

# REVIEW REPORT

## *National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) 2013-2022*

by

JOINT-PROCESS PLANNING & BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC  
(JPBSystems®)



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

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BDFE	Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises
BHERT	Barangay Health Emergency Response Teams
CAO	Certificate of Authority to Operate
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Department of Tourism
E-NIPAS	Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System
ETWG	Ecotourism Technical Working Group
GAA	General Appropriations Act
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPAF	Integrated Protected Area Fund
LEDIPO	Local Economic Development and Investment Promotions Officer/Office
LGU	Local Government Unit
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NES	National Ecotourism Strategy
NESC	National Ecotourism Steering Committee
NESAP	National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NTDP	National Tourism Development Plan
PA	Protected Area
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
POs	People's Organizations
REC	Regional Ecotourism Council
TDAs	Tourism Development Areas
TEZ	Tourism Enterprise Zone
TIEZA	Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority
TREs	Tourism Related Enterprises
TRRP	Tourism Response and Recovery Plan

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Background

Through Executive Order (EO) 111 dated 17 June 1999, which mandates the formulation of an integrated management plan on ecotourism, the country's Ecotourism Strategy (NES) was launched in April 2002 to strengthen partnership between the Department of Tourism (DOT) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to protect and preserve the country's natural and cultural resources while generating livelihood for local people. EO 111 created a National Ecotourism Development Council (NEDC), composed of the Secretaries of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, Interior and Local Government, Trade and Industry, Finance, Education, the Secretary-General of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and representatives from the private sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Under the NEDC, a National Ecotourism Steering Committee (NESC) and Regional Ecotourism Committees (RECs) were established to implement programs and activities approved by NEDC. EO111 also called for an Ecotourism Technical Working Group (ETWG) to provide technical and administrative support to the NEDC and the National Ecotourism Steering Committee (NESC).

The NES was supported by a National Ecotourism Program and Action Plan, which was approved in 2001 and was implemented in 2002-2012. Furthermore, the Tourism Law (Republic Act or RA 9593), the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), and the National Tourism Development Plan (NTDP) 2016-2022, has identified Ecotourism as a niche tourism product projected to deliver strong growth with increased visitor length of stay and promotion of sustainable tourism practices. In view of this, this was updated into a National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) 2013-2022 complemented by an updated National Ecotourism Program and Action Plan covering three implementation periods: short-term (2013-2016), medium-term (2013-2018) and long-term (2013-2022).

In view of the ongoing challenges brought about by Covid 19 pandemic, particularly its adverse impact on tourism industry, the Department of Tourism (DOT) has developed the Tourism Response and Recovery Plan (TRRP), a set of protocols, programs and activities that will aid the revival of the tourism industry and empowerment of workers and businesses. The TRRP is crafted with the help of the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases, local government units, national agencies and the Tourism Congress of the Philippines. Under the plan, the DOT would focus on "sustained business operations, appropriate infrastructure policy, and enhanced marketing and market and product development." Such action plans would be augmented through convergence with the Department of Transportation (DOTr) and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) in increasing air connectivity and a more efficient road network to help stimulate domestic tourism.

In response to this latest development, the NESAP needs to be reviewed and updated if necessary to be at par with the challenges and innovations required in the New Normal and to be aligned with the TRRP.

## 1.2 Objectives of the Project

The COVID-19 pandemic has set the need to review the NESAP to assess if the strategies, programs projects and activities will still address the emerging requirements of the new normal from travel patterns, travel behaviours and even interventions in ecotourism. This is a **final** assessment taking into account the new requirements brought about by the pandemic.

The NESAP review aims to:

1. assess plans targets and strategies for the remaining 2020-2022;
2. rationalize and integrate the ecotourism programs with DOT domestic tourism and product development thrust, as well as, with the DENR programs.
3. to recommend programs and strategies on ecotourism development and enhancement under the new normal for the remaining years 2021-2022

## 1.3 Scope and Limitations

In view of the fact that the ongoing response and protocols in addressing the corona virus pandemic is ever changing depending on the latest development in medical sciences, vaccine development, and other related factors, the Review of the NESAP would be limited on the currently prevailing norms and protocols in the new normal. Much of the strategies and recommendations to be presented on this report would be drawn from existing guidelines and measures set by the IATF for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases and other concerned agencies relative to tourism industry. In particular note for instance, the principles and concept of computing for the carrying capacity of a tourism destination at a given time, would be highly dependent on the prevailing policies and guidelines being implemented under certain quarantine protocols.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological framework describes the entire review process in a nutshell. This includes the following steps:

### NESAP Review Framework

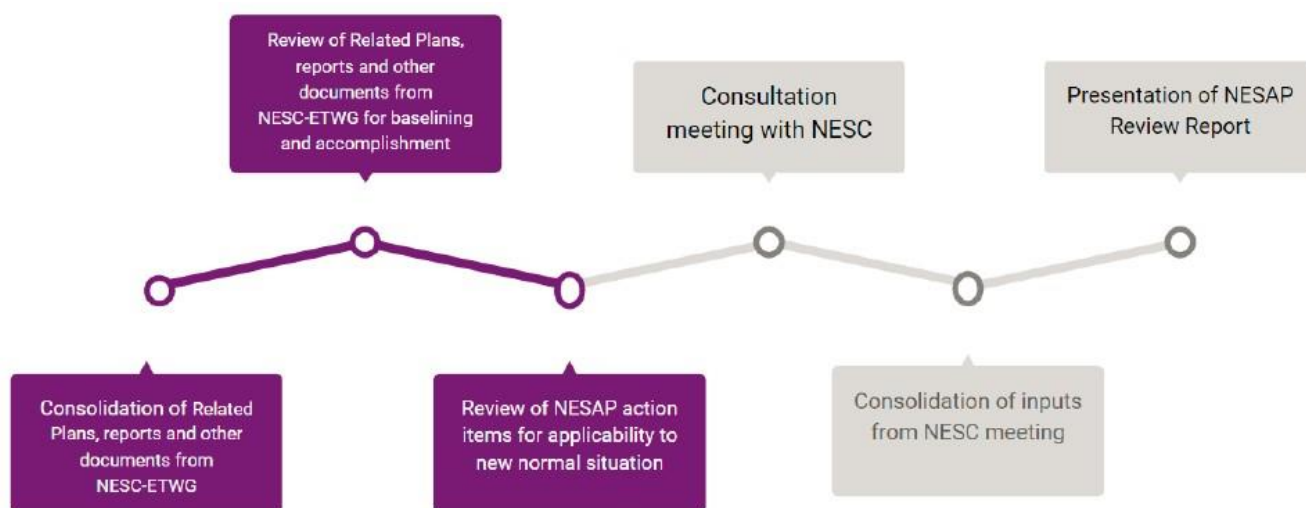


Figure 1. NESAP Review Framework

**Consolidation of Related Plans, Reports and other Documents** from NESC-ETWG requires the concerted efforts of members of National Ecotourism Steering Committee (NESC) and Ecotourism Technical Working Group (ETWG) in providing related documents to ensure comprehensive review of the plan.

**Review of Related Plans, reports and other documents** from NESC-ETWG for baselining and accomplishment provides a solid background for the reviewer to understand the intricacies of the study area. Members of the NESC-ETWG for the purpose of this review will be based on the EO111 Bodies as expound in the Order, thus: the NEDC, the NESC, the REC and the ETWG. EO 111 called for an Ecotourism Technical Working Group (ETWG) to provide technical and administrative support to the NEDC and the NESC. All of the grouping are referred to and collectively known as EO 111 Bodies.

**Review of NESAP action items for applicability to new normal situation** offers recommendation on how the plan should be updated.

The report will then be presented on a **Consultation meeting with the NESC** to solicit their comments and suggestions. Adopting the institutional arrangements (see Figure 2 below) under the



NES, the consultation meeting shall involve the EO 111 Bodies, particularly the National Ecotourism Program Office and the RECs/RETGWs.

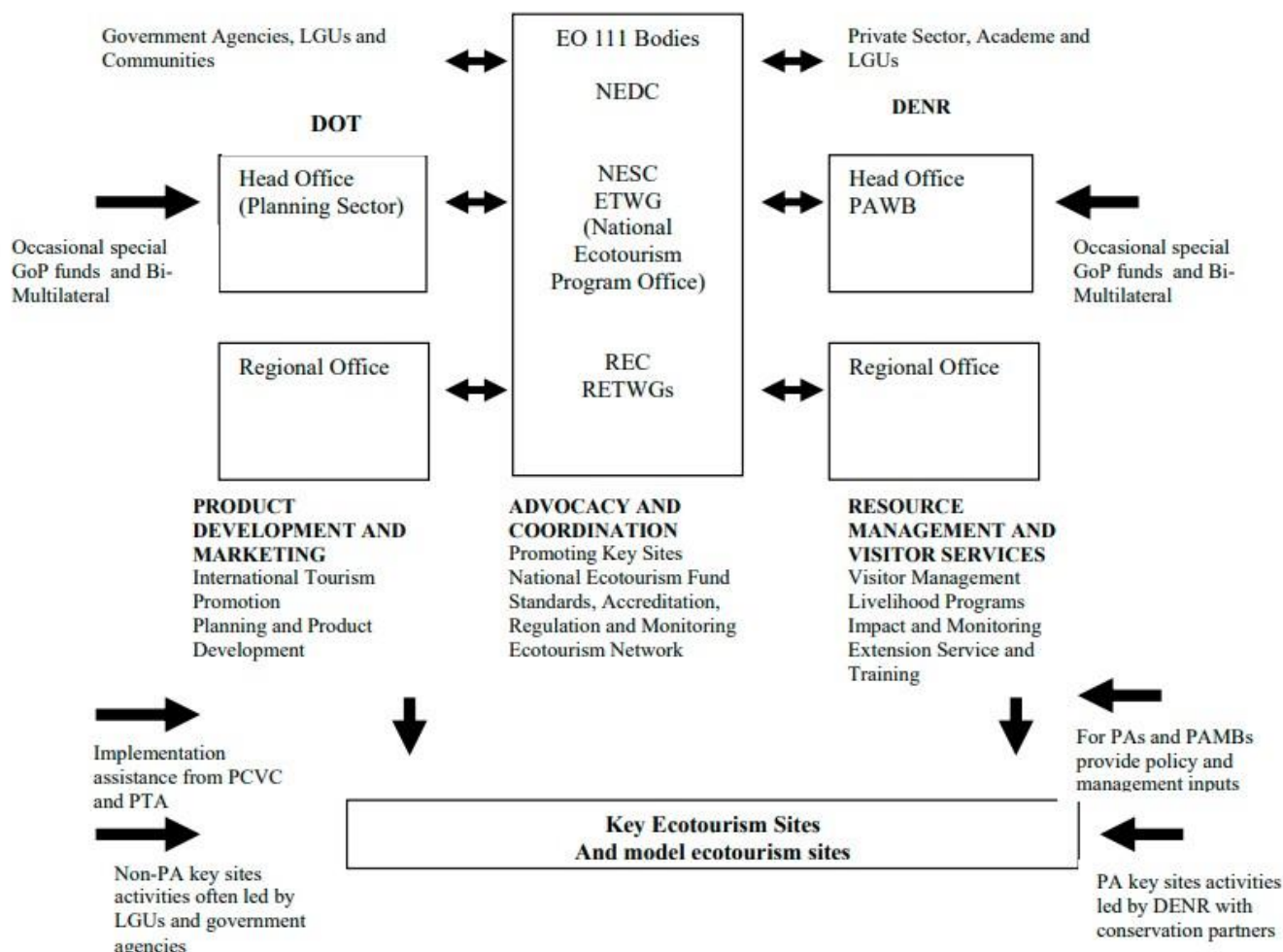


Figure 2. Institutional Arrangements under the NES

Table 1. Institutional Roles in Ecotourism and basis for Review Committee for NESAP Review

Agencies	NES Roles/NESAP Review Roles	Tourism Role in the Local Government Code of 1991
Department of Tourism (DOT)		The national government shall ensure that decentralization contributes to the continuing improvement of the performance of local government units and the quality of community life (LGC 1991 Ch. 1 Section 3k, m). National agencies and offices with project implementation functions shall coordinate with one another
Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA)	An attached agency to the DOT and serves as its implementing arm for physical development. The PTA has set aside a special fund for environmental projects related to ecotourism.	
The Philippine Convention and Visitors Corporation (PCVC)	Attached to DOT and is responsible for international tourism marketing and promotion.	

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Mandated by EO 192 to conserve, manage and develop the Philippines' environment and natural resources including its territorial waters and lands of public domain. The DENR oversees bureaus that ensure the sustainable management of natural areas.	and with the local government units concerned in the discharge of these functions. They shall ensure the participation of local government units both in the planning and implementation of said national projects (LGC 1991 Ch. 3 Section 1b. It shall be the duty of every national agency or government-owned or -controlled corporation authorizing or involved in the planning and implementation of any project or program that may cause pollution, climatic change, depletion of non-renewable resources, loss of crop land, rangeland, or forest cover, and extinction of animal or plant species, to consult with the local government units, nongovernmental organizations, and other sectors concerned and explain the goals and objectives of the project or program, its impact upon the people and the community in terms of environmental or ecological balance, and the measures that will be undertaken to prevent or minimize the adverse effects thereof (LGC 1991 Ch 3 Sec 26).
Department of Education	to raise awareness of the need for environmental protection and cultural heritage protection, and to foster social cohesion and national unity among Filipinos.	
Department of Finance	to develop an incentive program for ecotourism to stimulate local communities and the private sector.	
Department of Trade and Industry	to foster the development of indigenous products that can be promoted and marketed internationally.	
National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	To help ensure the needs of local people are incorporated in ecotourism planning.	
National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)	To support conservation of the cultural heritage resource base of ecotourism	
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	To provide the policy and enabling climate for ecotourism to develop in consonance with PA 21.	
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	To ensure that LGUs play a key role in developing ecotourism programs.	

**Consolidation of inputs from the NESC** meeting will then be conducted to show comprehensive review and foster engagement of stakeholders.

The reviewer will then make a **Presentation of NESAP Review Report** in another NESC meeting for finalization.

## Timeline of Activities

Here is the timeline of NESAP review activities:

Table 2. Proposed Timeline of Activities of NESAP Review

March 2021				June 2021			
W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4
Consolidation of Related Plans, reports and other documents from NESC-ETWG							
		Review of Related Plans, reports and other documents from NESC-ETWG					
			Review of NESAP action items for applicability to new normal situation				
					Consultation meeting with NESC		
						Consolidation of inputs from NESC meeting	
							Presentation of NESAP Review Report

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 3.1 Assess plan’s targets and strategies for the remaining 2020-2022

##### *NESAP 2013-2022 Framework*

The NESAP aims to catapult the Philippines as a globally competitive ecotourism destination with its wealth of natural beauty and cultural richness, conscious of the need to conserve, enhance, sustain and develop these assets and ensure equitable sharing of benefits among its people.



Figure 3. NESAP 2013-2022 Strategic Framework

The expected outcome of the NESAP is for the country to have an environmentally and socially responsible ecotourism development that safeguards the integrity and diversity of its natural resources, provides education and enjoyment to visitors and delivers larger and more widely distributed income and employment opportunities to the local communities and their constituents, especially the women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups.

Therefore, the target outputs for each strategy are:

**STRATEGY 1. DEVELOPING AND MARKETING DIVERSIFIED AND COMPETITIVE ECOTOURISM PRODUCTS**

- Target 1.1: To diversify and build viable high quality ecotourism products

**STRATEGY 2. CREATING CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR ECOTOURISM INVESTMENTS**

- Target 2.1: To establish a sustainable investment framework
- Target 2.2: To develop confidence of the business sector on ecotourism investment
- Target 2.3: To contribute to financial sustainability of PAs
- Target 2.4: To encourage creative and innovative community-based enterprises

**STRATEGY 3. MAXIMIZING ECONOMIC BENEFITS FOR THE HOST COMMUNITIES**

- Target 3.1: To provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to local stakeholders
- Target 3.2: To optimize the economic value of PAs and other natural areas

**STRATEGY 4. PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING OF A CULTURE OF ECOTOURISM**

- Target 4.1: To foster environmental awareness among host communities, LGUs, business sector and visitors
- Target 4.2: To integrate ecotourism into local tourism plans and programs

**STRATEGY 5. STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY**

- Target 5.1: To establish capability building program for ecotourism services, local planning, product development and management
- Target 5.2: To improve management of data and information
- Target 5.3: To provide a policy environment conducive to ecotourism development

**STRATEGY 6. DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS**

- Target 6.1: To engage community and other stakeholders in ecotourism
- Target 6.2: To provide equitable access to opportunities in ecotourism across sectors of the community

**STRATEGY 7. ESTABLISHING MECHANISMS FOR SUSTAINABLE FINANCING**

- Target 7.1: To mobilize fund to sustain ecotourism development





### STRATEGY 8. MONITORING OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

- Target 8.1: To establish a monitoring and evaluation system for ecotourism policies and programs
- Target 8.2: To monitor visitor impact of ecotourism activities on biodiversity

Each strategy has identified action programs to achieve each target. These are:

- Strategy 1: Ecotourism Standards and Accreditation, Product Development and Marketing
- Strategy 2: Investment Promotion
- Strategy 3: Economic/Enterprise Development
- Strategy 4: Education and Advocacy
- Strategy 5: Support Program
- Strategy 6: Partnership and Linkages
- Strategy 7: Sustainable Financing
- Strategy 8: Monitoring and Evaluation

NESAP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK	
<b>Impact</b>	The Philippines as a globally competitive ecotourism destination with its wealth of natural beauty and cultural richness, conscious of the need to conserve, enhance, sustain and develop these assets and ensure equitable sharing of benefits among its people.
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Environmentally and socially responsible ecotourism development that safeguards the integrity and diversity of its natural resources, provides education and enjoyment to visitors and delivers larger and more widely distributed income and employment opportunities to the local communities and their constituents, especially the women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups.
TARGET OUTPUTS	ACTION PROGRAMS
1.1 To diversify and build viable high quality ecotourism products	Ecotourism Standards and Accreditation
2.1 To establish a sustainable investment framework	Product Development
2.2 To develop confidence of the business sector on ecotourism investment	Marketing
2.3 To contribute to financial sustainability of Pas	Investment Promotion
2.4 To encourage creative and innovative community-based enterprises	Investment Promotion
3.1 To provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to local stakeholders	Economic/Enterprise Development
3.2 To optimize the economic value of PAs and other natural areas	Economic/Enterprise Development
4.1 To foster environmental awareness among host communities, LGUs, business sector and visitors	Education and Advocacy
4.2 To integrate ecotourism into local tourism plans and programs	Education and Advocacy
5.1 To establish capability building program for ecotourism services, local planning, product development and management	Support Program
5.2 To improve management of data and information	Support Program
5.3 To provide a policy environment conducive to ecotourism development	Support Program
6.1 To engage community and other stakeholders in ecotourism	Partnership and Linkages
6.2 To provide equitable access to opportunities in ecotourism across sectors of the community	Partnership and Linkages
7.1 To mobilize fund to sustain ecotourism development	Sustainable Financing
8.1 To establish a monitoring and evaluation system for ecotourism policies and programs	Monitoring and Evaluation
8.2 To monitor visitor impact of ecotourism activities on biodiversity	Monitoring and Evaluation

Figure 4. NESAP 2013-2022 Logical Framework

For each of the strategies, several target outputs are stipulated with corresponding action programs. Figure 4 illustrates this framework via color coding, i.e. sky blue shading for Strategy 1: Ecotourism Standards and Accreditation, Product Development and Marketing, target output: To diversify and build viable high quality ecotourism products with corresponding action programs such as Ecotourism Standards and Accreditation, Product Development, and Marketing.

Using the logical framework, this is the matrix for assessing the accomplishment of each action programs:

	Documents to be reviewed/ Key Performance Indicator	Baseline (2012/3)	Review/Target (2020)	From DOT	DOT Office/ Attached Bureau/ Agency	From DENR	From NEDA	From DILG	From other Agencies	Agency
<b>Strategy 1. Developing and marketing diversified and competitive ecotourism products</b>										
<b>Objective: To diversify and build viable high quality ecotourism products within the TDAs</b>										
Ecotourism Standards and Accreditation	Revised accreditation standards for ecotourism formulated and published			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OTSR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Number of orientations conducted			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OTSR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Number of accredited ecotourism lodge, ecotour operators and ecoguides			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OTSR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Number of accredited ecotourism lodge, ecotour operators and ecoguides found to be compliant with standards			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OTSR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Product Development	Guidebook /guidelines adopted and disseminated			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LGU
	Sites prioritized and developed (i.e. ecotourism sites' amenities and services developed)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DPWH, DOH
	Infrastructure/ facilities established and maintained			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DPWH, DOH
	•Carrying capacity for ecotourism •Site development plan •Zoning plan			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC, LGU, DOH
Marketing	Marketing strategic plan prepared			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TPB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LGU, DTI
	Ecotourism destination brand established			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TPB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	website established; multimedia			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TPB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Ecotourism products endorsed and promoted			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TPB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

<b>Strategy 2. Creating conducive environment for ecotourism investments</b>										
<b>Objective 1. To establish a sustainable investment framework for ecotourism</b>										
<b>Objective 2. To develop confidence of the business sector on ecotourism investment</b>										
<b>Objective 3. To contribute to financial sustainability of protected areas</b>										
<b>Objective 4. To encourage creative and innovative community-based ecotourism enterprises</b>										
Investment Promotion	Guidelines re TEZ designation in PAs			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Guidelines on incentive for ecotourism investments developed			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	PPP projects initiated			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LGU
	Ecotourism sites managed under PPP			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LGU
	One-stop-shops established			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Strategy 3. Maximizing economic benefits to the host communities</b>										
<b>Objective 1. To provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the local stakeholders through ecotourism</b>										
<b>Objective 2. To optimize the economic value of protected areas and other natural areas</b>										
Economic/ enterprise development	Ecotourism Business Plans developed			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC, LGU, DTI, DOLE, DBP, DSWD & other Financing Institutions
	Ecotourism enterprise developed in partnership with LGUs/private sector			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC, LGU, DTI, DOLE, DBP, DSWD & other Financing Institutions
	No. of households provided with ecotourism-related livelihood			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC, LGU, DTI, DOLE, DBP, DSWD & other Financing Institutions
	Increase in income of households			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC, LGU, DTI, DOLE, DBP, DSWD & other Financing Institutions

<b>Strategy 4. Promoting and developing a culture of ecotourism</b> <b>Objective 1. To foster environmental awareness among host communities, local government, business sector and visitors</b> <b>Objective 2. To integrate ecotourism into local tourism plans and programs</b>										
Education and Advocacy	Communication plan for ecotourism developed and implemented			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LGU, Academe, Media, CSOs
	Advocacy plan formulated and implemented			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LGU, Academe, Media, CSOs
	IEC materials produced and disseminated			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LGU, Academe, Media, CSOs
	National and local tourism plans incorporating NES			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LGU
<b>Strategy 5. Strengthening institutional capacity</b> <b>Objective 1. To establish capability building program for ecotourism services (e.g. tour guiding, catering, etc.), local ecotourism planning, product development and management</b> <b>Objective 2. To improve management of data and information for easy access by stakeholders</b> <b>Objective 3. To provide a policy environment conducive to ecotourism development</b>										
Support Program	Capacity Development Program developed			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Implementors, REC, Ecotourism Technical Working Group (ETWG) and stakeholders capacitated			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Training Needs Assessment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Baseline information (both primary and secondary)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Database on ecotourism			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Number of visitors /ecotourists recorded			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Policies formulated			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, LGU
<b>Strategy 6. Developing and strengthening partnership</b> <b>Objective 1. To engage community and other stakeholders in ecotourism</b> <b>Objective 2. To provide equitable access to ecotourism opportunities</b>										
Partnership and Linkages	Resolutions issued			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, PAMB
	Convergence programs initiated			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, PAMB
	Memorandum of agreement/ understanding signed/approved			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, PAMB
	Programs/ projects initiated			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, PAMB

	Documents to be reviewed/ Key Performance Indicator	Baseline (2012/3)	Review/Target (2020)	From DOT	DOT Office/ Attached Bureau/ Agency	From DENR	From NEDA	From DILG	From other Agencies	Agency
<b>Strategy 7. Establishing mechanisms for sustainable financing</b> <b>Objective 1. To mobilize fund to sustain ecotourism development</b>										
Sustainable financing	Projects endorsed to and/or approved by funding sources e.g. TIEZA, IPAF			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, PAMB
	Guidelines on the mechanism for the utilization of 5% of travel tax			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, PAMB
	Guidelines developed			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, PAMB, LGU
	Funding assistance accessed			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NESC, NEDC, REC, PAMB
	Fees and charges for ecotourism			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TIEZA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC, PAMB
<b>Strategy 8. Monitoring outcomes and impacts</b> <b>Objective 1. To establish a monitoring and evaluation system for ecotourism policies and programs based on the NES</b> <b>Objective 2. To monitor visitor impact of ecotourism activities on biodiversity</b>										
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation tools and standards developed			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC
	Status report of ecotourism program implementation			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC
	Mid-term report on NES implementation			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC
	Monitoring report on socio-economic status of beneficiaries			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REC
	Biodiversity monitoring system report (water quality, habitat, wildlife)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Using this tool, NESC-ETWG members DOT (including attached agencies), DENR (including attached bureaus), NEDA, DILG and other agencies have shared their inputs on the accomplishment of the plan.



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
<b>Strategy 1. Developing and marketing diversified and competitive ecotourism products</b>							
Objective: To diversify and build viable high quality ecotourism products within the TDAs							
Product Development	Guidebook /guidelines adopted and disseminated		2 volumes of Guidebook to Protected Areas of the Philippines were produced and disseminated. Volume 1 covered 15 PAs while volume 2 covered 16 Pas Developed a Public Advisory for caving in times of COVID-19		Guidebook printed/e-copy	DENR-BMB	
	Sites prioritized and developed (i.e. ecotourism sites' amenities and services developed)		79 protected areas with ecotourism program were developed		Ecotourism Development/ Management/ Business Plan	DENR-BMB	
	Infrastructure/ facilities established and maintained		Ecotourism facilities within 131 protected areas relevant to ecotourism are being maintained such as view decks, monitoring stations, boardwalks, information		Accomplishment Report	DENR-BMB	





Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Carrying capacity for ecotourism</li> <li>•Site development plan</li> <li>•Zoning plan</li> </ul>		centers and ecolodges  5 PAs with carrying capacity reports; 43 PAs with Ecotourism Management Plan/site development plan 19 PAs with zoning plan		Accomplishment Report	DENR-BMB	
	Number of prepared ecotourism plans	Two (2) ecotourism plans	Thirty-seven (37) ecotourism plans within tourism development areas			DOT-OTDPRIM	
	Number of ecotourism products developed or enhanced in TDAs	Thirty-two (32) products developed or enhanced in TDAs	Eighty-three (83) products developed or enhanced in TDAs			DOT-OTDPRIM	
Marketing	Marketing strategic plan prepared		Ecotourism products of 61 protected areas and the BDFE products of the 122 POs are being endorsed and promoted through IEC and promotional materials such as signages,			DENR-BMB	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
			brochures, leaflets, AVPs, websites, social media and through conduct of activities such as the Year of the PA Campaign, PA Talk, press conferences and webinars				
	Marketing Strategic Plan prepared	None	None			TPB	
	Ecotourism destination brand established	None	None			TPB	
	Number of ecotourism products promoted and marketed for domestics and international markets	Twenty-seven (27) ecotourism products promoted and marketed for domestic and international markets	Thirty-seven (37) ecotourism products promoted and marketed for domestic and international markets			DOT-OTDPRIM	
			Promoted ecotourism sites through TPB initiative projects (media and travel trade famtrips): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Masungi Georeserve</li> </ul>		Printed & e-copies of accomplished promotion	TPB	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Batad, Ifugao</li> <li>• Siargao Island</li> <li>• Batanes</li> <li>• Palau Island</li> <li>• Lake Sebu</li> <li>• Apo Island, I</li> <li>• Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park</li> <li>• Mt. Hamigitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary</li> <li>• Bakhawan Eco Park, Kalibo, Aklan</li> <li>• Minalungao National Park</li> <li>• Penablanca Protected Landscape</li> <li>• Paranas Ecotrail and Birding Site</li> <li>• Mt. Hibok-Hibok, Camiguin</li> <li>• Mt. Kitanglad, Bukidnon</li> </ul>				



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
			Promoting ecotourism in the local level through "Public-Private Partnership for the People Initiatives for Local Governments" (LGU P4)		LGU P4	DILG	
Ecotourism Standard & Accreditation	Number of formulated/ revised and published accreditation standards for ecotourism entities and front liners	One (1) ecotourism standard	One (1) ecotourism standard			DOT-OTSR	
	Number of accredited ecotourism entities and front liners compliant with standards	Fourteen (14) compliant entities and front liners	Twenty-eight (28) compliant entities and front liners			DOT-OTSR	
	Formulated / Revised accreditation standards for ecotourism formulated and published	Ecotourism standards (None) Two (2) Health and Safety Guideline	One (1) initial draft ecotourism standards by yearend			DOT-OTSR	
	Number of orientations conducted	One (1) Orientation on Health and	One (1) Orientation on Health and			DOT-OTSR	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
		Safety Guidelines for Tourist Attraction (2020)	Safety Guidelines for Tourist Attraction (1st Qtr 2021)				
	Number of accredited ecotourism lodge, ecotour operators and ecoguides	Forty - Four (44) ecolodges, ecotour facility and operators  One Hundred Thirteen (113) Community Guide (ecoguides)	N/A			DOT-OTSR	
	Number of accredited ecotourism lodge, ecotour operators and ecoguides found to be compliant with standards	same as above	N/A			DOT-OTSR	
<b>Strategy 2. Creating conducive environment for ecotourism investments</b> Objective 1. To establish a sustainable investment framework for ecotourism Objective 2. To develop confidence of the business sector on ecotourism investment Objective 3. To contribute to financial sustainability of protected areas Objective 4. To encourage creative and innovative community-based ecotourism enterprises							
Investment Promotion	Number of policies developed or amended for ecotourism investments	One (1) policy developed or amended	Four (4) policies developed in relation to ecotourism investments		Accomplishment Report	DENR-BMB	
			Strengthening the role of Local		LEDIPO Report	DILG	





Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
			Economic Development and Investment Promotions Officer (LEDIPO) programs to encourage more investors.				
	Number of one-stop shops established for ecotourism investments	None	One (1) one-stop-shop established		Accomplishment Report	DOT-OTDPRIM	
	Number of identified and promoted ecotourism sites for joint-venture with private sector	None	One (1) ecotourism site identified and promoted ecotourism site for joint-venture with private sector (Bataan NP)		Accomplishment Report	DOT-OTDPRIM	
Strategy 3. Maximizing economic benefits to the host communities Objective 1. To provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the local stakeholders through ecotourism Objective 2. To optimize the economic value of protected areas and other natural areas							
Economic/enterprise development	Number of households provided with ecotourism-related livelihood		1,775 individuals employed related to ecotourism Impact Assessment Reports and Socio-		Accomplishment Report	DENR-BMB	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
			economic Monitoring System Reports as of CY 2019				
		1118 households	10% of the host community households benefitted (to be determined by DOT & DENR-BMB)		Accomplishment Report	DOT-OTDPRIM	
	Number of ecotourism enterprises developed in the identified ecotourism sites	Fifty-five (55) enterprises developed	Technical assistance was provided to the 122 People's organization who are implementing the Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFE). Out of the 122, 32 POs received financial assistance amounting to Php 37.775 M		Accomplishment Report	DENR-BMB	
			Thirty-seven (37) enterprises developed		Accomplishment Report	DOT-OTDPRIM	
	Ecotourism Business Plans developed		26 PAs with Ecotourism Business Plans		Accomplishment Report	DENR-BMB	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
			developed				
	Ecotourism enterprise developed in partnership with LGUs/private sector						
	No. of households provided with ecotourism-related livelihood						No figures can be presented because income of households is not being reported to the agency, but based on the narrative interviews with the beneficiaries, their income and ways of life improved through ecotourism
	Increase in income of households						
<b>Strategy 4. Promoting and developing a culture of ecotourism</b>							
Objective 1. To foster environmental awareness among host communities, local government, business sector and visitors							
Objective 2. To integrate ecotourism into local tourism plans and programs							
Education and Advocacy	Communication plan for ecotourism developed and implemented						
	Advocacy plan formulated	None	DENR-BMB CEPA		DENR-BMB	DENR-BMB	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
	and implemented		Communication Plan 2020-2022 adopted. The plan promoted the branding of the Bureau and conservation of PAs in general. It highlights priority audience such as the DENR Management, LGUs (partnership) and youth (future). Its goal is the same with ecotourism: promotion of conservation of biodiversity		CEPA Communication Plan 2020-2022		
	Number of formulated and implemented communication and advocacy plans	None	One (1)		Communication Plan/Advocacy Plan	DOT-OTDPRIM	
	IEC materials produced and disseminated	IEC and promotional materials such as signages, brochures and leaflets are being used by the protected areas to promote ecotourism	IEC and promotional materials such as signages, brochures, leaflets, AVPs were produced and disseminated		Printed and e-copies of IEC materials	DENR-BMB	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
		sites					
	Types of IEC materials developed	Six (6) types of materials developed	All forms of media		Printed & e-copy of IEC Materials	DOT-OTDPRIM	
	National and local tourism plans incorporating NES	None	Thirty-seven (37) local plans		Tourism Development & Master Plans	DOT-OTDPRIM	
<b>Strategy 5. Strengthening institutional capacity</b> Objective 1. To establish capability building program for ecotourism services (e.g. tour guiding, catering, etc.), local ecotourism planning, product development and management Objective 2. To improve management of data and information for easy access by stakeholders Objective 3. To provide a policy environment conducive to ecotourism development							
Ecotourism Programs	Types of training programs developed	Three (3) types of training programs	Three (3) types of training programs developed			DOT-OTDPRIM	
	Types of programs for capacity building implemented	Three (3) types for capacity building	Three (3) types of training programs implemented			DOT-OTDPRIM	
Ecotourism Policy	Number of ecotourism policies developed and issued	5 policies related to ecotourism formulated	87 policies/PAMB resolutions related to ecotourism formulated/issued Two (2) policies related to the implementation of the BDFE		Memorandum Orders, Executive Orders, Circulars on policies	DENR-BMB	
		10 ecotourism policies	5 ecotourism policies formulated			DOT-OTDPRIM	
Ecotourism Database	Database on ecotourism	None	Online database on PAs and local ecotourism			DENR-BMB	





Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
			database being developed and maintained by DENR-BMB				
			One (1) database developed and organized			DOT-OTDPRIM	
	Number of visitors/ecotourists recorded		15,739,054 PA Visitors recorded in 2014-2020			DENR-BMB	
<b>Strategy 6. Developing and strengthening partnership</b>							
Objective 1. To engage community and other stakeholders in ecotourism							
Objective 2. To provide equitable access to ecotourism opportunities							
Partnerships & Linkages	Resolutions issued		74 PAMB Resolutions related to ecotourism issued in protected areas		PAMB Resolutions	DENR-BMB	
	Convergence programs initiated		11 convergence programs initiated between DENR and LGUs/private institutions		Accomplishment Report	DENR-BMB	
	Memorandum of agreement/understanding signed/approved		99 MOAs between PAMB and LGUs/private institutions		MOAs & PAMB Resolutions	DENR-BMB	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
			related to ecotourism were forged				
	Number of organizations engaged through ecotourism activities (e.g. POs, NGOs, CSOs, Academe, et al.)	To be determined by DOT through RECs	108 organizations engaged		MOAs/MOUs	DOT-OTDPRIM	
<b>Strategy 7. Establishing mechanisms for sustainable financing</b>							
Objective. To mobilize fund to sustain ecotourism development							
Sustainable financing	Guidelines developed						
	Number of funding sources accessed	4 funding sources	General Fund (GAA), IPAF, Foreign Assisted Projects and Private Institutions			DENR, DOT	
	Projects endorsed to and/or approved by funding sources e.g., TIEZA, IPAF		31 PA funded ecotourism projects through IPAF			DENR-BMB	
	Funding assistance accessed		General Fund (GAA), IPAF, Foreign Assisted Projects and Private Institutions			DENR-BMB	
	Fees and charges for ecotourism	DENR AO 1993-97 and corresponding PAMB resolutions regarding the rates of fees for entrance and	DENR AO 1993-97 and corresponding PAMB resolutions regarding the rates of fees for			DENR-BMB	



Strategy & Objectives	Indicator	Baseline (Year)	2020 Accomplishment	End of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Lead/Responsible Agency	Remarks
		other activities for some protected areas issued	entrance and other activities for some protected areas issued				
<b>Strategy 8. Monitoring outcomes and impacts</b>							
Objective 1. To establish a monitoring and evaluation system for ecotourism policies and programs based on the NES							
Objective 2. To monitor visitor impact of ecotourism activities on biodiversity							
	Ecotourism monitoring and evaluation system developed	One (1) ecotourism monitoring system	One (1) monitoring and evaluation system enhanced and established		BMS Report	DENR-BMB	
	Monitoring and Evaluation tools and standards developed		BMB Technical Bulletin No. 2014-03: Prescribed Tools for Impact Monitoring of Ecotourism Activities		BMB Technical Bulletin No. 2014-03:	DENR-BMB	
	Status report of ecotourism program implementation		Two (2) national reports submitted and 88 annual accomplishments reports received		Accomplishment Report	DENR-BMB	

Based on this matrix, here is the status of accomplishment per indicator per strategy.

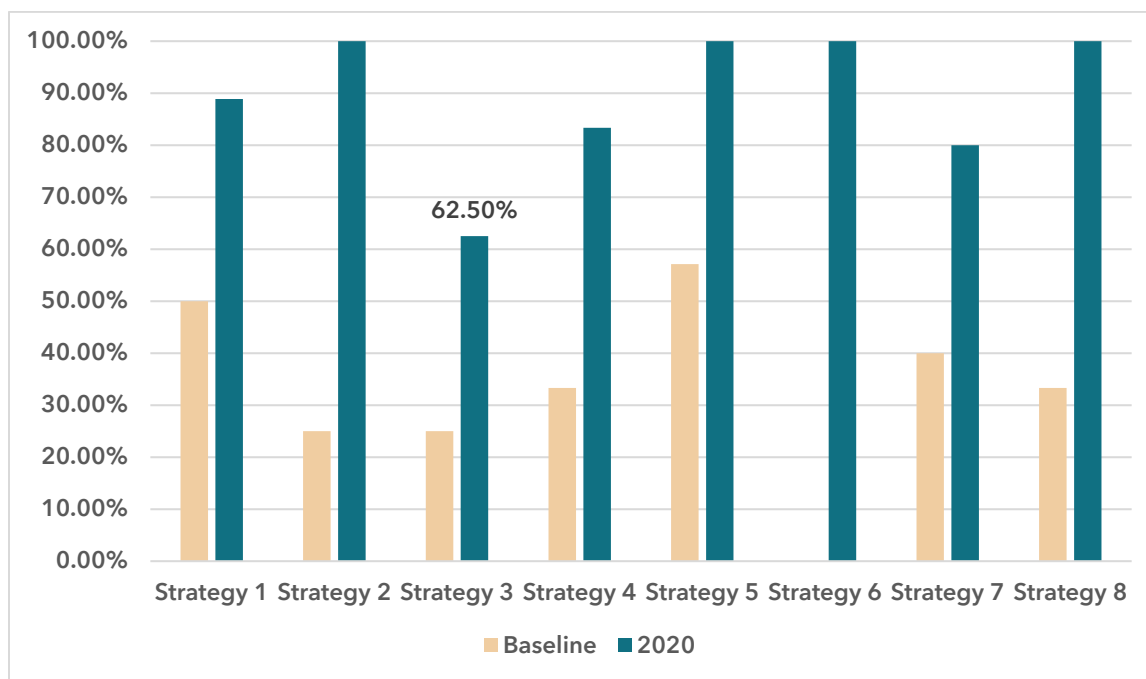


Figure 5: Accomplishment per Strategy (baseline vs. 2020)

One can find that Strategies 2, 5, 6, and 8 have 100% accomplishment, while Strategy 3 (Maximizing economic benefits to the host communities) has the least accomplishment at 62.5%. Note, however, that this matrix focuses on the output of each indicator.

The DENR has steadily increased its budget in funding ecotourism sites as illustrated in the following chart:

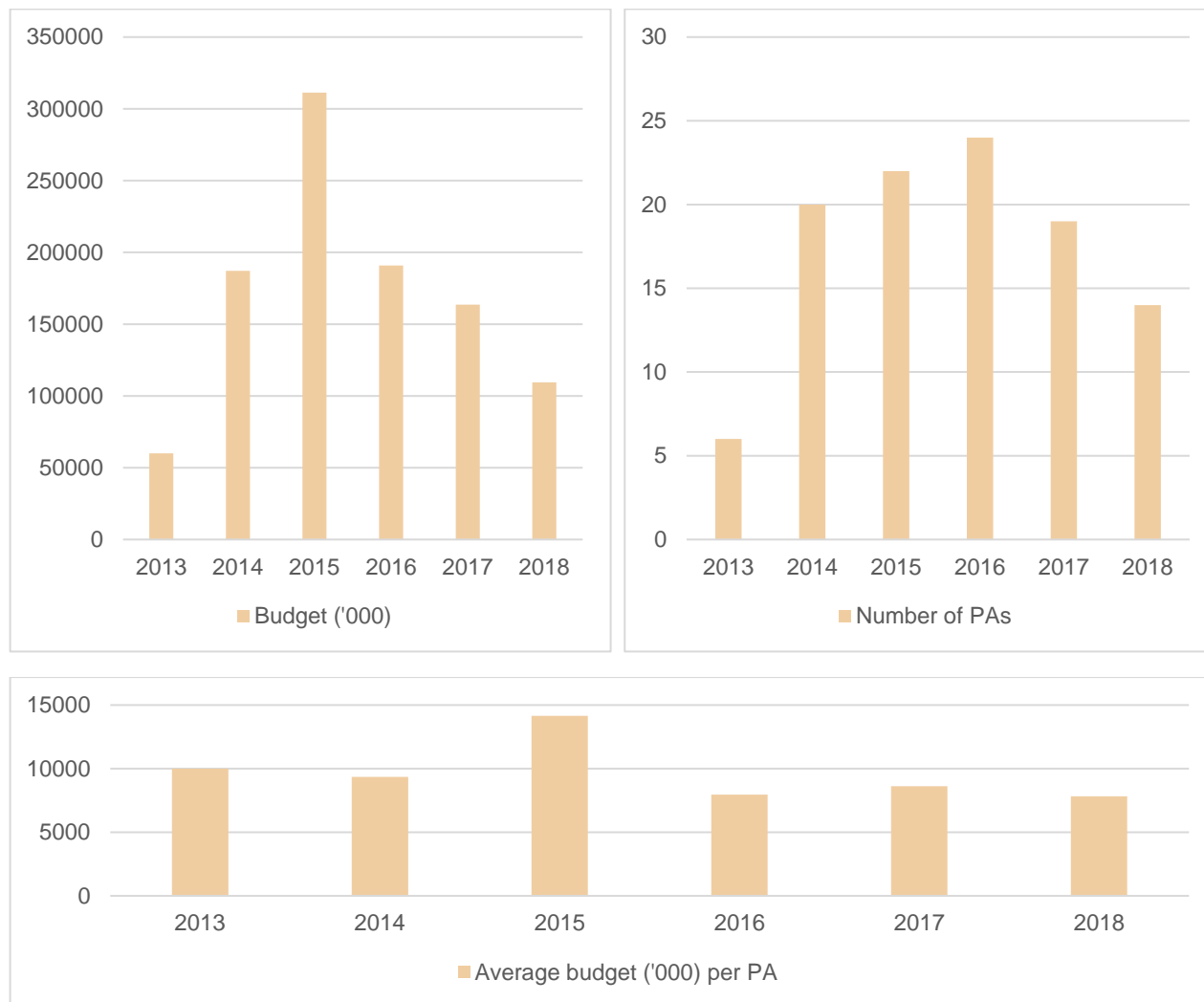


Figure 6: Yearly funding for ecotourism (2013-2018)  
Source: (DENR-BMB, 2019)

A further look at the outcomes of these accomplishments can be illustrated in the following case studies.

### Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park, Negros Oriental

*Seeding up the funds for people's organization in managing a protected area while gearing up for ecotourism economic activities.*

Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Farmer's Association Inc. (BTLFAI) is an organized PO in Balinsasayaw Twin Lakes Natural Park. It was organized by ENRD on February 27, 2007 with SEC registration number CN200725470 that started with 127 family members.

A field validation and interview were conducted in April of 2015 to ascertain the experiences, challenges, and winnings of this people's organization.

Livelihood opportunities for the BTLFAI were Boating, Restaurant operations, Nursery, Tent rentals, Cottage rentals, Catering, and Fernery. Most of these were established from 2010 with different funding sources such as EDC and National Greening Program Projects, PO BAYANIHAN, donations, and PO earnings. A comparative statement of revenue from 2010 to 2014 shows an upward trend as follows.

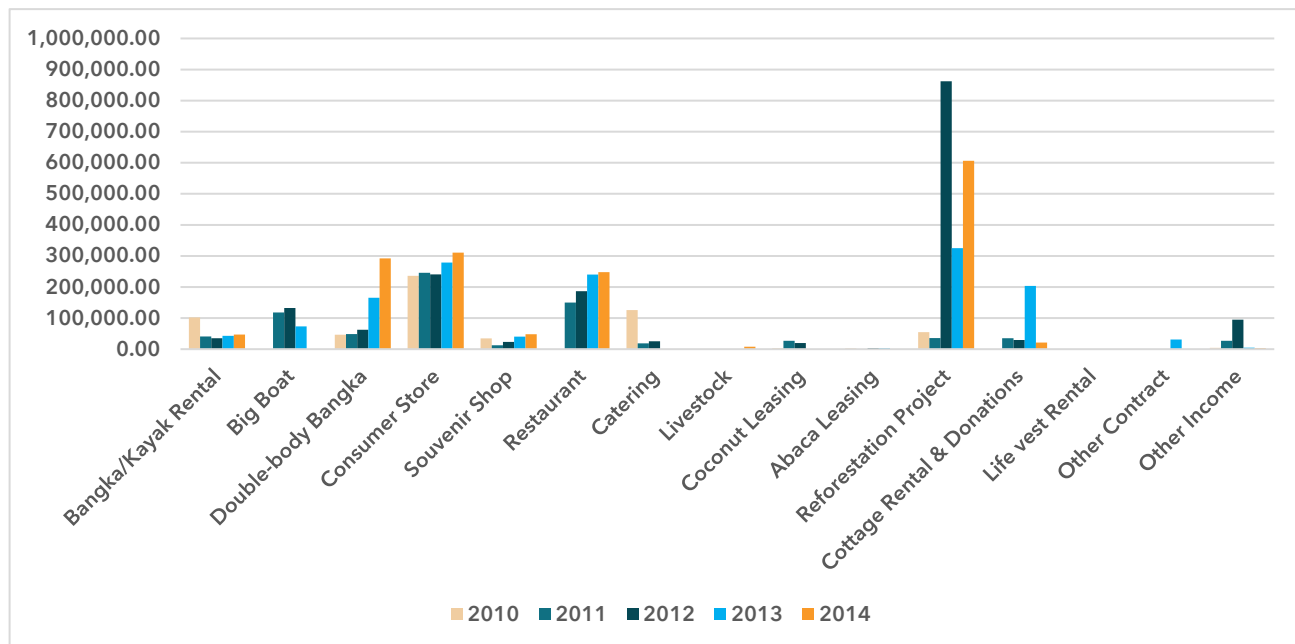


Figure 7: Comparative Statement of Revenue from the Year 2010 to 2014  
Source: (CENRO, 2015)

### Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park, Negros Oriental

*Seeding up the funds for people's organization in managing a protected area while gearing up for ecotourism economic activities.*

Although it can be found that most of its revenue came from the reforestation project, which was funded by the DENR, it can also be shown that the organization was able to develop other income-generating opportunities as illustrated in the graph. Best practices were also displayed in terms of cooperation, teamwork, and volunteering efforts; incentives, rewards and recognitions; absenteeism policy and governed penalties; espousing role model; regular meetings; and capacity-building trainings for its members. This reinforces what the **government** does in **financially supporting organizations in the conservation and protection** of the protected areas, while these organizations then **utilize revenues from these government projects for further income generating activities such as tourism**.

### Sibalom Natural Park, Antique

*Developing the ecotourism potential by investing in ecotourism support facilities*

Sibalom Natural Park (SNP) is an approximately 5,511.47 hectare protected area in Sibalom, Antique. Home to several flora and fauna, SNP hosts *Rafflesia speciosa*, popularly known as one of the biggest flowers in the world and recently described, the third species of the Genus *Rafflesia* found in the Philippines and the 19th known to the world.



Figure 8: *Rafflesia speciosa*  
Source: (Retdar, 2015)

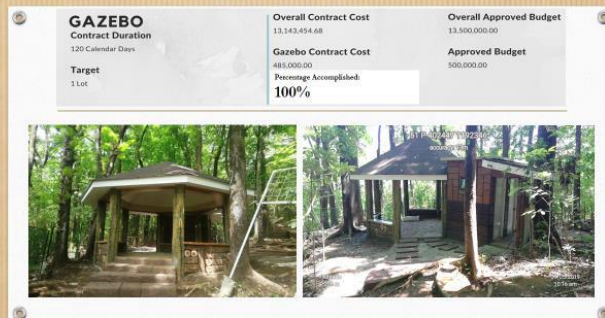
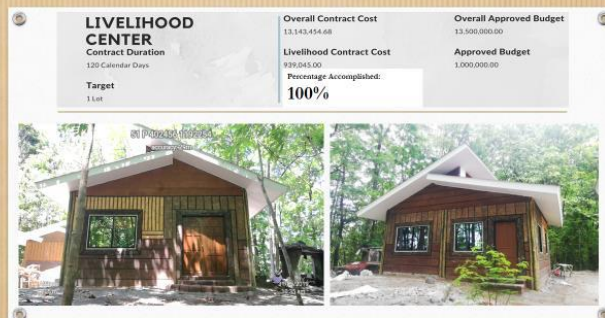
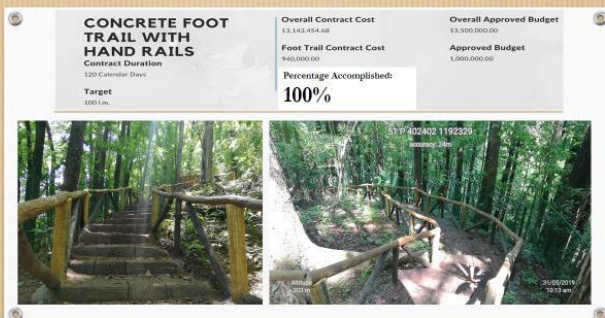
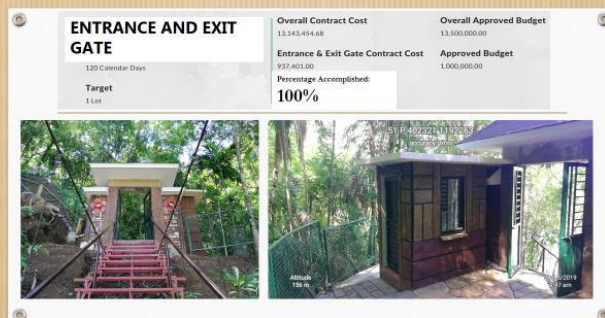
Considering not only its flora and fauna but also its geologic features, the Sibalom Natural Park took out its ecotourism potential to the next level by funding and developing supporting facilities. From its entrance/exit gate, concrete foot trails with handrails, livelihood center, PASu Office which also doubles as an information center, hanging bridge, gazebo, bunk house, communal toilet, viewing deck, shed houses/resting areas, and wooden canopy walk, it can be illustrated the investments poured out to support ecotourism in the site.



## Sibalom Natural Park, Antique

*Developing the ecotourism potential by investing in ecotourism support facilities*

### 2018 infrastructure developments Source: (Sibalom Natural Park PAMO, 2020)




## Sibalom Natural Park, Antique

*Developing the ecotourism potential by investing in ecotourism support facilities*

**BUNK HOUSE**  
Contract Duration  
120 Calendar Days  
Target  
1 Lot

Overall Contract Cost  
13,143,454.68  
Overall Approved Budget  
13,100,000.00  
Bunk House Contract Cost  
985,653.43  
Approved Budget  
1,000,000.00  
Percentage Accomplished:  
**100%**




**COMMUNAL TOILET**  
Contract Duration  
120 Calendar Days  
Target  
5 Lot

Overall Contract Cost  
13,143,454.68  
Overall Approved Budget  
13,100,000.00  
Communal Toilet Contract Cost  
187,999.97  
Approved Budget  
200,000.00  
Percentage Accomplished:  
**100%**




**VIEWING DECK**  
Contract Duration  
120 Calendar Days  
Target  
1 Lot

Overall Contract Cost  
13,143,454.68  
Overall Approved Budget  
13,100,000.00  
Viewing Deck Contract Cost  
989,400.00  
Approved Budget  
1,000,000.00  
Percentage Accomplished:  
**100%**

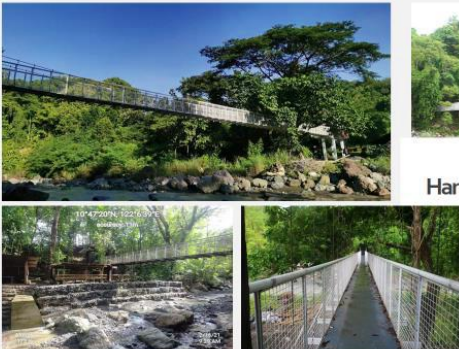



## 2019 infrastructure developments Source: (Sibalom Natural Park PAMO, 2020)



2 Toilet Facility with Shower - Room A- 100%.

TREY FOUNDATION



100 linear meter Hanging Foot Bridge— 100%

TREY FOUNDATION



## Sibalom Natural Park, Antique

*Developing the ecotourism potential by investing in ecotourism support facilities*

Cottages with 2 Bathroom (2 Units) - 100%.  
Cottage B



TREY  
RESEARCH



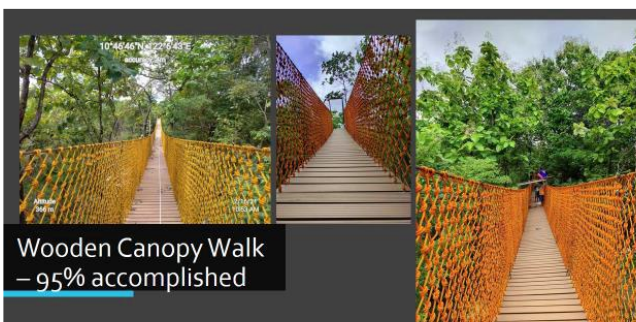
600 Linear Meter Foot  
Rails with Handrails - 100%

TREY  
RESEARCH

2 Shed Houses/Resting Area - 100%  
Shed House A



TREY  
RESEARCH



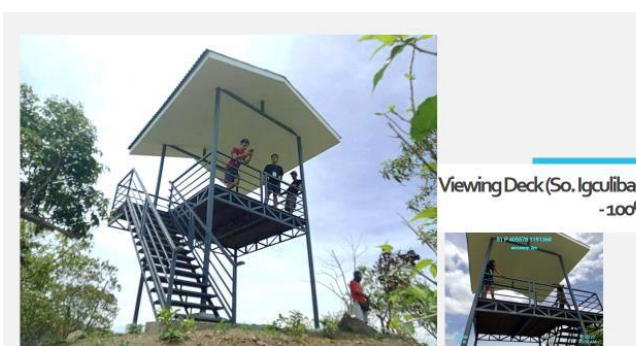
Wooden Canopy Walk  
- 95% accomplished

TREY  
RESEARCH

2 Shed Houses/Resting Area - 100%  
Shed House B (Indaga)



TREY  
RESEARCH



Viewing Deck (So. Igculibao)  
-100%

Apart from hard infrastructures, they also invested in developing tour packages - There were four existing tour packages in the site - and set up their online presence thru their facebook page.

## Sibalom Natural Park, Antique

*Developing the ecotourism potential by investing in ecotourism support facilities*

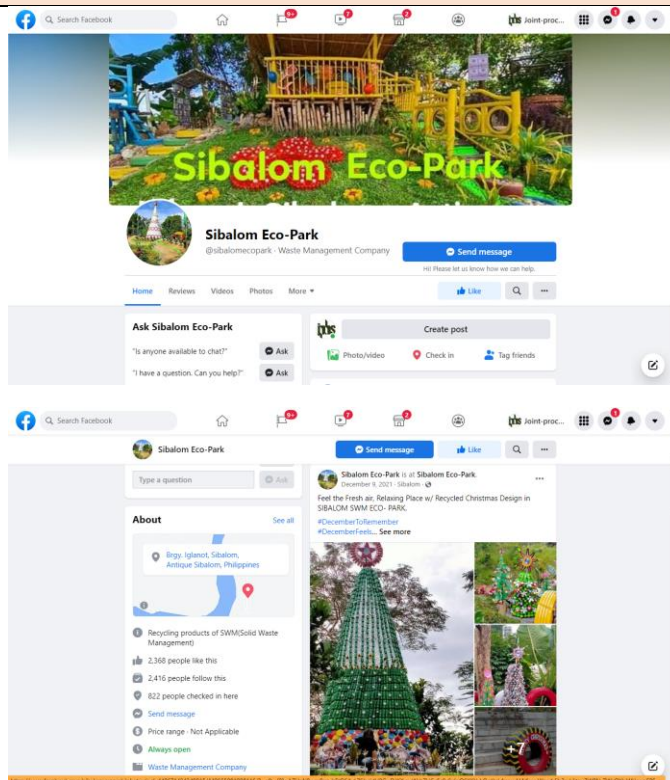
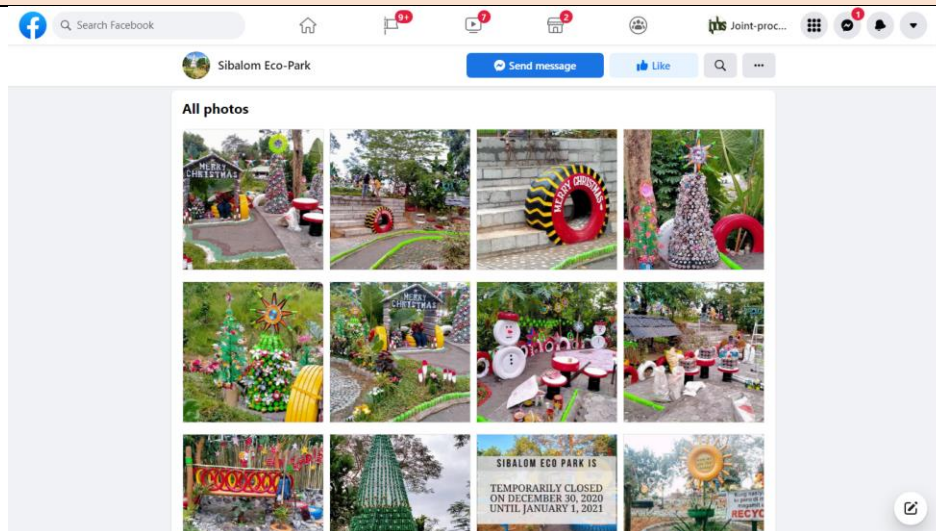


Figure 9: A screen capture of SNP Facebook page

They also design the ecotourism attractions depending on season which can be shown here in their photo collection last December 2021.

## Sibalom Natural Park, Antique

*Developing the ecotourism potential by investing in ecotourism support facilities*



*Figure 10: Christmas photo collection of SNP in their Facebook page*

This shows that Sibalom Natural Park has bolstered up its ecotourism potential by developing its hard and soft infrastructures.

## **3.2 Rationalize and integrate the ecotourism programs with DOT domestic tourism and product development thrust, as well as, with the DENR programs.**

### HARMONIZING NATIONAL ECOTOURISM STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (NESAP) WITH THE TOURISM RESPONSE AND RECOVERY (TRRP) FRAMEWORK AND THE REFORMULATED NATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NTDP)

The immediate response and urgent threats posed by the COVID-19 includes saving lives and protecting the health and tourism frontliners (e.g. shelter, food, public health, and safety), damage assessment, and re-allocation of resources. Business recovery begins during this phase by setting up centers/mechanisms to facilitate re-entry into the economy by tourism enterprises. Access to financial resources at the national and community levels, and technical assistance to enable business continuity are provided to both businesses and workers.

The NTDP 2016-2022 has been updated already and reformulated for 2021-2022 timeline given the uncertainties of the pandemic situation. The Vision, Values and Goals of the NTDP have been considered still relevant. Three changes were introduced in the Reformulated National Tourism Development Plan (RNTDP) 2021-2022, namely the addition of:

- (1) the value of safety in competitive tourism,
- (2) resilience and emphasis on the TouRIST program as anchor for local tourism development; and
- (3) strategy of strengthening governance and destination management capacities of LGUs in light of the increased devolution by 2022.

The strategic actions related to building or accelerating tourism infrastructure for resilient destinations identified under the Tourism Response and Recovery Plan (TRRP) in 2020 have already been integrated in the RNTDP 2021-2022. An updated TRRP 2021-2022 that builds on the values of the national plan will focus on job and income recovery, and preparing the industry for the aftermath of the pandemic aligned to the RNTDP 2021-2022. The TRRP framework identifies five (6) thematic outcomes which the program impact will result in mitigating the effects of COVID-19 to the industry particularly the business, workforce and vulnerable groups. The six thematic outcomes are:

- appropriate infrastructure;



- secured livelihood and adequate social services;
- sustained business operations;
- enhanced marketing and product development;
- timely and efficient institutional support;
- effective strategic communications.

The succeeding table illustrates the harmonization of National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) with the Updated Tourism Response and Recovery Plan (UTRRP) and the Reformulated National Tourism Development Plan (RNTDP). NESAP and UTRRP have the same end period, 2022 while the TRRP focuses on the response and recovery strategies to address the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The RNTDP, while considering the changes due to the pandemic, is until 2028. The proposed updates cover strategies and covered targets in relation to NESAP.

The Reformulated National Tourism Development Plan maintains its vision:

*"Develop a globally competitive, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible tourism industry that promotes inclusive growth through employment generation and equitable distribution of income thereby contributing to building a foundation for a hightrust society."*

The RNTDP recognizes the capacity constraints. And with the emergence of the highly transmissible COVID-19 variants, the scenario-based projects were calibrated to account for the quarantine requirements. Nonetheless, there are other rooms that can be utilized for market segments in low risk destinations.

Table 3: Scenario-based projections of the Philippine tourism industry by 2022

By 2022, under a <b>mild scenario:</b>	By 2022, under a <b>harsh/medium scenario:</b>	By 2022, under a <b>severe scenario:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 68 million domestic trips contributing PHP 2.0 trillion;</li> <li>• 3.6 million international tourists contributing PHP 164 Billion;</li> <li>• 5.3 million employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54.10 million domestic trips contributing PHP 1.6 trillion</li> <li>• 1.9 million international tourists contributing PHP 85 Billion;</li> <li>• 4.9 million employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 38 million domestic trips contributing PHP 1,112 Billion</li> <li>• 0.75 million international tourists contributing PHP 34 Billion;</li> <li>• 4.80 million employment</li> </ul>



The table below illustrates the clustering of themes, strategies, and targets of the three plans to harmonize. Note the color assigned for each cell which signify similarity and congruence.

Table 4: Harmonizing NESAP with UTRRP and RNTDP

UTRRP (2021-2022)		NTDP (2021-2028)		NESAP (2013-2022)	
Strategic Outcome 1: Protection of tourism jobs and safety of workers, visitors and communities secured.		Strategic Direction 1 : Promote Fun, Safe, and Competitive Tourism		STRATEGY 1. DEVELOPING AND MARKETING DIVERSIFIED AND COMPETITIVE ECOTOURISM PRODUCTS	
	1.1 Provide and increase utilization of financial assistance and social protection programs for workers under but not limited to existing national recovery initiatives (e.g. National Employment Recovery Strategy or NERS)		1.1 Accelerate Green and Safe Travel Infrastructure and Facilitation Initiatives		• Target 1.1: To diversify and build viable high quality ecotourism products
	1.2 Nurture culture of safety in workplace and communities		1.2 Diversify Product And Provide Safe and High-Quality Experience	STRATEGY 2. CREATING CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR ECOTOURISM INVESTMENTS	
Strategic Outcome 2: Support the recovery of tourism enterprises.			1.3 Protect Livelihood and Enable Innovative Financing and Investments		• Target 2.1: To establish a sustainable investment framework
	2.1: Increase access to financing and economic opportunities by tourism enterprises		1.4 Foster Upskilling of Human Resources and Improve Service Standard		• Target 2.2: To develop confidence of the business sector on ecotourism



UTRRP (2021-2022)		NTDP (2021-2028)		NESAP (2013-2022)	
					investment
	2.2. Foster up-skilling/retooling of workers, enterprises, LGUs to transition to better normal environment and strengthen migration to digital transformation and e-commerce applications.		1.5 Design and Implement Innovative Marketing and Promotions Programs		• Target 2.3: To contribute to financial sustainability of PAs
Strategic Outcome 3: Rebuild confidence and grow demand in the domestic and key foreign markets			1.6 Embrace Tourism Quality Initiatives		Target 2.4: To encourage creative and innovative community-based enterprises
	3.1 Invest in travel facilitation initiatives	Strategic Direction 2: Resilient, Inclusive, & Sustainable Tourism		STRATEGY 3. MAXIMIZING ECONOMIC BENEFITS FOR THE HOST COMMUNITIES	
	3.2 Increase visitations through high quality experiential products		2.1 Upgrade MSMEs In the Tourism Value Chain		• Target 3.1: To provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to local stakeholders
	3.3. Intensify marketing initiatives to enterprises and destinations as the situation and vaccination programs evolve.		2.2. Ensure Safe Access to Opportunities and Tourism Experience for All		• Target 3.2: To optimize the economic value of PAs and other natural areas
			2.3. Build and Strengthen Capacities of Destinations for Conservation and Climate Smart	STRATEGY 4. PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING OF A CULTURE OF ECOTOURISM	• Target 4.1: To foster environmental awareness among host communities,



UTRRP (2021-2022)		NTDP (2021-2028)		NESAP (2013-2022)	
			Investments		LGUs, business sector and visitors
			<b>2.4 Formulate Measures to Address Tourism Risks and Crisis</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 4.2: To integrate ecotourism into local tourism plans and programs</li> </ul>
		Strategic Direction 3: Strengthen Governance and Destination Management		STRATEGY 5. STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY	
			3.1 Upgrade the Destination Tourism Information Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 5.1: To establish capability building program for ecotourism services, local planning, product development and management</li> </ul>
			3.2 Develop and Strengthen Capacities for Local Planning and Implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 5.2: To improve management of data and information</li> </ul>
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 5.3: To provide a policy environment conducive to ecotourism development</li> </ul>
				STRATEGY 6. DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 6.1: To engage community and other</li> </ul>



UTRRP (2021-2022)		NTDP (2021-2028)		NESAP (2013-2022)	
					stakeholders in ecotourism
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 6.2: To provide equitable access to opportunities in ecotourism across sectors of the community</li> </ul>
				STRATEGY 7. ESTABLISHING MECHANISMS FOR SUSTAINABLE FINANCING	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 7.1: To mobilize fund to sustain ecotourism development</li> </ul>
				STRATEGY 8. MONITORING OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 8.1: To establish a monitoring and evaluation system for ecotourism policies and programs</li> </ul>
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target 8.2: To monitor visitor impact of ecotourism activities on biodiversity</li> </ul>
				<b>STRATEGY 9</b>	
				<b>Visitor &amp; Site Management including Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for Resiliency</b>	
				<b>RNTDP</b>	<b>2.4 Formulate Measures to Address</b>



UTRRP (2021-2022)		NTDP (2021-2028)		NESAP (2013-2022)	
					<b>Tourism Risks and Crisis</b>
				<b>RNTDP</b>	<b>2.2. Ensure Safe Access to Opportunities and Tourism Experience for All</b>
				<b>UTRRP</b>	<b>1.2 Nurture culture of safety in workplace and communities</b>
				<b>RNTDP</b>	<b>1.1 Accelerate Green and Safe Travel Infrastructure and Facilitation Initiatives</b>

Table 5: Color scheme vis-a-vis Theme/Concept

Color	Theme/Concept
	<b>Culture of Safety</b>
	<b>Financing/Investment/Livelihood</b>
	<b>Human Resource Development</b>
	<b>Development and Management of Tourism Information System</b>
	<b>Quality Tourism Products</b>
	<b>Marketing and Promotions</b>
	<b>Safe Access/Minimizing Risks</b>

### 3.3 Threats, issues, and concerns in ecotourism sites

Some case studies are highlighted to illustrate the threats, issues, and concerns in ecotourism sites.

#### Sibalom Natural Park, Sibalom, Antique

According to the Sibalom Natural Park Management Plan (2018-2017), the SNP as a watershed, home to unique flora and fauna and as key driver for sustainable development through ecotourism is faced by the following threats, issues, and concerns:

Source: (PENRO Negros Oriental, 2019)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequacy of water supply during summertime in Bugsukan Falls (Brgy. Luna)</li> <li>• Natural calamities (landslides due to heavy rainfall and earthquake). Frequent landslide observed along Marasunsun Falls (Bululacao); Sangkwelan and Igtas Falls, and Bungsod (Igpanolong)</li> <li>• Flood prone area due to high soil erosion potential. Soil erosion along Butuan River, Mt. Igmatindug (Cabladan) has been noted by the community. Most often the hot and dry spell causes the waterways and crops and grasslands to dry up. Heavy rainfall is also extremely experienced. This caused landslides and soil erosion that eventually damaged agricultural crops and silted waterways.</li> <li>• The cool bodies of water in SNP are among the tourist potentials. Priority sites that were identified are: Kipot Falls, Camping Grounds, Langoyan Pool, Indaga Creek, Butak Falls, Paco Lake, Bato Sumpit Falls, Kipot Pool, Padlusan Falls, and Marasunson Falls. The pressing concern is to ensure that these sites have enough water supply even during summertime.</li> <li>• Unsustainable agricultural practices, heavy use of synthetic fertilizer and chemicals for</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to fragile habitat of <i>Rafflesia speciosa</i> locally-known as "Uroy". The habitat of <i>Rafflesia speciosa</i> is concentrated in the upper slopes of Mt. Poras and its adjoining forest. These sites need to be restricted to prevent the disturbance of the host plant and the <i>Rafflesia</i> as well. Viewing decks will be needed to protect the habitat and at the same time maximize the attraction of the specie to the visitors. During flowering months, the <i>Rafflesia</i> plant should be viewed from a distance using binoculars to prevent disturbance and destruction on the buds of the flowering plants. The sites should be properly marked and protected.</li> <li>• Clumping was observed in some tree species like <i>Neonauclea formica</i> ((Elm.) (Merr.). It is seen as possible effect of the alteration of the natural habitat of Mt. Poras. If left unchecked, clumping can lead to the further displacement of wildlife that depends on native trees.</li> <li>• The low biodiversity coupled with high endemism presents a unique problem in conservation biology and would require proper management solutions.</li> <li>• Excavation and diggings in "Patyo ka Ati" (Ati burial ground)</li> <li>• Pine tree chipping</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### Sibalom Natural Park, Sibalom, Antique

rice farming. Introduction of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) that requires more use of insecticides and pesticides in the farms. The chemical run-off poses danger to the quality of water in the SNP and can endanger aquatic life.

- The widening of exotic trees towards the mid elevation of Mt. Poras. If this is left unchecked, endemic species that feed from the indigenous trees will be lost. Invasive alien species such as mahogany in reforestation areas has reduced presence of indigenous and endemic species.
- In Sitio Apong, the habitat for wild pigs needs rehabilitation by planting of additional native trees that are already growing in the area.
- Mt. Banagon and Mt. Poras were identified as bird sanctuary. A total of 76 bird species were identified, 28 of which were endemic to the Philippines and 41 are dependent on the forest for their survival.
- SNP is primarily composed of cultivated land with brushland/grassland. To sustain the recovery of the forest cover would require more reforestation of the land. However, there is a need to ensure that the reforested areas are not the naturally grassland areas, which are habitat of some wildlife.

- Wastes generated by irresponsible tourists
- Uncontrolled entrances and exits to SNP which leads to unregulated visits
- Climate change and global warming, which results to extreme weather condition and leads to extreme flooding and disaster
- Undetermined legitimate forest occupants. It was reportedly 750 in the early 2000. Currently, there are 210 who had enlisted themselves in the inventory being conducted.
- The mixing of A&D lands with forest areas
- Proximity of settlements to what is known as habitat area, particularly in Brgy. Cabladan
- The perceived harmful effect of “pamuhag” in collecting wild honey. Wild honeybee is what visitors usually buy in Brgy. Igpanolong. There is also high demand of wild honey in the market. While the extraction of timber and non-timber products is a minor source of forest edge community and the forest occupants themselves, it has a potential to supplement their income. However, there is a need to regulate extraction activities within the SNP.

### Balinsasayaw Twin Lake Natural Park, Negros Oriental

In the Balinsasayaw Twin Lakes Farmer’s Association Inc. (BTLFAI) Livelihood Activities Report (CENRO, 2015), they noted the following challenges:

- Maintaining sustainable environment (resource & wildlife)
- Rules, regulations, Policies, and limitations
- Proper Management and order in every activity done
- Requisition of new kayaks and additional life vest for the recreational income activities

This was seconded by the assessment of challenges stated in the Ecotourism Management Plan of the protected area (PENRO Negros Oriental, 2015) that threats to the wildlife of the BTLNP are habitat modification and destruction, collection and harvesting, hunting, and pet and zoo trade.



## 3.4. Addressing impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic

### IMPACT OF COVID-19 TO TOURISM-RELATED ENTERPRISES

To fully understand the impact of COVID-19 to the tourism industry, select regions such as DOT MIMAROPA and Davao Region conducted an online assessment survey to tourism related enterprises (TREs). This is adapted from International Labor Organization's Conducting enterprise surveys during the Covid-19 crisis.

The survey was able to solicit response from one hundred one (101) TREs in MIMAROPA region composed of Hotels, Resorts, Apartments, Mabuhay Accommodations, Restaurants, Travel and Tour Agency, Travel Agency, and Tour Guides while it was able to solicit response from two hundred thirty nine (239) TREs in Davao region composed of Hotels, Resorts, Apartments, Mabuhay Accommodations, Restaurants, Travel and Tour Agency, Travel Agency, Tour Guides, Tourist Land Transport Operator, Tourist Water Transport Operator, Farm Tourism Site, Spa, MICE Organizer, Sports & Recreational Center, Adventure & Ecotourism Facility/Dive Shop, Tourist Shop/Specialty Shop, and Tourism Training Center.

#### **Tourism Business Impact**

Majority of TREs have 50% to 100% business disruption. This impact extends to revenues, orders and workforce.

TREs experience major difficulties in three areas:

- Shortage of supplies/input materials,
- Shipping of finished goods and
- Shortage of cash flow.

Furthermore, they experienced shortage of workers due to restricted movement following community quarantine.

#### **Occupational Safety and Health Challenge**

TREs noted that their employees did not contract the virus as of the time of the survey facilitation. Nevertheless, they have implemented actions to protect their employees from being infected.

Support on Business Development Service

Majority of TREs noted the following priority support needs on business development:

Table 6: Priority Support Needs on Business Development

MIMAROPA	DAVAO Region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice with business continuity planning</li> <li>• Advice on how to prevent infections while maintaining business operations</li> <li>• Business advice on diversification of products and sales channels and</li> <li>• Legal advice on application of labor regulations during crisis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice on how to prevent infections while maintaining business operations</li> <li>• Advice with business continuity planning</li> <li>• Business advice on diversification of products and sales channels and</li> <li>• Online business management training</li> </ul>

## Government Support

Majority of TREs noted the following priority support needs from the government:

Table 7: Priority Government Support Needs

MIMAROPA	DAVAO Region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deferring payments of utilities, social security contributions, loans or taxes</li> <li>• Access to cash / short-term finance</li> <li>• Price controls of critical goods and</li> <li>• More clarity on official measures to contain the crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deferring payments of utilities, social security contributions, loans or taxes</li> <li>• Access to cash / short-term finance</li> <li>• Extension of social protection for workers and</li> <li>• Price controls of critical goods and Supplies of PPEs such as masks, thermometers, etc.</li> </ul>

Details of the survey can be found in these links:

MIMAROPA: <https://sites.google.com/view/mimaropa-naturally/impact-of-covid-19-to-mimaropa-tourism-related-establishments>



Figure 11: Impact of COVID-19 to MIMAROPA Tourism-Related Establishments

DAVAO: <https://sites.google.com/view/from-islands-to-highlands/impact-of-covid-19-to-davao-tourism-related-establishments>



Figure 12: Impact of COVID-19 to Davao Region Tourism-Related Establishments

#### INSIGHTS ON THE FILIPINO TRAVELERS' SENTIMENTS ON THE NEW NORMAL

The Department of Tourism, in collaboration with Guide to the Philippines and AIM - Dr. Andrew L. Tan Center for Tourism, launched the Philippine Travel Survey as our way of offering support to the tourism and hospitality industry. We are sharing what we have discovered about Filipino travellers' behavior, sentiments, and expectations on domestic travel's new normal based on 12,732 respondents across 81 provinces in the Philippines.



- Domestic leisure travel will lead the recovery of Philippine tourism;
- Majority of travellers expect a reduction of their income and travel budget;
- Health and safety remain the primary concern of travellers;
- Travelers prefer reduced-contact activities once leisure travel restrictions are lifted;
- Travelers prefer online and digital channels for convenience and reduced contact; and
- Travelers plan to travel close to home.

#### INSIGHTS ON THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN PROTECTED AREAS

Two protected areas were studied to assess the impacts of COVID-19, namely, Mount Pulag National Park and Balinasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park. Here is the tabulation of both positive and negative impacts of the pandemic to both sites:

Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic to Ecotourism in Mt. Pulag National Park Source: (Albas, 2021)	
<b>Positive Impacts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation in the ecotourism sites regenerated (trails, camp sites, mountain lakes, summit); serenity enhanced.</li> <li>• Increased observation time of Park Management Staff of the Protected Area and</li> </ul>	<b>Negative Impacts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pandemic momentarily triggered increase in land conversion for highland vegetables.</li> <li>• The closure of the park has lessened the visibility of the ecoguides, trekkers as partners</li> </ul>

<p>more introspection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced partnership with IP, LGUs, PNP, MTO and other stakeholders.</li> <li>MIATFs included Ecotourism in their agenda (Protocols per ecotourism site).</li> <li>More synchronized partnerships with IP LGUs, POs, guides, and other agencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of entry protocol and policies</li> <li>Review of Quality Control for the renewal of permits of homestays, guides, porters, drivers, organizations, transportation requisites</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Park Management has more opportunities for repairs, rehabilitation, and preparations for the new normal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repair of Ranger Stations, Protected Area Management Office</li> <li>Rehabilitation of mountain lakes/marshland</li> </ul> </li> <li>Construction of facilities, checkpoints, lakeside decks and tables.</li> <li>Preparations on possible contingencies.</li> <li>Indigenous People have adapted online marketing, barter, selling.</li> <li>Expanded farming options (i.e. cactus, Blower production) apart from vegetable farming;</li> <li>Increase in diversity of livelihood has compensated some of the losses in the vegetable industry.</li> <li>Online micro-enterprises increased onsite.</li> <li>The ICCs, IP, LGUs, Homestays, guide, porters, service provider realized the importance of ecotourism, its multiplier effects, and the link of production to ecotourism as manifested during the new normal.</li> <li>Increased partnership with IP MIATF/IP LGUs to deal with pandemic and synchronized alert systems and partnerships. Inter-agency meetings/ reviews of policies under the new normal.</li> <li>More accountabilities being inferred to LGUs</li> </ul>	<p>for monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity Conservation and forest destruction.</li> <li>The Stoppage of ecotourism, guides, porters, drivers, and other service providers lessened the avenue for convergence partnerships in enforcing Environmental Laws.</li> <li>The pandemic helped in accelerating environmental violations.</li> <li>From March 2020 to present, the revenue collection declined tremendously.</li> <li>Retrenchment and reduction of Park workers.</li> <li>Loss of opportunities for travel including livelihood.</li> <li>Vegetable farmers took significant loss and are forced to adapt to the new normal.</li> <li>People are having a hard time adapting to the new normal. (Health and safety protocols, online transactions)</li> <li>Some did not renew permits but are willing to join in the ecotourism.</li> <li>Some have fears of accommodating visitors</li> <li>Encouragement of income generation to balance economy which contributed to land use changes, vegetable farming among others.</li> <li>The death of the Chief Executive and IPMR has affected the enforcement of Environmental laws; Some took advantage of the transition.</li> <li>Paradigm shift has destroyed interpersonal closeness.</li> </ul>
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<p>as to MIATF Responsibilities and Environmental Accountability under RA 11038/ENIPAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paradigm shifting from interpersonal to online communications.</li> </ul>	
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### **Green Recovery from the Impacts of Pandemic in Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park (BTLNP)**

Source: (Tagra, 2021)

#### **Positive Impacts**

- Increase in flora and fauna composition, notably the threatened species. High presence of insect species is recorded during the night walk monitoring, indicative of a healthy environment.
- Assessment and determination of the present land uses within the protected area
- Enhanced linkage and networking with communities through meetings and focus group discussions
- Convergence with other national government agencies (NGAs) and stakeholders
- Negros Oriental Provincial Tourism Offices provides TA in establishing linkages and engaging social media influences (PTV4, vloggers, etc.)
- Negros Oriental provincial government pledged and committed P5.5M allocation for the protection and development of BTLNP
- Negros Oriental provincial government pledged and committed P5.5M allocation for the protection and development of BTLNP
- The chance for communities, especially displaced workers to be trained on other alternative livelihood activities

#### **Negative Impacts**

- PAMB Resolution 2020-03 "Approving the elimination of abaca plantation inside the protected area by the end of December 2020"
- Fatal drowning incident of a local resident
- Decline in tourist influx resulting to decrease in income and loss of employment opportunities in the area

#### **Action Plan in the recovery of BTLNP:**

- Building the capability to the people
- Enhance their capability in managing the resources

### **Green Recovery from the Impacts of Pandemic in Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park (BTLNP)**

Source: (Tagra, 2021)

- Survey and assessment of the existing land use
- Issuance of the Certificate of Recognition to qualified occupants (IRR of RA 7586)
- Strong linkages and convergence with LGUs, NGAs, NGOs, and the Academe
  - Available frontline services
  - Technologies
  - Undertaking Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA)
- Strengthen and encourage active participation of the barangay officials
  - Pass resolution applicable to enhance resource development and determine payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme to increase revenue and other allowable permits and fees.
- Develop more tourism destination packages for the visitors/guests
- Amendment of policies



## 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Recommendations in the assessment of plan's targets and strategies for the remaining 2020-2022

There should be a database accessible to NESC where they can input the inventory, reports, data and other information relevant to ecotourism for further monitoring and evaluation, for the purpose of this review, a google drive folder is provided for ease of access and collaboration:

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1KRlgLsKkJtUwq8e04lzt\\_cKA2RLXp8Bm](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1KRlgLsKkJtUwq8e04lzt_cKA2RLXp8Bm):

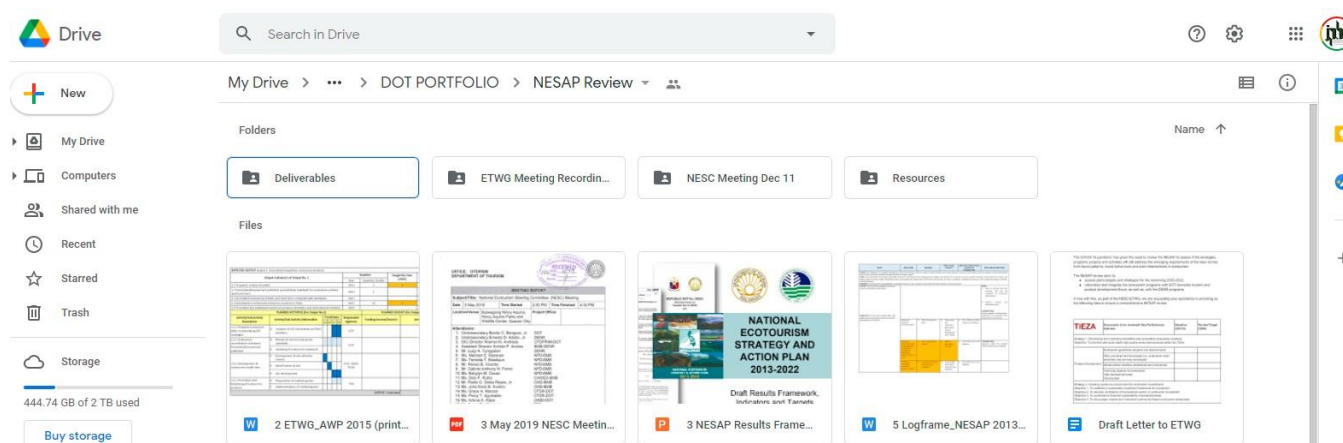


Figure 13: Google drive folder for NESAP

- Finalizing the ecotourism statistical framework to facilitate more effective M&E of the new NESAP
- Ensuring/gaining commitment from the identified responsible agencies for the indicators to ensure accountability and foster more effective monitoring of accomplishments and assessment of progress towards the attainment of the intended outcomes of the NESAP.
- Financing for ecotourism development should be reinforced (e.g. portion of travel tax from TIEZA)
- Apart from protected areas under E-NIPAS, there are other ecotourism sites developed that should be included in the inventory (e.g. caves, wetlands, LGU-managed MPAs (marine protected areas) and other sites. Furthermore, there should be a defined scope

and implementing direction and governance for ecotourism sites whether they be under the E-NIPAS or LGU-managed and how the different governing agencies converge.

- There should be a mechanism to encourage site managers to adhere to ecotourism best practices. It could be in the form of award, seal or accreditation
- Mainstream management of emerging infectious diseases in the action plan as part of the strategy—visitor & site management including disaster risk reduction and management

## **4.2 Recommendations on rationalizing and integrating the ecotourism programs with DOT domestic tourism and product development thrust, as well as, with the DENR programs.**

Based on the monitoring and evaluation tool, here are the areas to rationalize:

1. Orientation Program on Ecotourism Standards and Accreditation
2. Accreditation System of ecolodge, ecotour operators and ecoguides
3. Guidelines re TEZ designation in PAs
4. Guidelines on incentives for ecotourism investments
5. Guidelines on PPP projects in ecotourism sites
6. Harmonize statistical data gathering and analysis on the number of households provided with ecotourism-related livelihood
7. Ecotourism enterprise developed in partnership with LGUs/private sector
8. Mechanism to monitor and promote the incorporation of NES to national and local tourism plans
9. Capacity Development Program for Implementors, REC, Ecotourism Technical Working Group (ETWG) and stakeholders
10. Training Needs Assessment
11. Central Database for baseline information (both primary and secondary)
12. Partnership and Linkages Program
13. Guidelines on the mechanism for the utilization of 5% of travel tax

Furthermore, of the themes/concepts harmonized, areas to be highlighted are the 'Culture of Safety' and 'Safe Access/Minimizing Risks'. Although this applies in the planning period 2021-2022, it would be prudent to consider this in the new NESAP since the issues on pandemics and other crises should



be included in the planning endeavor. It is recommended to include another strategy in the new NESAP. We call this strategy, **'Visitor & Site Management including Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for Resiliency'**.

For this strategy, action programs from the UTRRP and RNTDP were highlighted. These are:

*Table 8: PPAs lifted from UTRRP and RNTDP to be included in the proposed new strategy 'Visitor and Site Management including Disaster Risk Reduction and Management'*

<b>UTRRP</b>	<b>1.2 Nurture culture of safety in workplace and communities</b>
<b>RNTDP</b>	<b>1.1 Accelerate Green and Safe Travel Infrastructure and Facilitation Initiatives</b>
<b>RNTDP</b>	<b>2.4 Formulate Measures to Address Tourism Risks and Crisis</b>
<b>RNTDP</b>	<b>2.2. Ensure Safe Access to Opportunities and Tourism Experience for All</b>

For the other strategies, it is also best to harmonize the programs and projects lifted from the UTRRP and RNTDP using the theme/concept referenced.

### 4.3. Recalibrating programs to address impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic

#### MAINSTREAM MANAGEMENT OF EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE ACTION PLAN AS PART OF THE STRATEGY—VISITOR & SITE MANAGEMENT INCLUDING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed a challenge to ecotourism development. In the site level, site managers have experienced challenges in managing their sites and visitors. In fact, site managers are looking for practical ways in ensuring safe and secure stay of visitors in their sites as they gradually reopen. Local policies in each community should also be taken into consideration as well as the capacity of its government and health services in ensuring the safety of the tourists and communities alike.

#### Visitor & Site Management Framework

This proposal explores the potential of reassessing the concept of visitor and site management of ecotourism sites in light of the new normal. Furthermore, it looks into the criteria in prioritizing which sites to reopen, the practical use of computing for the physical carrying capacity and total daily visits, identifying choke points, points of interest, activity design, and route management of sites to ensure physical distancing of tourists, which is one of the most effective strategies in minimizing the risk of transmission of emerging communicable diseases. Scenario building is also used as a tool to aid site

managers in formulating strategies in a) minimizing the risk of transmission of emerging communicable diseases in their site and b) developing emergency protocols when the transmission actually happens in the site. Lastly, this information will then be used to formulate their local policies and guidelines for a safe and secure tourism experience.



Figure 14. Visitor & Site Management Framework

A sample outline of the Visitor and Site Management Framework can be found in Annex A.

## 4.4. Recommendations on programs, projects, and activities to be highlighted in the new NESAP in relation to each strategy

### Strategy 1. Developing and marketing diversified and competitive ecotourism products

#### Strengthen Online Presence

Online promotion of ecotourism projects in websites and social media.

#### Online booking and payment scheme in ecotourism sites.

Guidelines should be in place to facilitate ease of booking and efficient visitor management. Certain best practices that could be benchmarked are the booking systems from Baguio and Boracay.

#### Accreditation and Incentives.

This will facilitate Protected Area Superintendents (PASu's) to do their best in ecotourism development and management as part of their monitoring and evaluation program. The DOT should reinforce information dissemination on the guidelines and requirements for accreditation and incentive schemes.

## **Strategy 2. Creating conducive environment for ecotourism investments**

### **Sustainable/Blended Financing Scheme**

Leverage sustainable/blended financing to ecotourism developments

Resolution with NESC to utilize the share of ecotourism in TIEZA

## **Strategy 3. Maximizing economic benefits to the host communities**

### **Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFE)**

Establish biodiversity-friendly enterprises in ecotourism sites;

### **Protected Area Community-Based Resource Management Agreement**

An agreement entered into by and between the DENR and organized tenured migrant communities or interested indigenous people s in protected areas and buffer zones which has a term of twenty-five (25) years and renewable for another twenty-five (25) years.

### **Special Use Agreement in Protected Areas (SAPA)**

A binding instrument between the DENR through the PAMB as the first party, and a second party, such as:

- Tenured migrants
- Indigenous People (IP)
- Government Official/Employee
- Individual Applicant
- Corporation
- Cooperative

## **Strategy 4. Promoting and developing a culture of ecotourism**

### **Climate Proofing**

Promote climate change resiliency by climate-proofing ecotourism sites.

### **Protected Area Academy**

Develop guidelines and capacity building programs (under MOA with PPP Center)

## **Strategy 5. Strengthening institutional capacity**

### **Natural Accounting.**

The DENR is continuously implementing its natural accounting. This should also be included in the ecotourism accounts.

## **Strategy 6. Developing and strengthening partnership**

### **Public-Private Partnership (PPP).**

There is a need to revisit the requirements for PPP in ecotourism sites. In capacitating field offices (Protected Area Management Office/Community Environment and Natural Resources Office), there should be various finance solutions that could be tapped through PPP. One example is the Bioframe project with the BMB where certain capacity building collaboration is in place. Furthermore, there should be guidelines in setting up investment forum where site managers present their investment portfolio and proposals for possible PPP.

## **Strategy 7. Establishing mechanisms for sustainable financing**

### **Accessing the 5% allocation for ecotourism development from the Travel Tax.**

The National Ecotourism Steering Committee (NESC) could recommend certain ecotourism sites to be funded by TIEZA. This is in line with the RA9593 where 5% of the total travel tax collected shall be allocated for ecotourism development. With the Mandanas Law imminent, ecotourism sites recommended by the NESC will be the priority. Note, however, that at present, there were still no guidelines in accessing this fund from TIEZA. The agency follows its general guidelines on a first-come-first serve basis and priority are those in least developed areas.

## **Strategy 8. Monitoring outcomes and impacts**

### **Carrying Capacity Assessment**

Conduct carrying capacity assessments to determine ecological limits towards sustainable use and management of natural resources for ecotourism

### **Impact Assessment of Ecotourism Sites**

A sample outline is annexed (Annex B) adapted from the CBFM-CARP Impact Assessment tool.

Note that these proposals are aligned with the existing strategies of NESAP. Further review of the strategies is recommended to either combine strategies or include new strategies.

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## ANNEXES

### A.Steps in Visitor & Site Management Tool for Policy and Implementing Guidelines

#### 1 Prioritizing which sites to Reopen

Using Likert scale, site managers need to reassess their level of preparedness in five (5) criteria:

- Readiness of local policies to ensure strict compliance to health protocols
- Readiness of referral hospitals & BHERT
- Readiness of Infrastructures to accommodate tourists/visitors
- Readiness of staff (in terms of training)
- Readiness of site (in terms of contingency/emergency plan) in case of outbreak

If they have reached a total of 15 points, they are prepared to open. Areas of concerns that need further interventions are criteria with 2 or lower scores.

SITE REOPENING PRORITIZATION	
Municipality	Padada
SITE NAME:	Mt. Crocodile (Piape Hill)

CRITERIA FOR REOPENING	Score
Readiness of local policies to ensure strict compliance to health protocols	2
Readiness of referral hospitals & BHERT	2
Readiness of Infrastructures to accommodate tourists/visitors	2
Readiness of staff (in terms of training)	1
Readiness of site (in terms of contingency/emergency plan) in case of outbreak	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>

Please tick the item which describes the level of preparedness of your site in each aspect.

1 = Least Prepared

2 = Somewhat Prepared

3 = Prepared

4 = Highly Prepared

5 = Most Prepared



**Note: If you have reached a total of 15 points, you are prepared to reopen. Look out for criteria with low score. These are areas of concern.**

Figure 15. Sample Site Reopening Prioritization Matrix in Mt. Crocodile (Piape Hill), Padada

## 2 Mapping

Using mapping tools such as ArcGIS, QGIS, Google Earth, Google MyMap or any other mapping tool they are comfortable and proficient in using, site managers should identify the following basic components:

- Routes
- Points of Interest
- Areas of Tourism Activities
- Choke Points (where overcrowding usually happens)

They can include other layers such as hazard maps, land use maps and other vectors that will facilitate comprehensive understanding of the situation of the ecotourism site.



Figure 16. Sample Map in Jovellar Underground River

### 3 Compute for Physical Carrying Capacity

Using Bullon Formula (1985), site managers need to compute for carrying capacity, rotation coefficient and total daily visit:

- Carrying Capacity = area used by tourists/average individual standard
- Rotation Coefficient = no. of daily hours area is open to tourist/average time of visit
- Total Daily Visit = carrying capacity x rotation coefficient

The average individual standard used is based on Visitor Carrying Capacity Guidelines used by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks.

The lower limit is the limit on how many visitors can accommodate at a time. The average individual standard is 4.65 square meter which is even bigger than the minimum health standard provided by the WHO and DOH. The upper limit, on the other hand is the limit on how many visitors they can accommodate if they are restricting. The average individual standard in 18.58 square meters. Site managers can use this if they are not yet confident to open given their low score in reopening criteria. This can be used for slow, gradual reopening scheme.

#### Computed Daily Carrying Capacity of Site

Area Requirement Limits	Area used by tourists (in sqm)	Average Individual Standards* (in sqm)	Carrying Capacity
Lower Limit	2700	4.65	580.645161
Upper Limit	2700	18.58	145.371546
<b>Note:</b> All fonts in red are provided by the Site Managers based on their local situation. *Visitor Carrying Capacity Guidelines used by the Florida department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks			

Figure 17. Sample Carrying Capacity Computation

Computing for rotation coefficient gives out the number of batches an ecotourism site can accommodate in a day. It shows the average shortest and longest times visitors stay in the site.

#### Computing for rotation coefficient

Area Requirement Limits	No of daily hours area is open to tourists	Average (shortest) time of visit	Average (longest) time of visit	Average time of Visit
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Lower Limit	12	2	3	2.5
Upper Limit	10	1.5	2	1.75

Figure 18. Sample Rotation Coefficient Computation

Multiplying carrying capacity with rotation coefficient gives the total daily visit in the site. It is safe to use the Total Daily Visit (longest time), lower limit when considering the gradual reopening of ecotourism sites. If the site manager is still not confident that they have the capacity to manage this number, they can use the upper limit.

### Computed Total Daily Visit

Area Requirement Limits	Rotation Coefficient (shortest time) in hours	Rotation Coefficient (longest time) in hours	Total Daily Visit (shortest time)	Total Daily Visit (longest time)
Lower Limit	6.66667	5	3870.967742	2903.225806
Upper Limit	6	4	871.9052745	581.270183

Figure 19. Sample Total Daily Visit Computation

Further from quantifying the total daily visits, site managers can qualify it by assessing their frequency of tourist visits (based on peak season data) on an average time interval vis-a-vis its carrying capacity. It can be further qualified adapting Briones' (2009) criteria in carrying capacity per area of concern based on experiences and observations.

### Frequency of Tourist in Relation to Carrying Capacity

3-Hour Stay Interval	Frequency of Tourist's Visit (Peak Season)	Is Carrying Capacity Observed?
6:00 - 9:00	40	yes
9:01 - 12:00	100	yes
12:01 - 15:00	100	yes
15:01 - 18:00	50	yes

Figure 20. Sample Frequency of tourism visit in relation to carrying capacity matrix

Indicators*	Rating	Interpretation	Remarks
<b>Are you experiencing</b>			
Overcrowding	5	Strongly Agree	Yes, particularly during peak season
lack of space (for movement, baggage, etc.)	3	Agree	It is an open area, but still there is lack of space for movement for guests
nature disruption	3	Agree	Due to the number of visitors, the usual single track has widened
pollution (land, water and air)	2	Moderately Disagree	
difficulty in disposing trashes	3	Agree	There are waste bins, but due to the number of guests, bins are overflowing with trashes
<b>Is there a need for</b>			
regulating & monitoring tourist arrivals?	5	Strongly Agree	The LGU has not yet set the carrying capacity of the tourist site
area development (health infrastructures, landscapes, rest stops, trails, etc.)	3	Agree	At the moment, there is no health infra in the area
environmental & health policy awareness (signage, etc.)	3	Agree	There are no signages related to environmental and health policy
solid waste management & monitoring	3	Agree	While there are trash bins along the way, there are also stores in the area which do not practice waste segregation
additional environmental protection policy	5	Strongly Agree	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>35</b>		

Figure 21. Sample Carrying Capacity Analysis based on Experiences & Observation  
(Adapted from Briones, 2009)

#### 4 Scenario Building

Adapting Moriarty et. al. (2007) Scenario Building, site managers could use this tool in formulating strategies in

- minimizing the risk of transmission of emerging communicable diseases in their site and
- developing emergency protocols when the transmission actually happens in the site.

Here are the steps:

##### Step 1 Brainstorming

Identify all internal and external factors that will affect achieving the vision. Separate internal factors from external factors

##### Step 2 Classifying

The factors in the upper-right quadrant which are labelled as the most important and most uncertain factors are used to differentiate between possible futures described by the narrative scenario. A

reduction of these key factors to two or three factors helps to keep the number of possible scenarios low.

### Step 3 Identifying (different futures)

The results have to be combined in order to come with the main storylines of different scenarios. The less uncertain or less important factors in the other three quadrants can be used to develop a “background story” that is shared by all the scenarios. Another discussion should be started which includes the classification of the scenarios as high or low probability.

### Step 4 Writing (narrative scenarios)

Write down a series of narrative scenarios in which the factors from quadrant one of the chart provide a common background story to a set of diverging possible futures described by those factors in quadrant two. Depending on the length and detail of the scenarios being developed, factors from quadrants three and four can be included or left out of the write-up.

Internal Factors	External Factors
1. Skills and capacities of workforce	1. Occurrence of infectious and emerging diseases
2. Availability of facilities	2. Community quarantine status
3. Readiness of support groups	3. Access to e-communication and internet connectivity
4. Knowledge of the community on the minimum public health standards	4. LGU policies and guidelines

Increasing Importance	<b>Q1: Most Important and Less Uncertain</b>	<b>Q2: More Important and More Uncertain</b>
	Availability of facilities Readiness of support groups LGU policies and guidelines	Occurrence of infectious and emerging diseases Knowledge of the community on the minimum public health standards
	<b>Q3: Less Important and Less Uncertain</b>	<b>Q4: Less Important and More Uncertain</b>
	Access to e-communication and internet connectivity	Skills and capacities of workforce Community quarantine status
Increasing Uncertainty of Happening		

Main Story Line	Background Story	High/Low Probability
Readiness of support groups to respond to Occurrence of infectious and emerging diseases	While trainings and orientations on emergency responses are being provided at the barangay level, their skills and promptness	High Probability

	<p>to act during emergency situations are still uncertain. Most of the time, they are still dependent on their municipal or provincial DRRMOs. BHERTS, together with different support groups such as healthcare workers, uniformed personnel, government agencies and others were oriented to respond to Covid-19 outbreak. However, no one (or very limited) is really trained or skilled enough to handle the situation as this is all new to everyone.</p>	
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Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
One of the guests in the group of 5 tourists had a fever a day after their arrival. The guest shows signs of body malaise and persistent coughing. The tour guide reported the case to the local tourism office. The tourism office coordinated and sought the assistance of the DRRMO to bring the guest to the nearest hospital.	Two companions of the guest who had a fever went to a cafeteria near the hospital while waiting for the result of the medical examination. A server assisted them with their orders. A week after the server experienced severe headache, high fever and difficulty of breathing. She was rush to a hospital in the city.	The family of the cafeteria server was monitored by BHERTS. The LGU issued Executive Orders to establish containment zones and prepared the local quarantine facility.

Figure 22. Sample Scenario Building Sample Scenario Building  
(Adapted from Moriarty et. al., 2007)

## 5 Strategy Formulation

After the different scenarios have been written down, strategies are developed to meet the vision. Sometimes it is necessary to refine the vision since visions, being desired states, tend to be unrealistic. There is often a broad nature of scenarios, so that multiple strategies can lead to the vision.

Scenario 1 Strategy	Scenario 2 Strategy	Scenario 3 Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inform the LGUs and activate the BHERTS within the tourist destination and location of accommodation of the tourists</li> <li>2. Follow the standard protocols in managing infectious diseases</li> <li>3. Prepare a set of policies and guidelines for the tourists and the community</li> </ol>		
Emergency Protocol: Guest is symptomatic a day after the arrival	Emergency Protocol: The cafeteria server manifested	Emergency Protocol: The family of the tour guide and the cafeteria



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temporary close the destination for disinfection</li> <li>5. Quarantine all employees on duty including the tour guide</li> <li>6. Perform contact tracing procedures</li> <li>7. Coordinate with LGU BHERT</li> </ol>	<p>symptoms a week after interaction with the guests</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temporary closure of the establishment</li> <li>2. Quarantine all employees</li> <li>3. Perform contact tracing and conduct of swab testing</li> <li>4. Establish critical zones</li> </ol>	<p>server tested positive to Covid 19</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Perform contact tracing and swab testing</li> <li>2. Establish containment and buffer zones</li> <li>3. Issue policies and guidelines for the affected communities</li> </ol>
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Figure 23. Sample Strategy Formulation per Scenario

## 6 Crafting Policies and Guidelines

All these information from site prioritization assessment, mapping, carrying capacity analysis, scenario building and strategy formulation can then be used as basis in the crafting of local policies and guidelines of ecotourism sites. Note that policies are mandatory, formalized statements that apply to a specific area or task while guidelines are general, non-mandatory recommendations.

<b>Policies (mandatory, formalized statements that apply to specific area or task)</b>	<b>Guidelines (general non-mandatory recommendations)</b>
Coordination with the local tourism office and advanced booking in the accommodation is needed. Strictly no walk-in guests.	Tourism industry workforce are encouraged to attend trainings on Standard First Aid and Basic Life Support
Temperature of guests shall be checked and a contact tracing/health declaration form shall be filled up	Constant coordination of National and Local Government Agencies to address issues and concerns
Escorts and tour guides should inform the local tourism office of the itinerary of the guests.	Periodic inspections of tourism-related establishments
Establish sign boards on health protocols and waste management	Guests are advised to bring emergency kits and sanitizers
Strictly observe the carrying capacity limit of the destination	Owners and managers should regularly conduct disinfections of their TREs
Accommodation facilities operating without CAO shall be closed	
Enforce emergency protocols when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. one of the guests shows symptoms of Covid 19 before entering the premises</li> <li>b. One of the members of the group shows symptoms of Covid 19 during the tour</li> <li>c. 2-3 days after the tour, one of the guests advised that he/she is Covid 19 positive</li> </ol>	

Figure 24. Sample Table of Policies & Guidelines

## **B. Impact Assessment of Ecotourism adapted from the CBFM-CARP Impact Assessment Outline**

### **1. BACKGROUND OF ECOTOURISM SITE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 1.1 Project Background
- 1.2 Objectives of the Study
- 1.3 Scope and Delimitation of the Study

### **2 ECOTOURISM PROFILE AND PROJECT INFORMATION**

- 2.1 Identifying Information
- 2.2 Brief description of the Ecotourism site
- 2.3 Project Objectives
- 2.4 Project Work Plan and Milestones

### **3 SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES**

- 3.1 Demographics
- 3.2 Social Services

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 Key Informant Interviews
- 4.2 Statistical Analysis
- 4.3 Field Observations

### **5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

- 5.1 Social Impact
- 5.2 Economic Impact
- 5.3 Environmental Impact

### **6 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

- 6.1 Organizational Capacity of the Peoples Organization
- 6.2 Continuity of Project Implementation

- 6.3 Sense of Ownership of the Project
- 6.4 Feasibility study on Ecotourism Investments
- 6.5 Limitations in Implementation and Monitoring
- 6.6 Issues and Challenges Identified during socio-economic survey and Regular Monitoring

## **7 GOOD AND INDIGENOUS PRACTICES**

## **8 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 8.1 ON People's Organization as Partner in ecotourism Projects
- 8.2 On the assessment timeline
- 8.3 On the survey tool
- 8.4 On the ecotourism program implementation



