BGZ;
- a.1.3 General description of the province; and
- a.1.4 Province of the PA.

a.2. Local Setting

a.2.1 Cities in the BGZ;

a.2.2 Municipalities within the BGZ.

4. Topography, Geology and Soils of PA

This portion should discuss the items below:

a. Topography

a.1. Basic topography of the area;

a.2. Description of salient processes and important features, such as rivers, lakes shorelines, etc.; and

a.3 Sensitivity of the topography to disturbance.

b. Geology and Soils

b.1 Geologic features within the area;

b.2 Physical and chemical (if possible) characteristics of the soils and rocks in the area;

b.3 Unique or scenic geologic/landform features, which include lakes/rivers and similar features; and

b.4 Recognized geologic hazards such as floods, earthquakes, landslides.

5. Climate

Describe the nature and duration of climatic records and climatic conditions prevailing in the vicinity of the area. The following should be included in the description:

a. Ecological significance of the climate regime to the PA;

b. Extremes and means of monthly, weekly (and daily if possible) temperature, precipitation, etc.; and

c. Probable climatic threat to the PA.

6. Boundaries and the Rationale for their Location

Sections 3(m) and 6 of DENR A.O. No. 25, Series of 1992 require the delineation and zoning of boundaries of the PA. In compliance with such order, the following activities should be given a thorough description:

- a. Technical surveys and monumenting of the boundaries of the PA as shown in the site plan (state the duration);
- b. Lay-out on the ground the boundaries of the various management zones and infrastructures (duration);

7. Flora and Fauna, Habitats and Ecosystems

- a. Flora and Fauna
  - a.1 Inventory of the species found in the area;
  - a.2 Discuss in detail the economically important, rare and endangered species of plants and animals; also the endemic species.
- b. Habitats and Ecosystems
  - b.1 Habitant
    - b.1.1 Habitat Types - The following should be described: the system used in classifying habitats and justifications; the rare and unique habitats and their significance to national and international conservation effort; habitats in the area and their uniqueness and significance to national and international conservation; and attach thematic maps.
    - b.1.2 Habitat Development and Succession - Describe hypothetically the development and succession of the habitats and their significance to conservation; include

possible figure on development and succession.

b.1.3 Ecological Status of Habitats - Describe the following: various habitat types in terms of ecological parameters, such as productivity; stability; population dynamics; species competition; and, proposed line of research to understand the site ecology better.

b.2 Ecosystems

Described the ecosystems in the area and their uniqueness and value to conservation, national and worldwide.

8. Nature Recreation Potential

For areas of high ecotourism value specific locations should be identified, including the design of recreational facilities to be constructed. Specific programs addressing these concerns are necessary.

9. Human Population and Current Land-use

a. Human Population

Factors to be considered in this section are the effects of project and associated environmental modification on human population in the area. In the assessment of the effects, consider the following elements:

- a.1. Estimates of population in and around the area;
- a.2. Number of migrants and indigenous communities; and
- a.3. Attach possible map of population in PA.

b. Land Use in the Area

- b.1. Describe the current trends in land uses;

- b.2 Describe the responsible elements for the changing land uses.

10. Legal Status and Regulation

All existing laws and regulations, administrative and executive orders, proclamations as well as ordinances governing the PA in relation to environmental protection, conservation and land tenure should be briefly described or attached, if copies are available.

11. Current Project Activities and Research

Discuss and provide adequate information on the current and ongoing management activities as well as researches in the area which have some bearing on the PA management. This portion aims to identify government and non-government entities directly and indirectly involved in the conservation and protection of the area. This way, conflicts and duplication of activities will be avoided. Proper coordination as to project implementation and management will be enforced. Indicate also other agencies involved and their sources of funds. .

12. Initial Environmental (e.g. EIS) Examination Report

If copies are available, any environmental exam report in the area done by government and/or non-governmental agencies, both national and local, e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment by EMB-DENR, should be attached.

C. Situational Analysis

1. Conservation Value

Principal reasons for designating the site as protected area including the international significance should be discussed. In the discussion, specific areas of concern should be considered like: biodiversity, habitat, ecosystem and environmental value of the PA. Explain and relate how conservation can be of significance to both national and international levels.

## 2. Biodiversity Concerns

This refers to the flora and fauna, habitat and ecosystem types in the area. Describe the current status of biodiversity and point out the specific focus of the project.

## 3. Habitat and Wildlife Rehabilitation Needs

Habitat rehabilitation needs pertain to species habitats which, due to poor degree of maintenance, mismanagement or degradation are now in need of protection. Thus, discussion should focus on the possible ways of dealing with these problems, i.e., decrease in wildlife value in terms of number can be attributed to destruction of their habitat. Decrease in wildlife value means decrease in biodiversity value of the area.

## 4. Management Constraints

These are the foreseen problems such as, but not limited to, the presence of extractive activities (illegal logging, slash and burn); presence of human settlements inside the PA (migrants and indigenous); incompatible activities being done by other agencies; increasing needs of the communities; lack of trained and committed technical personnel; and, lack of facilities and funds etc. Discuss exhaustively how these problems could be addressed by the PA.

## 5. Land-use

Indicate the different land uses of the P A. Discuss also the trends and the factors responsible for the changing of land uses in the PA.

## 6. Local People's Interest, Rights and Concerns

Majority of the protected areas in our country are already inhabited. However, whether they are migrants or indigenous, the fact is that they have their own needs to be considered. These needs and concerns can be identified through public hearings and meetings. This portion should be allocated to the discussion of the identified needs of the inhabitants .

7. Development Potential

Each protected area has a potential and can be developed. Development programmes for the area should be identified and discussed and these programmes should be compatible and acceptable to the environment and to the people.

8. Role of LGU, NGO and special groups

Discuss in this section the role of the Local Government Units, national and local NGOs and other special groups regarding their participation/ involvement in carrying out various development and management activities in the protected areas.

9. Changes required in Legal Status

This portion refers to the possible changes as may be proposed by concerned agencies and inhabitants of the areas regarding the legal status of the PA, i.e., change in classification of areas (wildlife sanctuary, natural park, etc.), change in size, disestablishment, establishment and addition of areas covered by the PA. This should be done in accordance to Sections 4 and 5 of DENR Adm. Order No. 25, Series of 1992.

D. Management Plan

1. Key Management Issues

This should discuss, according to their order of priority, the major management concerns and opportunities. They will serve as guide in the planning process.

Issues are identified through public participation. They are subject of public interest relating to the management of the PA and their future.

Sources of these issues may be external or internal and may be extracted from the following:

- a. Review of functional plans in use;
- b. Legal actions and appeals;
- c. Inputs from DENR and NGOs;
- d. Inputs from academic and research institutions;



- e. Data and information file;
- f. Community dialogues; and
- g. Community surveys
- h. Inputs from LGU

2. Goals

These are long term in scope. A goal is a general statement of a problem that needs to be resolved. For example, to enhance the biodiversity features of Mt. Apo is a typical goal. A goal should be attained within 25 years.

3. Objectives

A quantified presentation of a problem statement which when resolved means accomplishment of the goal. An objective is simple, attainable, measurable, time-bound and realistic. For example, to meet the goal for Mt. Apo, you may want to identify 6 indicator species within a period of 3 years. A short term objective should range from 1-3 years, a medium term from 4-10 years and a long term objective from 11-25 years.

4. Site Management Strategy

A strategy refers to different approaches that will integrate management activities to address key management issues to meet the objectives. This should include an overall strategy as well as zone specific strategies.

5. Management Activities

General management activities and specific strategies are needed. Buffer zone shall be treated as an integral part of the protected area when planning.

a. Community Organization

Problems of both indigenous and communities inside and outside the boundaries of protected areas in relation to the management planning should be addressed. Example of problems that may be identified are livelihood shortage, population increase and employment insufficiency.

b. Recognition of Ancestral Domain and Rights

As provided for in the NIPAS law, ancestral domain and other customary rights and interest of indigenous communities shall be accorded due recognition in PA. Procedures and activities to be undertaken including the specifics should be done in accordance with Sections 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 of the DENR Adm. Order No. 25, Series of 1992.

c. Tenurial arrangement for Tenured migrants

Recognition shall likewise be given to any person who has actually and continuously occupied an area for five (5) years prior to its designation as part of the protected area. They shall be considered a tenured migrant.

Procedures and other specifics are provided in Sections 50, 51, 52, and 53 of DENR Adm. Order No. 25, Series of 1992. Detailed activities should be discussed in this section.

d. Boundary Demarcation

Section 3(m) of DENR Adm. Order. No. 25, Series of 1992 requires the delineation and demarcation of boundary of a protected area including management and buffer zone areas.

Discussion under this portion should be focused on the results of the activities enunciated in said section, i.e., monumenting or establishment of conspicuous physical landmarks.

e. Management Zoning

The purpose of delineating a planning area into several areas of similar or nearly similar characteristics is to accurately prescribe sound management prescriptions that fit the capacity of such a given delineated management area. This minimizes the possibility of over planning or underplanning as a direct consequence of lack of knowledge on the area of interest. The justification for the zoning regime should be described.

### Specific Management Prescriptions for Each Management Zone, Including Buffer Zones

Flexibility in the management of each protected area and its attached buffer zone is best achieved by dividing it into the following categories as enumerated in the DENR Adm. Order. No. 25, Series of 1992:

- a. Strict Protection Zone
- b. Sustainable Use Zone
- c. Restoration Zone
- d. Habitat Management Zone
- e. Multiple Use Zone
- f. Buffer Zone
- g. Cultural Zone
- h. Recreational Zone
- i. Special Use Zone
- j. Other management zones as may be used in the management plan and approved by the Secretary.

For each category, provide detailed and specific management plan. Settle in the planning process all foreseen conflicts (legal, external and internal).

f. Protected Area Protection

This should discuss the program which include the installation and maintenance of conspicuous boundary markers and interpretative signs at varying intervals and sizes. For instance, on areas where there are communities, the interval of markers and their sizes may have to be narrower and bigger, respectively.. Other activities that fall under this program, at the minimum, are the maintenance of ranger stations, patrol trails and horse stables. This program shall also include the charting of protection mechanisms including the timing and degree of patrol work, reporting and communication system. This shall be complemented by the preparation of contingency plans that will deal with various field cases.

How the communities shall be involved, and on what grounds, in protection program should be described.

**g. Habitat and Wildlife Management**

The premise of the program is the restoration of damaged habitats such as riparian zones, natural openings, wetlands, and other terrestrial habitats. Consideration should also be given on the "habitat" such as ecotones, snags, dead and down woody materials and artificial openings.

In habitat rehabilitation, the management for species richness shall be emphasized including the documentation of how management for habitat (structural) diversity is expected to contribute to the attainment of species richness and diversity.

The establishment of a permanent nursery shall be considered as an inherent component habitat rehabilitation program. The plant/tree species to be produced are those that would be identified as suitable during the analysis of the management situation.

State how habitats and species values will be managed. Some of them require periodical management practices to maintain suitable conditions for all types of species (rare, endangered and threatened). Program of actions should be well established and measurable (in accordance with DENR Adm. Order No. 25, Series of 1992, Section 10 (d).

**h. Management for Sustainable Use**

Referral to Section 10 (b) of DENR Adm. Order No. 25, Series of 1992 is required. All activities (collection and utilization by migrants and indigenous communities of natural resources; scientific research and other allowable activities in the area) that will be described under this portion should be in accordance with the prescription of said order. Such activities will be allowed only in prescribed areas as multiple use and buffer zone areas.

**i. Infrastructure, Development and Maintenance**

This shall discuss the design and construction of nature center/office and other infrastructures inside and outside the perimeter of the administration compound(s). It is under this

program that all designing, from boundary markers to building construction and onwards to the development of public education and tour program, shall be done.

Further, this program shall be responsible in determining the various localized targets of educational programs. These educational programs shall give considerations on the local norms and traditions and the social and economic profiles of the local communities.

j. Visitor Management Programs

To develop ecotourism, tourist or visitor accommodation facilities need to be constructed in appropriate areas. This could include lodging houses, boats or horses whichever is feasible for use in the area, and the like. Discussion should point out where these tourist facilities will be erected and how will they conform with recommended protected area management policies. The target number of visitors for a specific time frame, permitted and prohibited activities should be identified and justified, if necessary. Safety of visitors and interpretation or carrying capacity should also be included.

E. Bio-Inventory and Research Program

All identified management zones within a protected area shall be appraised. In this regard, habitat evaluation using site specific habitat evaluation techniques shall be conducted. Discuss exhaustively the program on wildlife inventory, census and estimate undertaken and relate these objectively with the species present in various habitat types.

F. Special Studies

Some PA are noted for special or unique kind of flora and fauna as in the case of Tamaraw in Mindoro. This species is endemic in this area, hence, special studies for the protection and conservation of this species shall be conducted. Ethnobotany studies for the preservation of significant plant species used by local communities should be included. Detailed activities in each identified areas of research and studies should be discussed.

## G. Monitoring and Evaluation

An on-site monitoring system following DENR Adm. Order 33, series of 1992 shall be described in the plan which will provide for;

1. Periodic review of management practices to determine if they conform with the requirements of the management direction;
2. Determination of actual outputs and effects of management practices.
3. The monitoring system shall identify the activities and practices to be measured, objective of this measurement, cost of timing and effort, monitoring techniques, procedures and frequency, responsible staff, standard of comparison, and monitoring reliability.

Included in the monitoring system is the process of evaluating information gained through monitoring. The evaluation report shall contain for each monitored management practice an estimate of performance comparing outputs and services and their costs with those projected by the plan. Based on the evaluation reports, decision as to whether management direction will be revised or amended shall follow.

## H. Management Information System and Geographic Information System (GIS)

The GIS software chosen for the IPAS project is called ARC/INFO. It is one of the most popular GIS software and include installation among government institutions, universities, research institutions and non-governmental organizations.

The IPAS GIS has two components, the spatial and tabular data component. The spatial component include maps (i.e. thematic, topographic), aerial photos, and satellite imageries. The tabular data component are attribute databases describing the spatial maps. These attributes refer to the points, lines, or areal features in the maps.

Describe how the protected area planning, current data, and information appropriate for planning were obtained. A system of records which document the management planning process actions is necessary.

Discuss in detail how cooperation and coordination with the concerned offices of the DENR regional offices in seeking information imperative to the planning effort were done.

An information management system for IPAS shall be developed by each region.

I. Administration

Discuss the administrative aspect of PA management, including the current system and procedures in the administration. Included in the subject matter of discourse are the following: recruitment and organization of core PA staff; support to PAMB; procurement of equipment. Further, give substantial information on support and coordination in terms of provision of financial administrative and logistic support.

1. Staffing

A protected area management in the Philippines needs professional park manager, technicians and rangers. The staffing pattern should be exhaustively discussed. For each management program, the list of personnel and the possible areas of responsibilities, functions or duties should be indicated. Use of gant chart to easily mark the duration of contract is encouraged.

2. Annual Work and Financial Plan

Detailed activities characterize an annual work program. Lumped into this section are the following: list of programmes, projects and studies; cost estimates; project period, starting year and responsible unit. Use of gantt chart aside from elaborated discussion is necessary.

Financial summary should be broken down as follows: project cost by component by year; project cost by component by cost item; and, detailed schedule of project and total cost. Budget estimates should be based on the targeted work program in the area.

J. Annexes

1. Maps (1:50,000), pictures, aerial photographs

Geographic location of various habitat types associated with data and information is necessary for the development and implementation of protected area plan. Maps or other spartial display techniques should be utilized to display these geographic relationship. These maps shall be utilized to produce a standard base map showing areas exploited, being

exploited, and to be exploited. Each management area may be reduced to page size sheets for display in the final protected area plan.

Pictures or aerial photographs taken during the project activities such as inventory and research should be provided i.e., pictures showing the location of the PA.

2. Species lists, etc.

Provide complete listings of all species (flora and fauna) found in the area after the conduct of the project inventory.

3. References

This refers to citations, reference materials (books, newspapers, reports, brochures, etc.) or publications, used during data gathering; studies and research in the conduct of the project to obtain the lacking information.

This Circular takes effect immediately and shall amend/revoke all other instructions inconsistent herewith.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
**Secretary**



**DENR Circular**  
**No. 04**  
**December 03, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Guidelines for the Adoption of the IPAS  
General Management Planning Strategy  
(GMPS)**

Pursuant to Sections 8 and 9 of DAO No. 25, Series of 1992 dated June 29, 1992 and to set a uniform and systematic management planning direction for all protected areas under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS), a General Management Planning Strategy (GMPS) is hereby developed for the guidance of all concerned.

## **I. OBJECTIVES**

The standardization of planning direction seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- a) to assure the continuity of planning efforts;
- b) to facilitate revision of the management plan allowing spaces for changes where the issues of the public and concerns of the government are concerned;
- c) to integrate management decisions for all protected area resources through an inter-disciplinary planning approach including the participation of the public;
- d) to enumerate the minimum nationwide protected area management standards and guidelines thus synchronizing the program thrusts of public and private institutions interested in pursuing projects related to IPAS.

## **II. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

This planning direction seeks to address objectively the requirement of protected area management activity that is dynamic and is adaptable to the vicissitudes of planning work through time.

### **A. PLANNING DIRECTION**

The planning processes need not be strictly sequential in nature. Should there be certain valid conditions that encourage the simultaneous undertaking of two (2) or several

process actions without defeating the very purpose for which this planning direction has been envisioned, simultaneous actions will be allowed. However, basis for this action to serve as justification shall be documented.

## 1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT PLANNING

### 1.a. Interdisciplinary team approach

A regional interdisciplinary team (called I.D. team) representing various disciplines shall be formed as a planning group to ensure a coordinated site specific planning effort. The disciplines include recreation management, watershed management, wildlife management, wilderness management, fire and pest control, community organizing, public awareness campaign, buffer zone management, and socio-economic studies, among other fields.

The team shall coordinate and integrate planning activities consistent with bio-diversity and sustainable-use policies that currently spearhead the protected area management program of DENR. Through interaction among its members, the team shall integrate knowledge of the physical, biological, and socio-economic sciences so as to make the planning process as dynamic and responsive as possible in attaining protected area management goals and objectives.

During the planning process, the team members shall consider problems collectively rather than separately (along disciplinary lines). Discussions particularly agreements on process actions must always be documented.

The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau shall likewise organize an inter-disciplinary team for protected area management planning whose function is to advise, whenever necessary, the regional I.D. team in the preparation of the protected area plan.

### 1.a.1. Appointing team members

The Secretary and the Regional Executive Directors shall appoint team members for PA WB and Regional I.D. team respectively. Each team member shall satisfy, at the minimum, any of the following requirements:

- 1.a.1.1. completion of a course study in a college or university leading to a baccalaureate; or,
- 1.a.1.2. completion of a higher degree in one or more specialized areas of assignment, or processes with recognized expertise and experience in professional investigative or other responsible and related work.

The Team Leader shall be assigned by the RED from the Protected Area and Wildlife Services sector possessing, at a minimum, both a working knowledge of the planning process and the ability to lead and communicate effectively with the team members and officials.

1.b. Coordination

The regional I.D. team will coordinate its management planning with the equivalent and related planning effort of other government entities or non-government institutions that are undertaking authorized projects having a direct or semi-direct link in the management of the protected areas.

1.b.1 Internal coordination

The I.D. team leader shall ensure that the planning process takes into account all DENR projects and programs, both existing and proposed.

1.b.2 External coordination

The I.D. team shall coordinate with the land and resources planners of other government institutions and the Regional Development Council (RDC) to ensure that protected area planning includes:

- 1.b.2.1 Recognition of the goals and objectives of these external institutions;
- 1.b.2.2 An assessment of the impact of these goals and objectives on the management of protected areas;

- 1.b.2.3 An assessment of how the external institutions view the goals and objectives of the DENR;
- 1.b.2.4 An assessment of the complement DENR goals and their goals; and
- 1.b.2.5 An assessment of the planning strategy of the external institutions.

1.c. Data and Information Management System

The officials responsible for the protected area planning shall obtain and keep current data and information appropriate for planning. They are required to maintain a system of records which documents the management planning process actions.

Responsible officials shall cooperate and coordinate with the concerned offices of the DENR, other government institutions and NGOs in seeking information imperative to the planning effort.

1.c.1 Maps

Geographic location of various habitat types associated with data and information is necessary for the development and implementation of protected area plan. Maps or other spatial display techniques shall be utilized to display geographic relationship. These maps shall be utilized to produce a standard base map showing the following:

- 1.c.1.1 areas exploited, being exploited, and to be exploited;
- 1.c.1.2 areas to be set aside for biodiversity enhancement;
- 1.c.1.3 areas to be delineated to address appropriate livelihood opportunities;
- 1.c.1.4 areas to be designated as buffer zones; and
- 1.c.1.5 areas to be designated as protection zones.

Each management area may be reduced to page size sheets for display in the final protected area plan. Master copies (at least 31 copies) shall use a scale of 1:50,000 in all map attachments.

- 1.c.2 An information management system for IPAS shall be developed by each region following the system to be developed by PAWB.

## 2. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

The protected area management planning process identifies 7 planning process actions (shown in Annex A) which will provide the framework for management planning. The direction contained in this section provides the minimum requirements to be considered in conducting the planning process.

- 2.a. Identification of issues, management concerns and resource-use opportunities.

The identification of issues, concerns and resource-use opportunities is the first step to be undertaken by the I.D. team. Issues and concerns help the I.D. team in giving serious focus on important matters to be resolved by the protected area plan. They are key factors which guide the remainder of the planning process.

Issues are identified through public participation. They are the subject of public interest relating to the management of protected areas and their future. Concerns, on the other hand, are matters raised by the DENR. They may be problems requiring resolution, or conditions which limit or modify the range of management practices to be proposed by the plan.

Resource-use opportunities are resource potentials which when properly managed can channel benefits across time for the good of both the public and the government. They are the focus of issues and concerns and are the subject of conflicts that normally need immediate resolutions.

The I.D. team in the regional level shall identify and evaluate issues, management concerns and resource use and development opportunities including those identified through coordination with other government entities and the public. All issues and management

concerns shall be investigated and evaluated in the order of their apparent importance. The DENR Secretary through the assistance of the PAWB I.D. Team, shall determine the major regionwide issues and management concerns and use and development opportunities to be addressed in the planning process.

#### 2.a.1 Data sources

Specific issues and management concerns and additional resource use and development opportunities shall be identified by the regional I.D. team from the following internal and external sources.

2.a.1.1 Functional plans in use (including those of other government institutions);

2.a.1.2 Legal actions, appeals and resolutions;

2.a.1.3 DENR and NGOs;

2.a.1.4 Academic and research institutions;

2.a.1.5 Data and information file;

2.a.1.6 Community dialogues and surveys;

2.a.1.7 Local governments units; and

2.a.1.8 Indigenous Cultural Communities

The regional I.D. team shall develop criteria for scooping and evaluating these identified issues and concerns and resource-use and development opportunities in a manner by which each issue or concern and resource use and development opportunities can be given appropriate action for a solution.

#### 2.b. Development of goals

The issues and concerns which are designated for consideration in the planning process must be further defined in terms of one or more goals which will effect their resolution. These goals shall be translated

into decision criteria and shall provide a basis for objective setting and the proposed management practices.

The development of goals should require an analysis of the identified issues, concerns and resource-use and development opportunities. The analytical procedure to be used need not be complex in nature because goals under the context of this planning process will just be defined as a general statement of problems that require solution. Being general in nature, they need not be quantified. It should be attempted by the I.D. team to develop a minimum of two (2) goals for the protected area.

The analysis phase should require the preparation of matrices showing the relationships of variables with existing constraints such as statutes, policies, resource management capability of responsible institutions and if possible, interest of opinion makers and leaders. The reason for this requirement is premised on the need to consider public opinion even during the early stage of the planning effort/process, and also to inform the public of the factors involved in goal setting.

The I.D. team shall be required to develop a standard mechanism which will aid them in compiling and generating public and government inputs to approximate as practicable the planning needs of management vis-a-vis development of goals. This mechanism should, at the minimum, include the preparation of questionnaires and strategizing of community consultations. For example, the I.D. team shall keep in mind policies/programs of the national government which shall serve as constraints in the development of goals.

#### 2.b.1 Planning criteria

Planning criteria shall be prepared to guide the planning process and the management direction. All criteria, including any revisions, shall be developed by the PAWB I.D. team in cooperation with representatives from regional I.D. teams. Generally, criteria shall be based on existing statutes, ecological, economic and technical factors, programs of the DENR and other related government and non-government institutions, and resource management standards and guidelines discussed in the latter part of this planning direction.

The planning criteria are standards, tests, rules and guidelines by which the protected area management planning process is conducted and upon which judgment and decisions are made. The planning criteria are divided into 2 types: decisions criteria and process criteria.

#### 2.b.2 Decision criteria

Decision criteria are the desired results which the protected area management planning will attempt to achieve. These are results which will reduce conflicts and problems. Further, these are results which can satisfy demands and the management direction needs identified throughout the planning process. The objective of the planning process therefore is to develop a plan which approximates the desired results identified in the decision criteria with due consideration for the identified issues, concerns and resource-use opportunities.

#### 2.b.3 Process criteria

The process criteria are specific requirements that are necessary for the planning process to function. They may apply to collection procedures and use of inventory data and information, the procedures involved in conducting the analysis of the management situation, and the design steps of the overall management program. They are unique to each planning area and are dependent on the goals and objectives (or decision criteria) associated with the planning process. They give directions on data requirements and timing, collection effort, flow of information, analytical procedures, interdisciplinary team operations, information display and documentation, and other factors which will guide the planning actions.

#### 2.c. Data inventory and information collection

All data/information shall be collected in the regional level through the protected area staff. The responsible officials shall make the necessary arrangements in acquiring/gathering data and other appropriate information needed in the planning process.



Each responsible official in the regional level shall obtain and keep current inventory data appropriate for planning and managing the resources under his administrative responsibility, and shall assure that the interdisciplinary team of the region has access to the best available data which may require that special inventories or studies be prepared.

2.d. Analysis of management situation

The analysis of management situation is a process geared towards the determination of the capacity of a planning area to meet goals and objectives given the constraints coming from the identified issues and concerns and resource-use development opportunities.

The analysis of management situation shall be prepared for each resource and socio-economic variable by each member of the regional I.D. team in accordance with individual field of expertise or specialization.

The analysis of management situation shall also include the assessment of management protocols which shall include, at the minimum, legal statutes, management policies, standing practices on protected area management, and budget policies. The I.D. team shall be required to get familiar with these matters as these things are important in setting the grounds for objective planning.

The results of the analysis of the management situation should be used in determining the objectives for the protected area.

2.c. Formulation of management plans

The I.D. team shall keep in mind that the management plan should be able to aid the Protected Area (PA) Manager in clearly determining how it will attain the goals of the protected area. As such, this document shall contain specific activities in the form of management prescriptions which the PA manager will undertake within the identified time frame and zone as contained in the plan.

The concern of the I.D. team is founded on the need of the PA manager to know exactly what are the priorities to be undertaken and how these priorities can be achieved given the normally limiting resources. The manager, therefore, shall be given custody of a type of management plan which will show what activities he will undertake,

where these activities will be used and when and how much budget to allocate, rather than a type that vaguely represents the project in general form that will be pursued with corresponding vagueness in project duration, budget and location.

The I.D. team shall attempt to identify management zones on the basis of data analysis and public consultation. Likewise, it shall develop the resource and socio-economic narratives which shall serve as bases in the development of specific management prescriptions.

The management plan shall follow the outline under DENR Administrative Order No. 25 S. 1992.

#### 2.e.1 Delineation of management zones

The purpose of delineating a management zone into several areas of similar or nearly similar characteristics is to accurately prescribe sound management prescriptions that fit the capacity of such a given management zone. This minimizes the possibility of underplanning or overplanning as a direct consequence of lack of knowledge on the area of interest.

The regional I.D. team shall coordinate with concerned institutions or individuals in delineating management zone. Guideline on gathering the needed information shall be prepared by the PAWB I.D. team. The premise of this coordination is to standardize the requirements and simultaneously, to simplify activity instructions.

#### 2.e.2. Management zone

A management zone is a relatively homogeneous unit of land. It is identifiable, locatable, and whose inherent characteristics dictate that the response or effects of management will be relatively the same for all hectares within the area considering each suitable management prescription and the stated decision variables.

As a minimum requirement, a management area shall be delineated using the existing vegetation.

This minimum requirement for delineating a management zone shall not exclude the consideration and use of more detailed information, or of additional factors such as natural boundaries and other administrative boundaries. The principle to use in considering these additional factors is their significance in relation to the issues, concerns, opportunities, and management decisions that need to be addressed.

It is a grouping of areas also for purposes of analysis. They are grouped on the basis of relative common impacts, effects, and social or economic factors, although some differences on land characteristics may be tolerated.

The operation in a management zone must be an interdisciplinary effort.

2.e.3 Development of resource and socio-economic narratives

A narrative of each resource and socio-economic variable shall be prepared by the I.D. team. This narrative shall serve as the basis for the development and identification of specific management prescriptions and programs which shall be targeted toward the documented goals and objectives.

The resource narratives shall be shared with the public through public hearings, fora, meetings and seminars.

The PAWB I.D. team shall develop a standard outline in the preparation of the narrative report.

2.e.4. Development of management prescriptions

Management prescriptions are specific actions that a protected area manager follows.

Normally, a prescription is focused on an identified resource and location (or process) and is so specific that it is transformed into a measurable activity. Below is an example of a resource specific prescription:

**No disturbance of any of any form 1 km radius from nest no.5 of Philippine eagle m-2, and**

**no development of access trail from point x of river y that leads to the location of the nest.**

In developing prescriptions, the I.D. team members shall enumerate them based on their knowledge of the resources and their expertise, assuming priority a single-type of resource management rather than multiple-use management for purposes of generating resource and prescription matrices. The team members shall later engage in trading-off until a set of multiple-use prescriptions is developed per zone. The set of multiple-use prescriptions should approximate the desired objectives, decision criteria and goals.

Other than the minimum national management standards, guidelines and prescriptions, the regional interdisciplinary teams shall develop site specific prescriptions, guidelines and standards consistent with national statutes and other legal requirements and national management standards, guidelines and prescriptions.

**2.e.5 Evaluation of management options**

The regional I.D. team shall estimate and display the physical, biological, economic, political and social effects of implementing the management plan, particularly how it approximates the planning goals and objectives.

In general, the effects to be estimated and described shall include, but not limited to:

- 2.e.5.1** The effects on the physical features of the management areas;
- 2.e.5.2** The effects on habitat diversity;
- 2.e.5.3** The effects on the biological features, particularly how the Management Information System (MIS) or Featured Species (FS) responds to the management prescriptions;
- 2.e.5.4** The effects on the economic opportunities and welfare or communities;

- 2.e.5.5 The effects on the various habitat types;
- 2.e.5.6 The effects on the socio-cultural resources; and
- 2.e.5.7 The effects on the political framework;

In describing the effects, consideration shall be given on the timing and duration, distribution and the degree of intensity.

The adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided will also be described. Where adverse effects can be reasonably avoided, the necessary mitigating measures shall be documented.

The plan should come as close to the targeted goals and objectives thus, it shall be accompanied by a narrative justification.

The justification shall outline the inputs from the public and government sectors and must be accompanied by the results of the analysis of the management situation phase.

It is the responsibility of the regional I.D. team to sort out the strengths and weaknesses identified in the management option.

## 2.f. Selection of alternatives

The best set of management prescriptions that approximates the decision criteria and the identified goals and objectives for the Protected Area shall be selected.

The selection is followed by the preparation of the final management plan in accordance with the outline specified in DENR Adm. Order No. 25, series of 1992.

2.g. Monitoring and evaluation

During the implementation, the Regional Executive Director (RED) shall ensure that succeeding program proposals are in line with the plan.

A monitoring system shall be described in the plan which will provide for:

- 2.g.1 Periodic review of management practices to determine if they conform with the requirements of the management direction; and
- 2.g.2 Determination of actual outputs and effects of management practices.

The monitoring system shall identify the activities and practices to be measured, objectives of these measurements, cost of activities and relative outputs, project timing and effort, monitoring techniques, procedures and frequency, responsible staff, standard of comparison, and monitoring reliability.

Included in the monitoring system is the process of evaluating information gained through monitoring. The evaluation report shall contain for each monitored management practice an estimate of performance comparing outputs and services and their costs with those projected by the plan. Based on the evaluation reports, decision as to whether management direction will be revised or amended shall follow.

At a 2-year interval, the regional interdisciplinary team, in coordination with the national interdisciplinary team shall evaluate the management plan to determine if changes are needed as a result of changing issues, management concerns and resource-use opportunities.

This Circular takes effect immediately and shall amend/revoke all other instructions inconsistent herewith.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
Secretary

**DENR Memorandum Circular**  
**No. 07**  
**February 22, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Additional List of Classified Rivers/Bays**

Fursuant to DENR Administrative Order No. 34, Series of 1990 which amended Sections 68 and 69, Chapter III of the NPCC Rules and Regulations specifically Section 68(c) - General Provisions on Water Classification, the following rivers/bays most of which have been tentatively classified more than ten years ago shall be given official classification unless opposed by any party in writing thirty (30) days from date of publication in the official gazette or any newspaper of general circulation.

Name of River	Location	Region	Class	Year
1. Abra	Ilocos Sur	01	A	1976
2. Agno - Lower	Pangasinan	01	C	1976
3. Amburayan	Ilocos. Sur-La Union	01	C	1976
4. Aringay	La Union	01	B	1979
5. Bacarra-Vintar	Ilocos Norte	01	A	1979
6. Balincaguig	Pangasinan	01	B	1977
7. Barroro	La Union	01	A	1977
8. Bauang-Lower	La Union	01	C	1975
9. Bonga	Ilocos Norte	01	A	1979
10. Buaya	Ilocos Sur	01	A	1979
11. Dagupan-Upper	Pangasinan	01	A	1980
Dagupan-Lower	Pangasinan	01	C	1980
12. Laoag	Ilocos Norte	01	A	1979
13. Patalan	Pangasinan	01	C	1980
14. Abulug	Kalinga Apayao	CAR	C	1983
15. Agno-Upper	Benguet	CAR	A	1976
16. Alimit	Mt. Province	CAR	C	1984
17. Ambalanga	Benguet	CAR	C	1979
18. Bokod	Benguet	CAR	A	1979
19. Ibulao	Mt. Province	CAR	C	1984
20. Lamut	Mt. Province	CAR	C	1984
21. Tanudan	Kalinga Apayao	CAR	A	1991
22. Tineg	Abra	CAR	B	1991
23. Upper Galiano	Tuba, Benguet	CAR	B	1992
24. Abuan	Isabela	02	C	1984
25. Balasig	Isabela	02	D	1984
26. Cagayan-Upper	Quezon	02	A	1983

Cagayan-Lower	Cagayan	02	C	1983
27. Diadi	Isabela	02	C	1983
28. Disabungan	Isabela	02	C	1984
29. Ganano	Isabela	02	C	1983
30. Ilagan	Isabela	02	C	1984
31. Linao	Cagayan	02	C	1983
32. Magat	Isabela - N. Vizcaya	02	C	
33. Matunó	Nueva Vizcaya	02	C	1984
34. Palanan-Pinacanauan	Isabela	02	D	1984
35. Parred	Cagayan	02	C	1983
36. Pinacanauan	Cagayan	02	D	1984
37. Sta. Fe	Nueva Vizcaya	02	C	1984
38. Siffu	Isabela	02	C	1983
39. Tamauni	Isabela	02	D	1984
40. Tuguegarao-Upper	Cagayan	02	B	1983
Tuguegarao-Lower	Cagayan	02	C	1983
41. Aguang	Nueva Ecija	03	A	1980
42. Angat-Upper	Bulacan	03	B	1980
Angat-Lower	Bulacan	03	C	1980
43. Bamban	Tarlac	03	A	1976
44. Bancal	Zambales	03	C	1981
45. Bucao	Zambales	03	B	1978
46. Camiling	Tarlac	03	C	1983
47. Eguia	Zambales	03	D	1981
48. La Paz	Tarlac	03	A	1976
49. Lawis	Zambales	03	B	1977
50. Mabayan	Zambales	03	A	1978
51. O'Donnell	Tarlac	03	C	1983
52. Pamatawan	Zambales	03	C	1981
53. Pantabangan	Nueva Ecija	03	C	1980
54. Pantal	Zambales	03	C	
55. Parongking	Zambales	03	C	
56. Porac-Upper	Pampanga	03	A	1981
Porac-Lower	Pampanga	03	C	1983
57. Rio Chico	Tarlac	03	C	1975
58. Sinocalan	Zambales	03	C	1981
59. Sorabia	Tarlac	03	A	1976
60. Sta. Rita-Upper	Zambales	03	A	1978
Sta. Rita-Lower	Zambales	03	C	1978
61. Sto. Tomas	Zambales	03	A	
62. Tarlac	Tarlac	03	C	1983
63. Bansud	Oriental Mindoro	04	C	1984



64. Balete	Oriental Mindoro	04	C	1984
65. Baroc	Oriental Mindoro	04	C	1984
66. Bongabong	Oriental Mindoro	04	D	1984
67. Bulalacao	Oriental Mindoro	04	C	1984
68. Buso-Buso	Rizal	04	C	1981
69. Butas	Oriental Mindoro	04	C	1984
70. Caguray	Occidental Mindoro	04	A	1980
71. Dacanlao	Batangas	04	C	1982
72. Dumacaa	Tayabas, Quezon	04	C	1983
73. Iyam	Quezon Province	04	C	1983
74. Kalumpang	Batangas	04	C	1982
75. Katubusan	Palawan	04	C	1983
76. Lagnas	Quezon	04	C	1984
77. Lumintao	Occidental Mindoro	04	A	1980
78. Mag-asawang Tubig	Oriental Mindoro	04	A	1980
79. Magbando	Occidental Mindoro	04	A	1980
80. Malaking Ilog	Tiaong, Quezon	04	C	1983
81. Malatgao	Palawan	04	A	1983
82. Malaylay-Buco	Oriental Mindoro	04	A	1979
83. Mamburao	Occidental Mindoro	04	A	1979
84. Masin	Quezon	04	C	1976
85. Molino	Cavite	04	C	1982
86. Pagbahan	Occidental Mindoro	04	C	1979
87. Pagsanjan	Laguna	04	B	1979
88. Pandanan	Palawan	04	C	1982
89. Pansipit	Batangas	04	C	1982
90. Pola	Oriental Mindoro	04	C	1984
91. Pulang Tubig	Oriental Mindoro	04	A	1979
92. Rosario	Lobo, Batangas	04	A	1978
93. Sumagui	Oriental Mindoro	04	C	1984
94. San Cristobal	Laguna	04	C	1978
95. San Juan-Lower	Batangas	04	A	1978
San Juan-Upper	Laguna	04	C	1978
96. Sta. Rosa	Laguna	04	B	1978
97. Sapang Baho	Quezon	04	C	1984
98. Tayeman	Palawan	04	C	1982
99. Teretian	Palawan	04	C	1983
100 Tigas	Laguna	04	A	1977
101 Bicol	Camarines Sur	05	A	1976
102 Bombon	Albay	05	A	1977
103 Cawayan	Sorsogon	05	C	1992
104 Daet-Upper	Camarines Norte	05	A	1981

Daët-Lower	Camarines Norte	05	C	1981
105 Gumaus	Camarines Norte	05	D	1983
106 Labo-Upper	Camarines Norte	05	A	1981
Labo-Lower	Camarines Norte	05	C	1981
107 Lagunoy	Camarines Sur	05	C	1983
108 Malaguit	Camarines Norte	05	C	1983
109 Naga	Camarines Sur	05	C	1991
110 Quinale	Albay	05	C	1983
111 Pawili **	Camarines Sur	05	C	1991
112 Talisay-Upper	Camarines Norte	05	A	1981
Talisay-Lower	Camarines Norte	05	C	1981
113 Tayli	Albay	05	A	1977
114 Aklan-Upper	Aklan	06	A	1977
Aklan-Lower	Aklan	06	B	1977
115 Alacaygan	Iloilo	06	C	1978
116 Bago	Negros Occidental	06	C	1982
117 Balantias	Iloilo	06	B	1978
118 Barotac	Iloilo	06	B	1978
119 Cairman-Upper	Antique	06	A	1978
Cairman-Lower	Antique	06	B	1978
120 Canganaran	Antique	06	A	1978
121 Guimbal	Iloilo	06	B	1978
122 Hinoba-an	Negros Occidental	06	C	1976
123 Jaro-Agaman	Iloilo	06	C	1977
124 Jaro-Upper	Iloilo	06	A	1977
Jaro-Lower	Iloilo	06	B	1977
125 Palawan	Antique	06	A	1978
126 Panay	Capiz	06	A	1976
127 Sibalon-Upper	Antique	06	A	1977
Sibalon-Lower	Antique	06	B	1977
128 Tanjay	Negros Oriental	07	B	1976
129 Panamangan	Negros Oriental	07	C	1976
130 Bao	Leyte	08	A	1976
131 Taft	Samar	08	C	1976
132 Adgawan	Agusan del Sur	10	A	1985
133 Agusan	Agusan del Norte	10	C	1976
134 Balatocan	Misamis Oriental	10	A	1985
135 Cabadbaran	Agusan del Norte	10	A	1978
136 Cagayan	Misamis Oriental	10	A	1976
137 Clarin	Misamis Occidental	10	A	1978
138 Cabulig	Misamis Oriental	10	A	1978
139 Gibong	Agusan del Sur	10	A	1985

140	Gingoong	Misamis Oriental	10	A	1978
141	Ihawan	Cagayan de Oro	10	A	1985
142	Iponan	Misamis Oriental	10	A	1976
143	Odiongan	Misamis Oriental	10	A	1978
144	Ojot	Agusan del Norte	10	A	1985
145	Oroquieta	Misamis Occidental	10	A	1978
146	Magallanes	Agusan del Norte	10	C	1978
147	Magpayang	Cagayan de Oro	10	A	1985
148	Magsaysay	Cagayan de Oro	10	A	1985
149	Naawan	Cagayan de Oro	10	A	1985
150	Polangi	Bukidnon	10	A	1976
151	Sawaga	Bukidnon	10	A	1985
152	Simulao	Agusan del Sur	10	A	1985
153	Solana	Misamis Oriental	10	A	1978
154	Surigao	Surigao del Norte	10	A	1978
155	Tagolo-an	Misamis Oriental	10	A	1976
156	Tubay	Agusan del Norte	10	A	1978
157	Wawa	Agusan del Norte	10	A	1985
158	Agus	Lanao del Norte	12	C	1976

	Name of Bay	Location	Region	Class	Year
1.	Bagac Bay	Bataan	03	SB	1985
2.	Looc Bay	Bataan	03	SB	1985
3.	Cabigo Point	Bataan	03	SC	1985
4.	Napot Point	Bataan	03	SC	1985
5.	Batangas Bay	Batangas	04	SC	1991
6.	Gingoog Bay	Misamis Occidental	10	SC	1985

\*\* Reclassified

Henceforth, all industrial establishment, business, commercial, and agricultural firms, government agencies, political subdivisions, government owned and controlled corporations and other similar entities and instrumentalities, including persons discharging liquid wastes in the water system of the said rivers/bays are hereby required to observe and comply with the foregoing classification.

Opposition to the classification of any river or bay shall be addressed to the Environmental Management Bureau, 6th Floor, PHC Bldg., East Avenue, Diliman Quezon City. within the period specified above and that particular river or bay shall be classified according to the Manual of Procedures for Water Classification by the concerned Regional Office.

This Memorandum Circular shall take effect immediately.

Quezon City, this 22nd day of February 1993.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
Secretary

**Recommending Approval:**

**BEN S. MALAYANG**  
USEC for Environment and Research

**RODRIGO U. FUENTES**  
Director  
Environmental Management Bureau

**DENR Memorandum Circular**  
**No. 10**  
**May 05, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Guidelines on the Implementation of  
Development Activities for Selected  
National Parks**

Pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act Nos. 6607, 6463, 3568, 5100, 6148, 6468 and 6429 establishing Agoo Damortis, Balbalasang Balbalan, Initao, Minalungao, Mt. Iglit Baco, Rizal (Dapitan) and Guadalupe-Mabugnao Hot Spring National Parks, respectively and in order to provide guidelines for the implementation of function, A.8.a3 of the 1993 Statement of the General Appropriations Act, the following guidelines are hereby promulgated for the guidance and compliance of all concerned.

1. The development activities shall be undertaken within the seven (7) selected national parks.
2. The development activities for the selected national parks shall be limited to enhancement, landscape improvement and development and installation of basic visitor facilities (Annex A) and other activities as prescribed by the above-mentioned Republic Acts.
3. The type and corresponding number of the basic visitor facilities to be established/installed for each of the seven protected areas shall include the proposed basic facilities listed in Annex A depending upon the available funds for the area. The facilities to be developed shall be in harmony with the natural settings.
4. The design for each of the proposed basic visitor facilities shall be based on the suggested standard design. A project plan for the purpose shall be prepared by the Regions concerned and submitted to PAWB for evaluation and approval.
5. The Regional Offices concerned shall identify and prioritize specific development activities to be implemented based on the activities identified in the project plan and available funds as reflected in the Work and Financial Plan.
6. The allocation, disbursement and release of funds for the purpose shall be based on the Work and Financial Plan submitted by the Regions.

7. In the preparation and implementation of the project plan, PAWB shall, if necessary provide technical assistance to the regional offices.
8. Accomplishment reports on the development activities undertaken based on DAO # 33 (1992) shall be submitted to the Office of the Secretary, copy furnished PAWB.
9. Periodic monitoring and evaluation of accomplishments shall be undertaken by PAWB based on the reports submitted.

This Memorandum Circular shall take effect immediately and shall supersede all Department Orders, Circulars and/or Memoranda inconsistent herewith.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
**Secretary**

**DENR Memorandum Circular**  
**No. 11**  
**May 05, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Visitor Management of Calauit Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary**

**Section 1. Policy** - It shall be the policy of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to ensure the sustainable use, development, management, rehabilitation and conservation of protected areas.

**Section 2. Objective** - To preserve and protect the natural features and to promote public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the features in ways which will leave it unimpaired for future generations.

**Section 3. Visitor permits** - All visitors of the sanctuary shall be required to obtain visitor permit prior to entry to the areas.

3.1 Who can avail of a visitor permit?

Any Filipino or foreign individual or parties interested to visit the sanctuary.

3.2 Where to secure permit?

Applications for visitor permit shall be filed at the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Quezon Ave., Diliman, Quezon City or the duly authorized representative at the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Office at Coron or Puerto Princesa City, Palawan.

3.3 Requirements and processing

The following requirements shall be satisfied before any permit shall be issued to the visitor.

3.3.1 Inform Calauit Island management of the visit.

3.3.2 Evaluation of application.

3.3.3 Approval of application

3.3.4 Payment of entrance fees, Pursuant to Section 2 of DAO No. 5, Series of 1991, the following entrance fees shall be collected from each visitor:

foreign nationals - P 300.00  
local visitors - 50.00

3.4 Issuance

Upon filing, the permit shall be processed and in no case shall exceed 8 days.

**Section 4. Entry to the site** - There shall be two designated entry points to the sanctuary. These shall be located along Punda Beach and Illuluk Bay. Only duly registered motorized banca shall be allowed to ferry visitors.

4.1 Registry

Upon arrival the visitor shall register upon presentation of the approved permit to the staff on duty at the visitor center in Calauit Island.

4.2 Inspection

All things to be brought in the sanctuary shall be inspected by the authorized staff at the entrance. All prohibited items or devices as stated in Section 8 shall be deposited at the visitor center and shall be claimed before leaving the area.

4.3 Quarantine

All visitors shall pass through quarantine measures.

**Section 5. Interpretive Activities**

5.1 Visitor center - Information materials shall be made available at the center for the visitor/s where they will be oriented about the area.

5.2 Briefing

5.2.1 There shall be a maximum of 30 visitors to be briefed per session.



- 5.2.2 There shall be a 15-30 minutes briefing session at the center for all the visitors scheduled for the day.
- 5.2.3 During the briefing all information on the area and its resources shall be presented. Likewise, activities for the day-tour shall be made.
- 5.3 After the briefing, the visitor/s shall proceed to the different interpretive activity nodes/points and pursue approved recreation opportunities set for the day's tour.

**Section 6. Use of facilities** - Any use of facilities shall be strictly regulated. Only the visitor center and designated areas shall be open for visitor use.

**Section 7. Service**

- 7.1 Guided-tour - Only persons accredited by the area management and Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall provide guided-tour to the visitors at approved rates.

**Section 8. Prohibited Acts**

- 8.1 Visitors going around the sanctuary without accredited guides.
- 8.2 Chasing, feeding and hurting of any wildlife species by visitors inside the sanctuary.
- 8.3 Gathering, cutting, taking, destroying or injuring or otherwise damaging or removing any trees, plants, corals, fish, marine turtles, shells (dead or alive) and other marine organisms, shrubs, orchids, flowers, ferns, leaves (ex. Anahaw), fruit or other natural vegetation.
- 8.4 Mutilating, defacing or destroying objects of natural beauty or objects of interest and of scenic value.
- 8.5 Vandalism which include writing and engraving of trees and walls, altering/defacing facilities, boundary markers and interpretive signs.
- 8.6 Entering, occupying or using any facility or amenity, without permission.
- 8.7 Carrying firearms by both military and civilians inside the sanctuary, even if they have permit to carry firearms; only military personnel such as the Marine contingents in Calaut are allowed to carry firearms.

- 8.8 Setting out or causing the set any fire, are not permitted, except for cooking purposes..
- 8.9 The throwing of cigarette butts, or any ignited matter, in any place which may start a fire.
- 8.10 Littering and leaving-behind refuse or garbage.
- 8.11 Using prohibited devices and/or equipment in pursuing recreational activities such as shooting birds and other animals, use of dynamite, poisoning of fishes and other aquatic resources.
- 8.12 Drinking liquor or any intoxicating drinks and bringing in prohibited drugs.
- 8.13 Gambling
- 8.14 Bringing of pets (i.e. birds, dogs, cats, etc.) by promenaders/visitors inside the sanctuary.
- 8.15 Dropping of anchors in coral rich areas.

#### **Section 9. Departure**

- 9.1 Visitor shall be asked to fill up evaluation forms for assessment of the tour, the area itself and suggestions for improvements before departure. Departure time shall not be later than 8:00 P.M.
- 9.2 Visitors shall be asked to exit only at designated areas.

**Section 10. Penalties** - Commission of any foregoing prohibited acts and violation of any of the terms and conditions specified in the visitor's permit or of the NIPAS Act shall cause the cancellation of the permit and shall be a ground for disqualification from securing another permit in the future and shall be fined and punished as stipulated in Section 21 of RA 7586.

**Section 11. Effectivity** - This circular takes effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in newspaper of general circulation..

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
Secretary

**DENR Memorandum Circular**

**No. 14**

**May 10, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Guidelines and Regulations for Entry and Conduct of Activities Inside the Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park (TRNMP)**

Pursuant to Section 20 of Republic Act. No. 7586 (NIPAS Act of 1992), DENR Administrative Order No. 05 Series of 1991, DENR Administrative Order No. 25 Series of 1992 and in order to provide guidelines and regulations for entry and conduct of activities inside the TRNMP, the following guidelines are hereby promulgated for the guidance and compliance of all concerned.

**Section 1. Objectives** - It shall be the purpose of this Circular to protect and conserve the resources of the TRNMP by regulating entry, duration of stay and activities of visitors inside the Park. This guideline set forth the requirements needed in the approval of visitors and sea craft entry, mode of fee collection and regulations regarding use, period of time of sojourn and conduct of activities inside the Park.

**Section 2. Scope** - This guideline shall cover all individuals and sea craft wanting to enter the marine park for the purpose of visitation, enjoyment and research. Activities such as game fishing and other extractive activities are not permitted inside the park.

**Section 3. Issuance of the visitor and sea craft entrance permits**

- 3.1 Any person (i.e. tourist, dive boat operator/owner, dive master, tour guide) must first register at the Philippine Commission on Sports Scuba Diving (PCSSD) and secure an entrance permit before entering the Park. The maximum number of person, (crew and visitors) to be admitted at any one time is forty.
- 3.2 Application for entrance permit shall be filed either with the DENR-Region 4 Office, at L and S Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Manila or with the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO) in Pto. Princesa, Palawan, or whichever is convenient to applicant/s. The applications shall be forwarded to the office of the Undersecretary for Environment and Research for his approval.
- 3.3 The following pertinent information and documents should be affixed and attached to the application forms. For visitors: Their name/s and nationality/ies with Xerox copy of their diving license (Certification Cards) and itinerary of

travel in the area for evaluation and consideration. In case of a group visitor permit, the applicant (i.e. tour operators) shall indicate the number and names of all visitors or companions that will be covered by the permit. For boats/sea craft: Name and number of crew, registration papers and certification from the PCSSD and Philippine Coast Guard as to its seaworthiness and appropriateness for SCUBA diving operations, respectively. For scientific researches, the proponent should submit their research plans/activities including the names and number of researchers, itinerary of travel and identity of funding institution.

- 3.4 Request for entrance permits must be filed at least nine (9) working days before the actual date of visit/entry to the Park. The duration of stay in the Park will be limited to a maximum of 96 hours between arrival and departure. Entrance permits are non-transferrable.
- 3.5 Approved permits shall be obtained from the Office of the Undersecretary for Environment and Research, at DENR, Visayas Avenue, Diliman Quézon City. Entrance permits issued should be presented to the PENR Office in Pto. Princesa, Palawan for acknowledgment, recording and future reference.
- 3.6 Permit shall be issued only when the applicant had affixed his/her signature on the application form signifying his knowledge and commitment to comply with all existing rules and regulations concerning the Park.
- 3.7 In case the issued entrance permit was not utilized due to valid reasons (e.g.. typhoons) within the prescribed validity period, it should be surrendered to the nearest DENR Office within ten (10) days after the expiration date for re-scheduling. Failure to do so will mean cancellation of said entrance permit. Payment of entrance permits are non-refundable.
- 3.8 Special Collecting Officers shall be designated by the Regional Executive Director to collect fees in Manila and Palawan.

The designated Special Collecting Officers must meet the qualifications set by the Commission on Audit (COA).

#### **Section 4. Applicable fees and charges -**

##### **4.1 Entrance Fees:**

- 4.1.1 Philippine National - P50.00/person/visit
- 4.1.2 Foreign National - US\$10.00 or the current peso equivalent/person/visit
- 4.1.3 Sea Crafts - P500.00/boat/visit

**Section 5. Mode of Collection -** The following procedures be observed in the collection of fees:

- 5.1 Entrance fees shall be collected by the duly authorized Special Collecting Officer(s) prior to issuance of approved permits. Government Official Receipts shall be issued as proof of payment.
- 5.2 The payment of fees shall be made on cash basis only, payable to the DENR Region 4 Office, Manila or to the PENR Office in Pto. Princesa, Palawan.

#### **Section 6. Responsibility of Special Collecting Officers**

- 6.1 Shall issue government official receipts and collect payments generated for the use of the Park;
- 6.2 Shall prepare and submit to the Secretary, as approved by the RED, and copy furnish the PAWB Quarterly reports on revenues collected and remittances to the National Treasury.

**Section 7. Restrictions regarding use and conduct of activities inside the Park -**

- 7.1 Tourists and visitors are not allowed to visit the 2 islets. visitors are not allowed to disturb any of the animals and plants inside the Park.
- 7.2 Hunting, killing and/or wounding of fish and wildlife, gathering/collecting of eggs, corals and shells or any resources of the Park is strictly prohibited. In case of scientific research, collection of specimens shall be covered by a gratuitous permit issued by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative.
- 7.3 Vandalism which includes cutting, injuring, destroying the plants; molesting and scaring the birds in the islet; breaking and handling eggs, defacing and detaching boundary markers and park signs are strictly prohibited.

- 7.4 Disposal of waste materials to the sea (i.e. plastics, bilge water, etc.), in any form and quantity, is strictly prohibited.
- 7.5 Violations of any of the above-mentioned terms and conditions stipulated will be sufficient ground for the cancellation of the permit and the permittee shall be liable to the penalties provided for under existing rules and regulations of the DENR.

**Section 8.** This Circular shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
**Secretary**

**DENR Memorandum Circular**  
**No. 15**  
**May 13, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Guidelines on the Reporting of Captive-Bred Monkeys**

Pursuant to Section II of paragraph (F) of DENR Administrative Order No. 96, Series of 1988 and in support DENR's policy to encourage and promote the Monkey Breeding Industry, these guidelines are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. **Reporting.** A system for reporting captive-bred monkeys is instituted to keep track of information pertinent thereto. The system shall cover reports during the period of pregnancy of female breeders, after delivery, mortalities and tattooing of progenies. The following procedures shall be observed:

**A. During pregnancy**

1. Monthly reports on pregnant female breeders must be submitted by the permittee to the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) within seven days following the end of each month. Said reports should contain the tattoo codes of these breeders.

**B. After Delivery**

1. A report of the details of birth must be submitted to PAWB within two weeks after delivery. The information should include the following:

- a. tattoo codes of female breeders which delivered live offsprings;
- b. tattoo codes of female breeders which delivered still-born offspring;
- c. dates of birth of both live and dead or still-born offspring.

**C. Mortalities After Live Birth**

1. Reports on deceased progenies should include the cause of death, tattoo code/s, and other relevant information
2. **Issuance of Tattoo Codes.** Upon receipt of the production report, PAWB shall assign specific individual tattoo codes to each offspring using the vertical tattooing system below:

D - Company Code

1 - Batch no. of mother

30 - Identity of Mother

1 - Identity of progeny

- - Sex identity (bar for males, none for females)

The lateral tattooing system shall be adopted for all breeders.

Within one (1) week from receipt of the production report, PAWB shall notify the permittee in writing of the specific individual tattoo codes to be assigned to each progeny.

The progenies must be tattooed within two (2) weeks from receipt of the notice of tattoo codes. Completion dates of tattooing shall also be reported to PAWB.

PAWB representatives shall inspect and validate the tattoos imprinted on the progenies within one (1) week from notification of completion of tattooing.

3. **Recording.** PAWB representatives who conducted the inspection and validation of the tattoo codes, shall submit an official report within three (3) days from completion of inspection and validation.

PAWB must maintain an official register of all captive-bred progenies and pertinent information thereon.

4. **Accreditation.** Within five (5) days after receipt of the report indicated in Paragraph 1, Item 3, the permittee must be officially notified in writing of the accreditation of the progenies that were inspected and validated in the farm.



The notice of accreditation shall officially entitle the permittee to export, sell, trade or dispose of the progeny/ies.

5. **Effectivity.** This Circular takes effect immediately and revises/amends/revokes other existing rules and regulations.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
**Secretary**

**DENR Memorandum Circular**

**No. 16**

**May 13, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Buffer Zones for Protected Areas**

Pursuant to Republic Act. No. 7586, Department Administrative Order No. 25, S-1992, and in line with the policy of the government to protect, conserve and maintain the biological diversity, historical, cultural and aesthetic values of protected areas and to provide measures for their protection, these guidelines on the establishment and management of Buffer Zones are hereby promulgated.

**Section 1. Title** - This Circular shall be known as the "Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Buffer Zones for Protected Areas".

**Section 2. Policy** - It is the government policy to preserve the biodiversity and sustain the use of its components within the protected areas through the establishment of Buffer Zones outside their boundaries thus giving an added layer of protection to the areas while at the same time providing regulated benefits and livelihood opportunities to the local communities.

**Section 3. Objectives** - The objectives of the establishment and management of Buffer Zone in protected areas shall include the following:

- 3.1 To serve as protective layer of the resources of the protected areas against encroachment, destruction and other illegal activities detrimental to their integrity.
- 3.2 To provide compatible use of areas and resources as well as development of alternative livelihood programs for communities within Buffer Zones.
- 3.3 To surround the protected area with natural habitats of some plants and animals whose activities may extend beyond its boundary, and at the same time allow the continuity of ecological processes that may influence the state of the protected area.

**Section 4. Definition of Terms** - As used in these guidelines, the following terms shall be taken to mean as follows:

- 4.1 **Buffer Zone** - refers to identified areas outside the boundary of a protected area pursuant to Section 8 of the NIPAS Act of 1992, that needs specific management consideration in order to prevent destruction of the said protected area.
- 4.2 **Tenured migrant communities** - refer to communities within protected areas which have actually and continuously occupied such areas for at least five (5) years before the designation of the same as protected areas and who are solely dependent therein for subsistence.

**Section 5. Bases for Selection of Buffer Zones.**

- 5.1 **Type of Extent** - In determining the type and extent of Buffer Zone needed for a certain protected area, the following factors shall be considered:
  - 5.1.1 The need of a threatened wildlife species for additional habitat that extends beyond the protected area boundary
  - 5.1.2 The need for additional protective functions, such as soil and water conservation and fire protection
  - 5.1.3 The need to provide sustainable use of land and resources thereat by local communities
  - 5.1.4 The need to protect marine and coastal protected areas that may be exposed to the effects of pollution and other forms of disturbances
  - 5.1.5 The presence of land and water resources such as grassland, brushland agricultural land, reforestation area, settlement site, forested land, fish pond, mangrove area and other wetlands
  - 5.1.6 The suitability of the area for production of crops preferred by the local communities and those adapted to the prevailing bio-physical conditions in the area

5.2 **Criteria on the Selection of Buffer Zone** - The following criteria shall be used in the selection of Buffer Zone;

5.2.1 **Ecological Criteria**

5.2.1.1 Importance to threatened species - The presence of habitats necessary for the survival of threatened species which inhabit the protected areas

5.2.1.2 Importance as wildlife corridors - The availability of an area which can serve as migratory route of wildlife during local or winter movement

5.2.1.3 Importance of wetlands - The selection of Buffer Zone for wetlands shall consider the following factors:

a. Existence of adjacent watershed areas, catchment basins, tributaries, human settlements and threats

b. Critical areas that need protection and enhancement to minimize adverse impact on the wetland and marine areas

5.2.1.4 Other ecological parameters. These shall include the ability of the site to increase the protection value of the protected area in terms of preventing flood, landslide, and pollution.

5.2.2 **Economic Criteria** - The potential capacity of the area to prevent the community from encroaching the protected area through the provision of alternative supply of resources such as forest and marine products for subsistence and livelihood. Economic opportunities shall include, among other things the production of cash crops, establishment of nurseries, orchidaria, plantation forest, wildlife farms, and aquaculture.

5.2.3 **Social Criteria** - The potential of the area to enhance local community participation for the purpose of increasing the level of support to, and acceptance of the principles of Buffer Zone management.

5.2.4 **Other Criteria**

The existence of traditional practices within the area, the keen awareness of local communities on conservation and the presence of relevant non-governmental organizations.

**Section 6. Bufferzone Establishment** - The following considerations shall be used in the establishment of Buffer Zone:

- 6.1 A Buffer Zone may be established either in terrestrial or aquatic areas or combination of both.
- 6.2 Buffer Zone shall be established in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of DAO No. 25, series of 1992.
  - 6.2.1 If the proposed Buffer Zone is classified as Alienable and Disposable Land, and if there are no legal claimants on the said area, it shall be administered by the DENR.
  - 6.2.2 If the propose Buffer Zone is a Public Land under the jurisdiction of other government agencies, it shall be established after a Memorandum of Agreement has been forged between the DENR and the concerned government agency. The MOA may either stipulate the transfer of management jurisdiction to DENR, or the need for coordination in the planning and management of the Buffer Zone.
  - 6.2.3 If the propose Buffer Zone is within a legitimate private property, it shall be established by any of the following procedures:

For the DENR to explore the possibility of buying-back the property without prejudice to land exchange agreement and other mutually acceptable mechanism. Land owners occupying the proposed Buffer Zone shall be encourage to engage in conservation - friendly activities

- 6.3 Size of Buffer Zone - When necessary and practical, Buffer Zone shall cover the entire periphery of the protected area. Its size shall depend on the following considerations:
  - 6.3.1 The need of threatened wildlife species for an extended habitat
  - 6.3.2 The size of the local community that is dependent on the resources of the protected area and the degree of their dependence on these resources

- 6.3.3 The presence of potential threats due to possible encroachment, pollution, etc. from adjacent communities
- 6.3.4 The presence of ecological and geo-physical features that could enhance the conservation of the protected area

**Section 7. Mapping** - Depending on the size of the Buffer Zone, a map with appropriate scale shall be prepared for each proposed Buffer Zone including technical descriptions. The detailed map of each Buffer Zone including technical descriptions. The detailed map of each Buffer Zone shall reflect the existing land uses, their specific locations and extent and other relevant information.

**Section 8. Land-Use Assessment** - Ocular site inspection and land-use assessment shall be undertaken by an interdisciplinary team from the DENR in close coordination with the local government units, NGOs and members of the indigenous cultural communities and tenured migrant communities.

**Section 9. Socio-Economic Assessment** - The assessment shall include gathering of information on the resource needs and dependence, sources of livelihood, political/cultural/ social and religious beliefs, demographic data, standard of living of the local people and other relevant socio-economic data.

**Section 10. Public Hearing** - Upon identification and mapping of the proposed Buffer Zone area, a public hearing shall be conducted in accordance with Section 3 of DAO No. 25, S-1992.

**Section 11. Proclamation** - Proclamation documents including maps of the Buffer Zone area shall be prepared in accordance with Section 4 of DAO NO. 25, S-1992.

**Section 12. Management of Buffer Zone** - The management of Buffer Zone shall be consistent with the management objectives of the respective protected area as provided for in its management plan.

- 12.1 **Boundary Delineation** - Delineation of all proclaimed Buffer Zone areas shall be in accordance with Section 3 of DAO 25, S-1992.
- 12.2 **Management Zoning** - A Buffer Zone area may be divided into management sub-zones whenever appropriate.

If appropriate, a Buffer Zone may be divided into any of the following sub-zones;

- 12.2.1 **Built-up Buffer Sub-Zone** - This shall cover all settlements/communities and future resettlement sites for tenured migrants and/or indigenous cultural communities. Projects to be developed in this sub-zone shall be focused on community organizing and livelihood activities.
- 12.2.2 **Economic Buffer Sub-Zone** - This area shall include all unsettled/occupied grassland and brushland where cash crops may be planted as well as agricultural farm lots. Livelihood programs to be conducted in this area may include agro-livestock, silvi-pasture, crop diversification projects and wildlife farms.
- 12.2.3 **Forest Buffer Sub-Zone** - This area shall cover all forested lands. Allowable complementary activities that may be undertaken in this site shall include:
- 12.2.3.1 Regulated collection of diseased, over-mature, mature and naturally fallen trees
  - 12.2.3.2 Regulated tapping of gum/resin
  - 12.2.3.3 Regulated gathering of wildfruits and other minor forest products
  - 12.2.3.4 Regulated collection of forage, thatch and grasses
  - 12.2.3.5 Regulated hunting of non-protected species for subsistence
- 12.2.4 **Multiple-Use Buffer Sub-Zone** - This area shall cover all reforestation, Integrated Social Forestry, Agro-Forestry projects and other similar or related projects. Activities that may be conducted within this sub-zone shall include the following:
- 12.2.4.1 Establishment of fruit, rattan, bamboo or mangrove plantation projects
  - 12.2.4.2 Traditional fishing, hunting and collection of non-protected species
  - 12.2.4.3 Regulated gathering of firewood for domestic consumption
  - 12.2.4.4 Regulated timber harvesting for domestic use

12.2.4.5 Regulated recreation

12.2.4.6 Establishment of a visitor information center and commercial outlets of native goods produced by the local communities

12.2.5 **Aquatic Buffer Sub-Zone** - This shall cover portions of estuarine, marine and other wetlands. The following activities may be allowed in this sub-zone:

12.2.5.1 Regulated use of hook and line and net traps for subsistence fishing

12.2.5.2 Regulated collection of other aquatic resources

12.2.5.3 Regulated nature recreation

12.2.6 **Terrestrial Buffer Sub-Zone** - This shall cover areas designated to control erosion, reduce sedimentation and protect downstream investments. The allowable uses shall include those prescribed in the preceding sub-zones, if applicable.

12.4 **Community Participation** - The participation of local communities shall be organized during the planning and implementation of the Buffer Zone activities/programs.

12.5 **Restoration/Rehabilitation** - Open, denuded and unproductive portions of the Buffer Zone, shall be restored and rehabilitated using indigenous and endemic materials, following the guidelines set under DENR Memorandum Circular No. 20 S. of 1990.

**Section 13. Prohibited Acts** - The following activities shall be prohibited within buffer zones:

13.1 Expansion of appropriate areas without prior clearance by the DENR

13.2 Introduction of exotic plant and animal species which may endanger the Buffer Zone and protected area

13.3 Commercial collection and hunting of wildlife species



- 13.4 Construction of structures which are not in accordance with the approved management plan of the Buffer Zone
- 13.5 Occupying areas not assigned for occupancy
- 13.6 Hunting, destroying, disturbing and/or possessing any protected plant and animal species
- 13.7 Cutting down trees without prior permit from DENR
- 13.8 Commercial fishing and extraction of corals and other marine resources
- 13.9 Mineral prospecting and any other activity that would potentially destroy the integrity of the protected area

**Section 14. Responsibilities and Coordination** - The Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and Protected Area Superintendent (PAS) shall administer the Buffer Zone as prescribed in Section 6 of DAO No. 25, S-1992.

**Section 15. Penalties** - Any infraction and violation or non-compliance with any of the provisions of these guidelines shall be penalized in accordance with the provision of the NIPAS Act.

**Section 16. Repealing Clause** - These guidelines shall revoke/amend all Circulars, Orders and/or guidelines inconsistent herewith.

**Section 17. Effectivity** - This Order shall take effect immediately upon approval.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
Secretary

**DENR Memorandum Circular**  
**No. 17**  
**May 13, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Guidelines on the Conduct of Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA)**

Pursuant to Section 5 of RA 7586 (NIPAS Act) and Section 3 of DAO No. 25 Series of 1992 (NIPAS Implementing Rules and Regulations) and in order to provide guidelines in the conduct of a rapid assessment of the components of NIPAS the following is hereby promulgated for the guidance and compliance of all concerned.

**Section 1. Objective** - It shall be the purpose of this Circular to set forth in detail the procedure which the DENR will follow in the screening of the existing protected areas to determine their suitability or non-suitability for preservation as protected area and inclusion to the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) under any of the protected area categories provided in the Act.

**Section 2. Scope** - The Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) shall cover all areas or islands designated as initial components of NIPAS as embodied in Section 5 of R.A. 7586. It shall involve the gathering, compilation and analysis of relevant information on the biophysical and socio-economic characteristics and other environmental features of the protected area.

**Section 3. Significance** - No existing protected area shall be recommended as either suitable or non-suitable for preservation as protected area without the accomplished PASA Form Nos. 1,2 and 3.

**Section 4. Conduct of Protected Area Suitability Assessment** - The conduct of PASA shall involve the following activities:

- a) **Secondary Data Collection** - All relevant secondary data such as maps (topographic, vegetative, landuse, geologic, etc.) census data, government assessment reports (national & local), meteorological data, demographic data, socio-economic profile and current development projects/programs, etc. shall be gathered from various sources such as DENR field offices, NAMRIA, PAGASA and other government offices, for compilation.
- b) **On-site Observation** - This shall involve the actual gathering of information/data within the selected study sites. All observed biophysical and socio-economic characteristics and other environmental features of the protected area shall be recorded using PASA Form No. 1. This activity shall include spot

mapping wherein important features/structures such as waterfalls, crater lakes, roads, houses, etc. shall be presented in a sketch map.

- c. **Interviews** - Local community officials of tenured migrants and leaders of indigenous cultural communities within the protected area, leaders of local communities adjacent to the protected area, concerned NGOs, and people's organizations shall serve as key informants. PASA Form No. 2 shall be used in the interview.

**Section 5. Team Organization** - A PASA Team shall be organized. It shall be multi-disciplinary consisting of not less than 5 members preferably a forester, biologist, geologist, sociologist and an engineer.

**Section 6. Study Site Selection** - Adequate number of study sites shall be selected for each protected area. The study site/s shall be representative of the protected area.

**Section 7. Mapping** - All information/data gathered such as the latest vegetative cover, land-use, elevation, geology, hydrology etc., shall be reflected on a final map using a base map. A scale of 1:50,000 shall be used for areas more than 500 hectares and 1:20,000 for areas less than 500 hectares.

**Section 8. Data Organization and Analysis** - The analysis of data gathered shall be made by the PASA Team considering the following:

- a. Determine whether the protected area is suitable or unsuitable for preservation as protected area for inclusion in NIPAS using Memorandum Circular No. \_\_, referred to as "Criteria and Guidelines for the Categorization of the Initial Components of NIPAS".
- b. Recommend appropriate category of the protected area, if found suitable, based on the categories stipulated in Section 3 of RA 7586.
- c. Recommend other appropriate category or land-use classification if an area is found unsuitable for inclusion in the System so that it would fit to serve other priority programs which are of national interest.

PASA Form No. 3 shall be used in the final evaluation of the subject protected area.

**Section 9. PASA Report**

The PASA report for each protected area within the region shall be compiled by the Regional Office for submission to the Secretary through PAWB. Each PASA report shall be accompanied by accomplished PASA forms, including maps, photographs and other relevant data.

**Section 10. Repealing Clause.** This Circular supersedes all Department Orders, Circulars and/or Memoranda inconsistent herewith.

**Section 11. Effectivity** - This Circular shall take effect immediately.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
**Secretary**

**DENR Memorandum Circular**

**No. 27**

**July 21, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Guidelines regarding Management of Protected Areas under the Administrative Jurisdiction of Two Regions.**

Pursuant to Section 11 of R.A. 7586 (NIPAS) a Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) shall be created to, among others, approve proposals for funding, decide matters relating to planning, peripheral protection and general administration of the area in accordance with the General Management Planning Strategy.

In cases where national parks and other protected areas which are covered by two (2) regions, the following guidelines shall be considered in determining what Region will head the Interim PAMB for each of these areas.

1. The region with a larger area coverage over the protected area shall lead the management of said protected area;
2. In the creation of PAMB, the Regional Executive Director of the lead region shall chair the PAMB and the RED of the other region shall be one of the members; and
3. The Protected Area Supervisor (PAS) shall report to the Chairman of the Board. The PAS shall coordinate with the PAMB Chairman regarding regulatory matters such as implementation of parks rules and regulations in the entire protected area.

This Memorandum Circular shall take effect immediately.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
**Secretary**

**DENR Memorandum Circular**  
**No. 34**  
**October 28, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Designation of Heads of PAMBs of Protected Areas Covered by Two (2) Regions and Placing the Management Jurisdiction Under One Region.**

Complementary to the existing guidelines on the management of protected areas under the administrative jurisdiction of 2 regions (DENR MC No. 27 Series of 1993), the Regional Executive Director of the Region covering a larger portion of the protected area is hereby designated to head the PAMB. Further, the management jurisdiction over such protected area is hereby transferred to the subject region.

The PAMBs of the following protected areas shall be headed by the Regional Executive Directors of the regions that have jurisdiction over them:

<b><u>PROTECTED AREA</u></b>	<b><u>Management/Jurisdiction</u></b>
Mt. Pulog National Park	CAR
Aurora Memorial Park	Region 4
National Park Wildlife Sanctuary and Game Preserve (PD 1636)	Region 4
Mt. Canlaon National Park	Region 6
Mt. Apo National Park	Region 11

This memorandum circular shall take effect immediately.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
**Secretary**

**DENR Memorandum Circular**  
**No. 35**  
**November 17, 1993**

**SUBJECT : Criteria and Guidelines for the  
Categorization of Protected Areas under the  
National Integrated Protected Areas System  
(NIPAS)**

Pursuant to Section 5 of RA 7586 (NIPAS Act) and Section 3 of DENR Administrative Order No. 25 series of 1992 (NIPAS Implementing Rules and Regulations), and in line with the policy of the government to protect, conserve and maintain the biodiversity of natural resources in the country, the guidelines for the categorization of the components of NIPAS are hereby prescribed.

**Section 1. Title** - This memorandum Circular shall be known as guidelines for the Categorization of Protected Areas Under the National Integrated Protected Areas System.

**Section 2. Objective** - It shall be the objective of this Circular to set forth the guidelines for the categorization of Protected Areas under the NIPAS.

**Section 3. Definition of Categories:**

- 1) **Strict Nature Reserve (SNR)** - is an area possessing some outstanding ecosystem, features and/or species of flora and fauna of national scientific importance, maintained to protect nature and maintain processes in an undisturbed state in order to have ecologically representative examples of the natural environment available for scientific study, environmental monitoring, education, and for the maintenance of genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary state.
- 2) **Natural Park (NP)** - is a relatively large area not materially altered by human activity where extractive resource uses are not allowed and maintained to protect outstanding natural and scenic areas of national or international significance for scientific, educational and recreational use;

- 3) **Natural Monuments/Natural Landmark (NM/NL)** - is a relatively small area focused on protection of small features to protect or preserve nationally significant natural features on account of their special interest or unique characteristics;
- 4) **Wildlife Sanctuary (WS)** - comprises an area which assures the natural conditions necessary to protect nationally significant species, groups of species, biotic communities or psychical features of the environment where these may require specific human manipulation for their perpetuation.
- 5) **Protected Landscape/Seascape (PL/S)** - are areas of national significance which are characterized by the harmonious interaction of man and land while providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within the normal lifestyle and economic activity of these areas;
- 6) **Resource Reserves (RS)** - is an extensive and relatively isolated and uninhabited area normally with difficult access designated as such to protect natural resources of the area for future use and prevent or contain development activities that could effect the resource pending the establishment of objectives which are based upon appropriate knowledge and planning.
- 7) **Natural Biotic Area/Anthropological Reserve** - in an area set aside to allow the way of life of societies living in harmony with the environment to adopt to modern technology at their pace; and
- 8) **Other Categories** - refer to those areas established by law, conventions, or international agreements which the Phil. Government is a signatory.

**Section 4. Criteria** - The following criteria shall be used in the determination of categories appropriate for each of the protected areas found suitable for inclusion in the NIPAS.

1. **Natural Feature** - This criterion includes representatives of the various ecosystems within the protected area, the diversity of biota and habitats, and the ecological state of the area.
2. **Cultural Feature** - This pertains to the presence of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCS) in the area, as defined by Section 4 of the NIPAS Act.



3. **Management Objective** - This includes the administration of protected area taking into consideration social acceptability of the conservation program, accessibility of the area and the presence of natural and cultural features of the area.
4. **Allowable Human Activities** - These include the human activities that are dependent on the natural features of the protected area including those that have outstanding physical features.

**Section 5. Categorization** - The categorization of the protected areas shall be done in accordance with the Protected Area Category matrix, attached as Annex A. This will be substantiated by the results of the Protected Areas Suitability Assessment (PASA). For further guidance, Annex B may be used.

**Section 6. Report** - A report on the categorization of each of the protected areas found suitable for inclusion in NIPAS shall be prepared and submitted by the Regional Offices to the Secretary thru the Director, PAWB for review and proper endorsement for the Secretary's approval. This report shall also include the rationale/justification for the categorization made.

**Section 7. Repealing Clause** - This memorandum circular supersedes all Circulars and/or Memoranda inconsistent herewith.

**Section 8. Effectivity** - This Circular shall take effect immediately upon approval.

**ANGEL C. ALCALA**  
Secretary