

Score Card to Assess Progress in Achieving Management Effectiveness Goals for Marine Protected Areas

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Adapted* by
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Cover photograph credits (clockwise from left to right): Sea Lion in Galapagos National Park, Ecuador (David Bonnardeaux/World Bank ENV); Fisherman throwing net in Orango National Park, Guinea-Bissau (Peter Kristensen/World Bank LAC); Coral reef in the Pacific (Nancy Sefton/The Nature Conservancy). Aquaculture fishermen pulling in nets in Nha Trang Bay Marine Protected Area, Vietnam (Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project).

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Purpose

The purpose of the Score Card is to help marine protected area managers and local stakeholders determine their progress along the management continuum. It is a short, straightforward self-assessment tool to help managers identify where they are succeeding and where they need to address gaps. Because it is intended to be completed by the MPA staff and

other stakeholders, it can be a useful team building exercise.

This is a revised version from the publication released in August 2003. The major changes concern the sections on outputs and outcomes. Also, this publication is now available in Spanish and French.

Background

The World Summit on Sustainable Development, which concluded in September 2002, adopted a series of targets on priority environmental and natural resource themes to be achieved through partnerships between developed and developing country members. One of these was for the establishment of representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs) by 2012. Implicit in this target is the effective management of MPAs so that they achieve their conservation objectives and contribute to the larger scale ecosystem approach for managing coastal and marine resources, also embraced by the WSSD.

The development of a Score Card (SC) to be used by Marine Protected Area managers to assess their progress and to report on this in a standardized way is consistent with the WSSD

target and with the reporting needs of institutions like the World Bank. The Score Card will allow evaluating and reporting on the performance of Bank investments in marine protected areas to its shareholders and other partners, such as the GEF. It also may serve a useful tool to other practitioners and institutions involved in MPA management and is, therefore, meant to be adapted based on site and regional needs. For example, the Meso-America Barrier Reef System Project in coordination with PROARCA developed a Management Effectiveness protocol based on this Score Card, methodologies of PROARCA and on the WCPA-Marine/WWF Management effectiveness Guidelines. By pulling from these various resources, the organizations developed a protocol tailored to their needs.

Presentation of the Score Card (SC)

The Score Card has been adapted from a tool developed by the World Bank – WWF Alliance for terrestrial Protected Areas (Stolton S. et Al. 2003) and from other tools (Hocking M. et Al. 2000 ; Mangubhai S. 2003). It is a simple site-level tracking tool to facilitate reporting on

management effectiveness of MPAs. It has been built around the application of the WCPA Framework. Appendix II of the Framework document has provided its basic structure (*the WCPA framework aims both to provide some overall guidance in the development of assess-*

TABLE 1
Summary of the WCPA Framework

Elements of evaluation	Explanation	Criteria that are assessed	Focus of evaluation
Context	Where are we now? Assessment of importance, threats and policy environment	Significance Threats Vulnerability National context	Status
Planning	Where do we want to be? Assessment of protected area design and planning	Protected area legislation and policy Protected area system design Reserve design Management planning	Appropriateness
Inputs	What do we need? Assessment of resources needed to carry out management	Resourcing of agency Resourcing of site Partners	Resources
Process	How do we go about it? Assessment of the way in which management is conducted	Suitability of management processes	Efficiency appropriateness
Output	What were the results? Assessment of the implementation of management programmes and actions; delivery of products and services	Results of management actions Services and products	Effectiveness
Outcome	What did we achieve? Assessment of the outcomes and the extent to which they achieved objectives	Impacts: effects of management in relation to objectives	Effectiveness appropriateness

Source: Hockings et al. (2000)

ment systems and to encourage standards for assessment and reporting).

The WCPA Framework is based on the idea that good protected area management follows a process that has six distinct stages, or elements:

1. context
2. planning
3. inputs
4. processes
5. outputs
6. outcomes

Table 1 contains a very brief summary of the elements of the WCPA Framework and the criteria that can be assessed. The Score Card has been designed to fulfil the elements of evaluation included in the Framework.

The MPA Score Card is also available (in English, French and Spanish) online at the fol-

lowing web site: www.mpascorecard.net. Results may also be made available online if MPA managers are willing to share them.

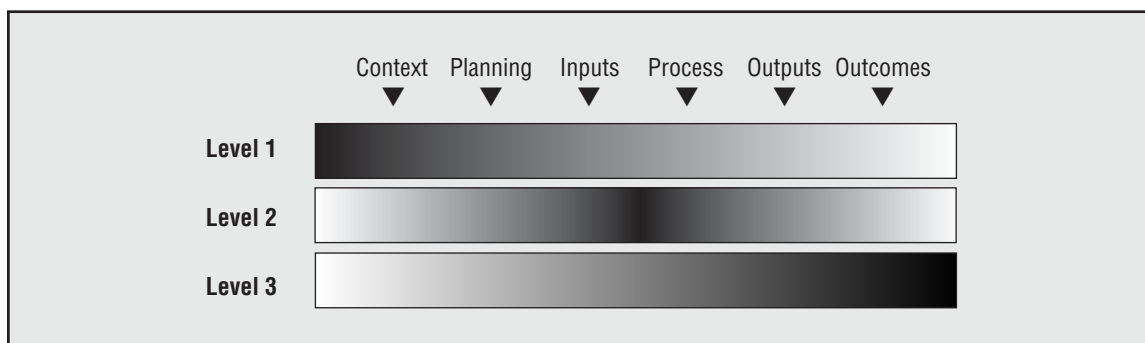
Level of detail in the assessment

Hockings et al. 2000 identified 3 possible levels of evaluation, each requiring different amounts of data collection and financial input. The Score card presented here is a level 1 assessment (see figure 2).

This type of assessment (level 1) requires little or no additional data collection and focuses on the context of the MPA along with the appropriateness of planning, inputs and processes of management. It relies largely on available data through literature searches and informed opinions of site managers and/or independent assessors, takes a short period of time and costs little. Issues are broadly covered, but depth of analysis is generally low.

FIGURE 2

Three levels of assessment



Source: Hockings et al. (2000).

¹ For a copy of the WCPA Framework or a more detailed summary please visit the WCPA web-site at: www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa

This approach is useful for prioritization of issues and improving the management process, but tells you little about the achievement of management objectives. Evaluating outcomes and achievement of management objectives will require an independent evaluation or other more in depth assessment tool (*such as the WCPA-Marine/WWF Management Effectiveness Guidelines available at <http://effectivempa.noaa.gov>*).

Limitations and disclaimer

The Score Card is aimed at helping managers report progress on management effectiveness from a given baseline. It should not replace more thorough methods of assessment for the purposes of adaptive management (In annex 1, you will find a list of useful references to address the latter.) The Scorecard tool has been adapted / developed to provide a quick overview of the initial state of management efforts and subsequent progress, over a period of years,

in improving the effectiveness of management in a given marine protected area. The Scorecard is designed to be filled in by the manager or other relevant site staff.

The tool does not allow a detailed evaluation of outcomes, but rather serves to provide a quick overview of the status of management steps identified in the WCPA Protected Area Management Framework, up to and including outputs.

The whole concept of “scoring” progress is fraught with difficulties and possibilities for distortion. The current system assumes, for example, that all the questions cover issues of equal weight, whereas this is not necessarily the case. Accuracy might be improved by weighting the various scores, although this would provide additional challenges in deciding differing weightings. In the current version a simple scoring system is maintained, but the limitations of this approach should be recognized.

Guidance notes for using the Score Card

The MPA Score Card has many uses as an orientation tool to help managers of new protected areas scope out issues to be addressed in establishing an effective MPA, or as a tracking tool to provide managers with a sense of “where they are” along the management continuum. It also serves as a user-friendly reporting tool on MPA status based on information largely already collected without any additional field level research.

The Score Card should be completed by marine protected area staff and, ideally, local stakeholders to validate the scoring. It is designed to be completed within a relatively short period, such as during a staff meeting or other routine meeting, by referencing available reports or datasets.

Description of forms

Two forms need to be completed:

- **Datasheet**
The datasheet provides key information on the site, its characteristics and management objectives.
- **Assessment Form**
The assessment form includes distinct sections, all of which should be completed.
 - o *Questions and scores*
The main part of the assessment form is a series of questions grouped by man-

agement stage or element (i.e. context, planning, inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes). Each question should normally be ranked between 0 (low) and 3 (high) based on level of performance. A series of answers is provided for each question to help assessors determine the appropriate ranking.

Questions that are not relevant to a particular marine protected area should be omitted, with a reason given in the comments section.

This is, inevitably, an approximate process and there will be situations in which none of the four alternative answers appears to fit conditions in the protected area very precisely. We suggest that users choose the answer that is nearest and use the comments section to elaborate.

- o **Comments**
The comments box allows qualitative judgements to be justified by explaining why they were made (this could range from personal opinion, a reference document, monitoring results or external studies and assessments – the point being to give anyone reading the report an idea of why the assessment was made).

In this section we also suggest that respondents add any useful information

that should be shared with other MPA managers (for example good practices or successful activities).

Final Score

Users will have a score for each of the six elements of evaluation and a final score after completing the assessment form. If some questions are not scored (e.g., not relevant), the maximum score should be changed to an adjusted score (maximum possible score minus points for question that are not applicable). Your final score will be a percentage of your score over the adjusted maximum score.

1. Data sheet

Name of marine protected area:			
Location of marine protected area (country and, if possible, map reference):			
Date MPA was established:	Agreed:	Gazetted:	
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc):			
Management Authority:			
Contact information and web site (if any):			
Size of marine protected area (ha):			
Percent of MPA that is terrestrial (%):			
Number of staff:	Permanent:	Temporary:	Volunteers:
Annual budget:			
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar, etc):			
Reasons for designation:			
The MPA is part of a larger management zoning plan:		☐ Yes	☐ No
Brief details of World Bank funded project or projects in MPA:			
Brief Description of the primary habitats represented in the MPA (reef, seagrass, mangrove, lagoon, estuary...):			
Habitat 1:			
Habitat 2:			
Two primary marine protected area objectives:			
Objective 1:			
Objective 2:			
Two most important threats to the MPA (and reasons why):			
Threat 1:			
Threat 2:			
Top two critical management activities:			
Activity 1:			
Activity 2:			
Top 4 stakeholder groups:			
Stakeholder group 1:			
Stakeholder group 2:			
Stakeholder group 3:			
Stakeholder group 4:			
Resources conditions:		☐ poor	☐ average ☐ good
Date assessment was carried out: _____			
Name/s of assessor: _____			
Role (position) : _____			
Contact information: _____			
Date(s) of previous score card assessment(s): _____			

A. Context: Where are we now? Assessment of important threats and the policy environment				
1. Legal status – Does the marine protected area have legal status? <i>Note: see fourth option for private reserves</i>		Your Score	Comments	
The marine protected area is not gazetted	0			
The government has agreed that the marine protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1			
The marine protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2			
The marine protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3			
Additional Point				
a. The MPA has received national and/or international recognition for its importance (<i>in the comments column, describe the recognition in detail</i>)	+1			
2. Marine protected area regulations – Are unsustainable human activities (e.g. poaching) controlled?		Your Score	Comments	
There are no mechanisms for controlling unsustainable human activities in the marine protected area	0			
Mechanisms for controlling unsustainable human activities in the marine protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1			
Mechanisms for controlling unsustainable human activities in the marine protected area exist but there are some problems ineffectively implementing them	2			
Mechanisms for controlling unsustainable human activities in the marine protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3			

3. Law enforcement – Can staff sufficiently enforce marine protected area rules?		Your Score	Comments
The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce marine protected area legislation and regulations There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce marine protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills no patrol budget) The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce marine protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce marine protected area legislation and regulations Additional Points a. There are additional sources of control (e.g., volunteers, national services, local communities) b. Infractions are regularly prosecuted and fines levied	0		
	1		
	2		
	3		
	+1		
	+1		
4. Marine protected area boundary demarcation – Are the boundaries known and demarcated?		Your Score	Comments
The boundaries of the marine protected area are not known by the management authority or other stakeholders The boundary of the marine protected area is known by authority but is not known by other stakeholders The boundary of the marine protected area is known by both the management authority and other but is not appropriately demarcated The boundary of the marine protected area is known by the management authority and stakeholders and is appropriately demarcated	0		
	1		
	2		
	3		

5. Integration of the MPA in a larger coastal management plan – Is the MPA part of a larger coastal management plan?		Your Score	Comments
There is no discussion about the integration of the MPA in a larger coastal management plan There is some discussions about the integration of the MPA into coastal management plan but the process has not yet begun The marine protected area is in the process of being integrated into a larger coastal management plan but the process is still incomplete The marine protected area is part of a larger coastal management plan	0 1 2 3		
Additional Points a. The MPA is part of a network of MPAs which collectively sustain larger marine ecosystem functions b. The MPA is part of a network of MPAs which collectively represent the range of bio-geographic variation in a marine eco-region	+1 +1		
6. Resource inventory – Is there enough information to manage the area?		Your Score	Comments
There is little or no information available on the biophysical, socio-cultural and economic conditions associated with the marine protected area Information on the biophysical, socio-cultural and economic conditions associated with the marine protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making Information on the biophysical, socio-cultural and economic conditions associated with the marine protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained Information on the biophysical, socio-cultural and economic conditions associated with the MPA is sufficient for key areas of planning and decision-making	0 1 2 3		

7. Stakeholder awareness and concern – Are stakeholders aware and concerned about marine resource conditions and threats?	Your Score	Comments (list the stakeholders involved)
Less than 25% of stakeholders are aware or concerned about the marine resource conditions, and threats and management efforts	0	
Approximately 25% - 50% of stakeholders are aware or concerned about the marine resource conditions and threats	1	
Approximately 50%-75% of stakeholders are aware or concerned about the marine resource conditions and threats	2	
Over 75% of stakeholders are aware or concerned about the marine resource conditions and threats	3	
TOTAL for Context (A): 26 or adjusted score		
B. Planning – Where do we want to be? Assessment of marine protected area design and planning		
8. Marine protected area objectives – Have objectives been agreed?	Your Score	Comments
No firm objectives have been agreed for the marine protected area	0	
The marine protected area has agreed objectives	1	
The marine protected area has agreed objectives but these are only partially implemented	2	
The marine protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3	
9. Management plan – Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?	Your Score	Comments
There is no management plan for the marine protected area	0	
A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1	
An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented	2	

An approved management plan exists and is being implemented Additional Points for Planning a. There is also a long term master plan (at least 5 years) +1 b. The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan +1 c. Stakeholder participation includes representation from the various ethnic, religious and user groups as well as representation from both genders +1 d. The socioeconomic impacts of decisions are considered in the planning process +1 e. The local culture, including traditional practices, social systems, cultural features, historic sites and monuments, is considered in the planning process +1 f. There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan +1 g. The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning +1 h. Management plan is tied to the development and enforcement of regulations +1	3	
TOTAL for Planning (B): 14 or adjusted score		
C. Inputs – What do we need? Assessment of resources needed to carry out management		
10. Research – Is there a program of management-oriented survey and research work?		<i>Your Score</i>
There is no survey or research work taking place in the marine protected area	0	
There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1	
There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of marine protected area management	2	

There is a comprehensive, integrated program of survey and research work which is relevant to management needs Additional Point a. Carrying capacity studies have been conducted to determine sustainable use levels	3 +1	
11. Staff numbers – Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? There are no staff Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site Additional Point a. There is additional support from volunteer programs, local communities, etc	0 1 2 3 +1	Comments <i>(provide details)</i>
12. Current budget – Is the current budget sufficient? In the comments column: please detail of the sources of funding There is no budget for the marine protected area The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	0 1 2 3	Comments

Additional Points a. There is a secure budget for the marine protected area and its management needs on a multi-year basis. b. The budget is not entirely dependent on government funding; instead, funding also comes from NGO contributions, taxes, fees, etc.	+2 +1	
TOTAL for Inputs (C): 14 or adjusted score		
D. Process – How do we go about management? Assessment of the way in which management is conducted		
13. Education and awareness program – Is there a planned education program?		Comments <i>(list your major communication actions)</i>
There is no education and awareness program There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness program, but no overall planning for this component There is a planned education and awareness program but there are still serious gaps There is a planned and effective education and awareness program fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	0 1 2 3	
14. Communication between stakeholders and managers – Is there communication between stakeholders and managers?		Comments
There is little or no communication between managers and stakeholders involved in the MPA There is communication between managers and stakeholders but this is not a planned or scheduled program There is a planned communication program that is being used to build support for the MPA amongst relevant stakeholders but implementation is limited yet. There is a planned communication program that is being implemented to build support for the MPA amongst relevant stakeholders.	0 1 2 3	

Additional Point There is some communication with other MPA managers (and for example exchanges of good practices)	+1		
15. Stakeholder involvement and participation – Do stakeholders have meaningful input to management decisions? Stakeholders have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area Stakeholders have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions Stakeholders directly contribute to some decisions management Stakeholders directly participate in making decisions relating to management	0 1 2 3	Your Score	Comments
Additional Point a. There are clear financial contributions / agreements between MPA and tourism operators to recover MPA resources rents for local benefits	+1		
16. Indigenous people – Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the MPA have input to management decisions? Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	0 1 2 3	Your Score	Comments

17. Staff training – Is there enough training for staff?		Your Score	<i>Comments (list your major training needs)</i>
Staff are untrained. Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the marine protected area. Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management. Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the marine protected area, and with anticipated future needs.	0 1 2 3		
18. Equipment – Is the site adequately equipped?		Your Score	<i>Comments</i>
There is little or no equipment and facilities. There is some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate. Most of equipment and facilities are adequate and maintained. There is adequate equipment and facilities and it is well maintained.	0 1 2 3		
19. Monitoring and evaluation – Are biophysical, socioeconomic and governance indicators monitored and evaluated?		Your Score	<i>Comments</i>
There is no monitoring and evaluation the biophysical, socioeconomic and governance context of the MPA There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	0 1 2 3		
Additional Points a. The MPA participates as a site in national or international			

environmental monitoring programs such CARICOMP, CPACC, GORMN, AGGRA or similar. (Provide the name of the program(s))	+1		
b. There is an Emergency Response Capability in place to mitigate impacts from non threats	+1		
TOTAL for process (D): 25 or adjusted score			
E. Outputs – What were the results? Assessment of the implementation of management programs and actions; delivery of products and services			
N.B.: The outputs should be assessed based on progress since the last assessment. If this is the first time the Score Card is being used, respondents should assess outputs over the last 3 years. For newly establish MPAs, respondents may have to skip this section.			
20. Context indicators – have context indicators been improved?	Your Score	Comments	
a. Legal status has improved (<i>refers to question 1. Legal status</i>)	+2		
b. Regulations have improved (<i>refers to question 2. MPA Regulations</i>)	+2		
c. Law enforcement has improved (<i>refers to question 3. Law enforcement</i>)	+2		
d. Boundary demarcation has improved (<i>refers to question 4. MPA Boundary demarcation</i>)	+2		
e. The MPA has been integrated into ICM (<i>refers to question 5. Integration of the MPA</i>)	+2		
f. The resource inventory has improved (<i>refers to question 6. Resource inventory</i>)	+2		
g. Stakeholder awareness and concern has improved (<i>refers to question 7.</i>)	+2		
21. Products and services	Your Score	Comments	
a. Signs – signs are now available, or new one have been installed	+1		

b. Moorings – moorings are now available, or new one have been installed c. Education materials – education materials are available, or new one have been developed	+2 +1		
22. Mechanisms for stakeholder participation in decision-making and/or management activities (e.g. advisory council) – are mechanisms available to ensure stakeholder participation? There are no mechanisms for stakeholder participation in decision-making and/or management activities There are some mechanisms for stakeholder participation in decision-making and/or management activities, but not sufficient There are sufficient mechanisms for stakeholder participation in decision-making and/or management activities	0 1 2	Your Score	Comments
23. Environmental education activities for stakeholders (e.g. public outings at the MPA) – have education activities been developed for stakeholders? There are no education activities available for stakeholders There are some education activities available for stakeholders, but they are not sufficient There are sufficient education activities available for stakeholders	0 1 2	Your Score	Comments
24. Management activities – have the two critical management activities (listed in the data sheet) been improved to address threats Management activities has not been improved Some measures have been taken to improve management activities Management activities have been sufficiently improved	0 1 2	Your Score	Comments

25. Visitor facilities – does the MPA have sufficient visitor facilities ?		Your Score	Comments
There are no visitor facilities and services Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction There are some visitor facilities and services, but they could be improved Visitor facilities and services are sufficient for current levels of visitation	0 1 2 3		
26. Fees – If fees (entry fees - tourism, fines) are applied, do they help marine protected area management?		Your Score	Comments
Although a fee system exists, fees are not collected The fees are collected, but they go straight to central government and are not returned to the marine protected area or its environs The fees are collected, but they are disbursed to the local authority rather than the marine protected area There are fees for visiting the marine protected area that help to support this and/or other marine protected areas	0 1 2 3		
27. Staff Training		Your Score	Comments
Staff was trained but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management Staff was trained in tune with the management needs of the marine protected area, and with anticipated future needs	2 3		

TOTAL for outputs (E):				33 or adjusted score
F. Outcomes – What did we achieve? Assessment of the outcomes and the extent to which they achieved objectives				
28. Objectives – Have MPA objectives (listed in the data sheet page) been addressed?		Your Score	Comments	
Management objectives have not been addressed	0			
Management objectives have been addressed somewhat	1			
Management objectives have been sufficiently addressed	2			
Management objectives have been significantly addressed	3			
29. Threats – Have threats (listed in the data sheet page) been reduced?		Your Score	Comments	
Threats have increased	0			
Threats have stayed at approximately the same levels	1			
Threats have been reduced somewhat	2			
Threats have been largely reduced	3			
30. Resource conditions– Have resource conditions improved?		Your Score	Comments	
Resource conditions have declined	0			
Resource conditions have stayed at approximately the same levels	1			
Resource conditions have improved somewhat	2			
Resource conditions have improved significantly	3			

		<i>Your Score</i>	<i>Comments (provide some examples)</i>
31. Community welfare – Has community welfare improved?			
Livelihoods and standards of living in the community have declined	0		
Livelihoods and standards of living in the community have stayed approximately the same	1		
Livelihoods and standards of living in the community have improved somewhat	2		
Livelihoods and standards of living in the community have improved significantly	3		
Additional points			
a. MPA management is compatible with the local culture, including traditional practices, relationships, social systems, cultural features, historic sites and monuments linked to marine resources and uses	+1		
b. Resource use conflicts have been reduced	+1		
c. Benefits from the MPA are equitably distributed	+1		
d. The non-monetary benefits of the marine resources to society have been maintained or enhanced	+1		
32. Environmental awareness – Has community environmental awareness improved?			
Environmental awareness of resource conditions, threats and management activities has declined	0		
Environmental awareness has stayed approximately the same	1		
Environmental awareness has improved somewhat	2		
Environmental awareness has improved significantly	3		
33. Compliance – Are users complying with MPA regulations?			
Less than 25% of users are complying with regulations	0		

25% to 50% of users are complying with regulations	1		
50% - 75% of users are complying with regulations	2		
Over 75% of users are complying with regulations	3		
34. Stakeholder satisfaction – Are the stakeholders satisfied with the process and outputs of the MPA?		Your Score	Comments
Less than 25% of stakeholders are satisfied with the process and outputs of the MPA	0		
25 to 50% of stakeholders are satisfied with the process and outputs of the MPA	1		
50% to 75% of stakeholders are satisfied with the process and outputs of the MPA	2		
Over 75% of stakeholders are satisfied with the process and outputs of the MPA	3		
Additional points			
a. Stakeholders feel that they are able to effectively participate in management decisions	+1		
b. Stakeholders feel that they are adequately represented in the MPA decision-making processes	+1		
TOTAL for outcomes (F):	27 or adjusted score		

Users will have a score for each of the six elements of evaluation after completing the assessment form. If some questions are not scored (e.g., not relevant), the maximum score should be changed to an adjusted score (maximum possible score minus points for question that are not applicable). Your final score will be a percentage of your score over the adjusted maximum score.

Score Summary			
Your score	Maximum possible score	Adjusted maximum score	Final score is the percentage of your score over the adjusted maximum score.
Final score for Context (A)	26		
Final score for Planning (B)	14		
Final score for Inputs (C)	14		
Final score for Process (D)	25		
Final score for Outputs (E)	33		
Final score for Outcomes (F)	27		
Total (= A+B+C+D+E+F)			

Annex 1: Useful References

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