

## 1 Identify, define the ecosystem service and set baseline

Important to define the ecosystem services for the transaction. In designing PES, the uncertainty in the provision of the ecosystem services as a result of limited baseline information and information gaps about ecosystem linkages should be highly considered.

## 2 Invest in learning platforms of best bet options

Invest in learning events helped local government officials make informed and better decisions on how to establish and sustainably implement the Green Fund.

# Guidelines in implementing Payment for Environmental Services (PES)

## 3 Engage stakeholders by creating a multi-stakeholder structure

A driving force to PES' institutionalization is the LGU officials' recognition of PES as a key element in sustaining conservation efforts in Guinayangan. Active LGU engagement and support encouraged the regulation of PES and involvement of all stakeholders.

## 4 Invest in research and intensive information campaign to facilitate acceptability – e.g. willingness to pay

Actions and decisions should be based on available factual information. In facilitating PES in Guinayangan, the willingness to pay study using contingent method provided basis for the local government to pursue PES. This was coupled with massive consultation and massive information campaign so stakeholders will have access to right information.

## 6 Develop implementation and financial plan of the green fund and establish monitoring and evaluation system for accountability

## 5 Strengthen the multisectoral structure that will manage the green fund

Relevant knowledge and skills are necessary to instill to ensure that the institutional structure (i.e. MEM Council) is prepared to deliver its role as resource managers.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) defined **ecosystem service** as "a set of amenities provided by natural or managed ecosystems that may directly or indirectly benefit society" (MEA 2003). It distinguishes between four environmental services which are as follows: 1) provisioning which include the productive capacity of these services like for example water, food, fuel among others; b) regulating services deals with regulation of ecosystem processes such as pollination, water purification, regulation of floods, etc. ; 3) supporting are the processes needed for the production of all other environmental services that include soil formation and nutrient cycling; and 4) cultural services include are known as the non-material benefits that includes recreational, spiritual, and religious.