



# Overview of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) Updating Process



# Presentation Outline

- Review of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (PBSAP)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> PBSAP Updating Process
- Threats to Biodiversity
- Identified Strategies
- Workshop Output on PA Exercise
- Updates on PBSAP implementation
- How PBSAP is used in National Planning Processes



- 3<sup>rd</sup> PBSAP updating process thru a fund provided by GEF
- Aims to address the deficiencies of the 1<sup>ST</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> PBSAPs
- Incorporate the **Global Strategic Plan adopted in Nagoya during 10<sup>th</sup> COP** of the Convention on Biodiversity in October 2010

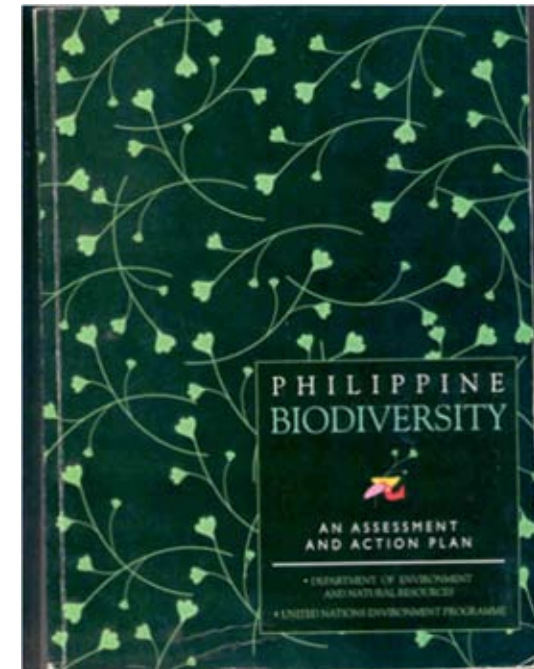


# **1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (PBSAP)**



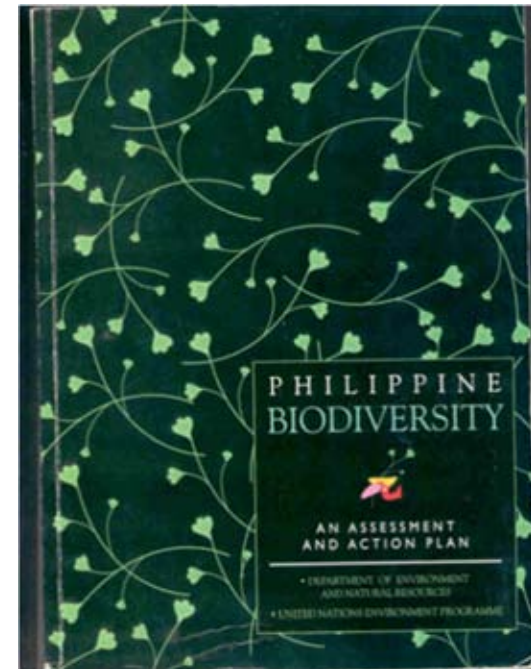
# First Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

- The 1<sup>st</sup> PBSAP was approved by the President in 1997 thru Malacañang Memorandum Order No. 289
- It identified six strategic actions based on the comprehensive assessment of the status of the Philippine biodiversity, principal problems, threats, issues, and gaps confronting biodiversity conservation



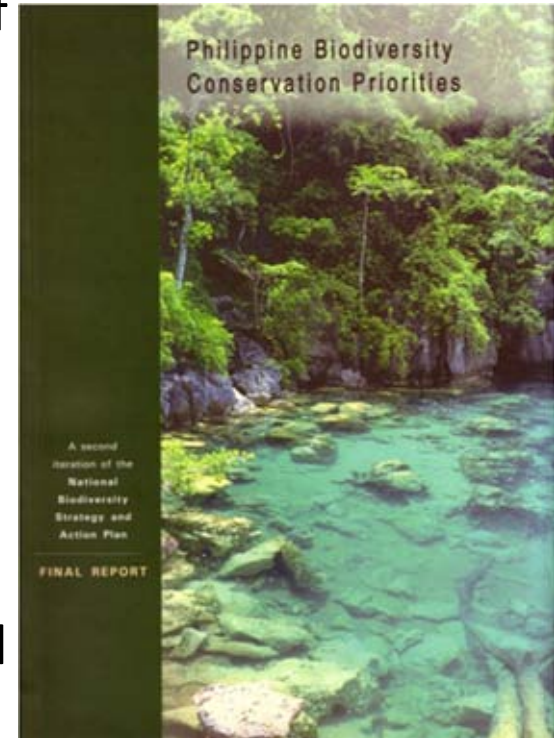
# Limitations of the 1<sup>st</sup> PBSAP

- No clear cut mechanism that defines tasks, sources of funds, institutional arrangements, indicators for monitoring, and monitoring schemes
- Inadequate capacity to implement biodiversity conservation initiatives
- No database development and information sharing
- No time-bound objectives, specific targets and indicators
- No specific geographic recommendations and priority action



# 2<sup>nd</sup> PBSAP Iteration

- Five years later, with the new information, approaches and analysis from various initiatives for biodiversity conservation, the 2<sup>nd</sup> iteration of the PBSAP thru the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities (PBCP) was developed
- It identified 206 biodiversity conservation priority areas, 5 strategic actions in the conservation priority areas and marine and terrestrial biodiversity corridors
- Like the first PBSAP, it lacked specific targets and a mechanism that defines tasks, sources of funds, institutional arrangements, indicators for monitoring, and monitoring schemes



# 3<sup>rd</sup> PBSAP Updating Process



# 3<sup>rd</sup> PBSAP Updating Process

- In August 2012, PAWB obtained a grant from the GEF with an aim to:

*..integrate the Philippines' obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.*



# NBSAP Planning Process and Procedure



## Project Steering Committee

Chair: DENR Undersecretary for Staff Bureaus

Co Chair: NEDA Deputy Director General

Members: UNDP, DSWD, DBM, DA-BFAR, CCC,  
NCIP, PCW, Haribon, DENR-PAWB,  
DENR-FMB, DENR-MGB, DENR-PPSO,  
DENR-FASPO



## Project Technical Working Group

Chair: Assistant Director, DENR-PAWB

Members: Senior technical staff from NEDA, UNDP, DBM, DA-BFAR, CCC, NCIP, PCW, ACB, DENR-PAWB, DENR-FMB, DENR-MGB, DENR-PPSO, DENR-FASPO, Partner Academe, Partner NGO



# Expected Outputs

1. A **Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Plan (PBSAP)** is prepared through regional and national stakeholder consultations to include indicators, monitoring partnerships, timeline, agencies responsible and projected costs of actions
2. Action Plans
  - 2.1 An Action Plan to **raise awareness** on biological diversity, more specifically to communicate elements of the NBSAP that could contribute to gaining support from relevant decision makers



# Summary of Outputs

- 2.2 A plan **integrating the value of biodiversity** into national and local development; and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems
- 2.3 A plan to fully implement the **Programme of Work on Protected Areas**, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity



# Summary of Outputs

2.4 An Action Plan to **prevent extinctions** of globally threatened species

2.5 A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the **restoration** of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems



# Summary of Outputs

- 2.6 An Action Plan to identify **cost estimates** necessary to accomplish each target or action, identify different funding sources and negotiate financing mechanisms including but not limited to budget advocacy and sustainable financing schemes for protected area management to effectively implement the NBSAP
- 2.7 An Action Plan to integrate and **mainstream gender equality** into national biodiversity strategies and action plans; as well as in the implementation of the PBSAP



## Summary of Outputs

3. A Framework Agreement among key institutions on **information sharing** that contribute to national reporting and the monitoring of the status of Philippine biodiversity with a view of sustaining the provision of up-to-date information for regular national reporting
4. Reporting and Monitoring Framework



# Activities Undertaken

- 2-day Technical Working Group Meeting cum Workshop in February 2012 in Tagaytay City
- Inception Workshop held in September 26, 2012
- Experts Group Meeting held in April 25, 2013
- Attended by experts and representatives from government, academe and civil society



# Consultations

Area	Date
Luzon (Regions 1, 2, 3, CAR)	June 27-29, 2013
Luzon (Regions 4a, 4b, 5, NCR)	July 24-26, 2013
Visayas	August 28-30, 2013
Mindanao (Regions 9, 10, ARMM)	September 18-20 2013
Mindanao (Regions 11, 12, Caraga)	October 23-25, 2013
National	November 20-22, 2013



# Threats to Biodiversity

- habitat loss and degradation
- Overexploitation
- Pollution
- climate change and
- invasive alien species



# Strategies

1. To implement the Nagoya Protocol consistent with national legislation;
2. Protect and conserve existing natural habitats and pursue restoration of the functionality of degraded habitats;
3. Effectively regulate use of resources within sustainable limits;
4. Improve the status of agrobiodiversity and promote biodiversity-friendly agriculture;
5. Enhance capacities and governance mechanisms for regulating access of national and local implementing bodies;
6. Implement habitat rehabilitation programs and strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders on land and water use, resource extraction, ecosystem restoration, law enforcement and sustainable livelihoods especially for vulnerable sectors such as indigenous peoples, women and youth;
7. Arrest the proliferation of invasive alien species through coordinated efforts on awareness raising, research, capacity building and law enforcement;
8. Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions



- Terrestrial ecosystem
- Aquatic ecosystem
- Caves and Karst ecosystem
- Inland wetlands
- Aquatic Ecosystem
- Urban ecosystem
- Invasive alien species
- Access and benefit sharing



# 5 PBSAP Strategic Goals

<b>Goal A</b>	<b>Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss</b>	<b>Aichi Targets 1, 2, 3 and 4</b>
Goal B	Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	Aichi Targets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10
Goal C	Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Aichi Targets 11, 12 and 13
Goal D	Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	Aichi Targets 14, 15 and 16
Goal E	Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	Aichi Targets 17, 18, 19 and 20

Target 11 element	Realistic Target by 2020
<b>Coverage of coastal &amp; marine areas (%)</b>	To effectively manage all remaining natural ecosystems effectively.
<b>Coverage of terrestrial &amp; inland water (%)</b>	By 2025, terrestrial areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services is increased to 10% of total land area and equitably managed through NIPAS and other effective area-based conservation measures.
<b>Management effectiveness</b>	<p>By 2016, all PAs are assessed for management effectiveness with a nationally agreed tool (e.g. METT/MEAT).</p> <p>By 2018, recommendations from the mgt effectiveness assessment have been implemented and mgt effectiveness generally improved.</p> <p>All proclaimed PAs have management plans, operational management boards, delineated and demarcated boundaries and operational Integrated PA Fund.</p>



Target 11 element	Realistic Target by 2020
<b>Governance - including recognition of indigenous and community conserved areas in the national system</b>	<p>By 2016, all known natural habitat types under protection are delineated.</p> <p>By 2020, all known traditionally and locally conserved areas and their gaps are identified and their recognition strengthened.</p>
<b>Ecological representation (implementing the gap analysis)</b>	<p>By 2015, all known natural habitat types and gaps are identified and included in existing plans</p>



Target 11 element	Realistic Target by 2020
<b>Well connected and integrated into wider landscape and seascape (connectivity and corridors)</b>	<p>By 2020, 50% of PAs are joined by 3 ecological corridors and that new protected areas cover 80% of threatened species.</p> <p>Other denuded areas in forestlands per region are identified.</p> <p>At least 1M hectares of identified degraded habitats are under restoration.</p>
<b>Sustainable financing</b>	<p>By 2020, at least 75% of the core funding for protected areas is secured and sustainably managed through a trust fund and that other modes of funding mechanisms are initiated in at least 30 PAs</p> <p>(targets and recommended actions under this will be covered by the Biofin (Biodiversity Financing Initiative) Project where Philippines is a pilot country.</p>



- **These strategies and targets have undergone wide stakeholder consultation processes in consideration of existing framework and policies.**
- **Once the PBSAP is completed (by 2014), a directive from the President of the Philippines thru a legal instrument (e.g. Executive Order) will be issued to incorporate the PBSAP into all relevant agencies', organizations' and even private sector's plans and programs.**



Thank you for listening!



# Highlights of the Luzon Consultation



# Highlights: Issues/Threats

Deforestation

Low capacities

Absence of a  
standard  
valuation system

Overlapping  
policies/functions

No baselines

Invasive alien  
species

Weak law  
enforcement

Overfishing

Pollution

Inadequate funds



# Highlights: Good Practices

Increased awareness

Payment for Ecosystem Services in place in selected sites

National Organic Agriculture Plan

Citizen science

Partnerships

Documentation of traditional knowledge

Ridge-to-reef approach

Zero plastics

Biodiversity-friendly products

Free Prior and Informed Consent



# Highlights: Actions/Strategies

Capacity building

Strict law  
enforcement

Appropriate  
technology

Research

Recognition of IP  
rights

Green labelling

No-go mining  
areas

MPA/PA networks

National Species  
Research Agenda

Community-  
based Monitoring  
Systems



# Some Updates on PBSAP Implementation



# Strategy 1: Harmonize research with conservation needs



## Institutionalization of biodiversity in schools

- Republic Act 9512 or Environmental Awareness & Education Act of 2008
- Designation of the month of November as “Environmental Awareness Month”



# Strategy 1: Harmonize research with conservation needs



[www.santekonline.com](http://www.santekonline.com)

**Data generation infrastructure:** Memorandum of Agreement between PAWB and Philippine Clearinghouse Mechanism partners creating a network called **Bioweb**



# Strategy 1: Harmonize research with conservation needs



**Researches on Philippine threatened species:** Government (DENR-PAWB, ERDB, National Museum), NGOs (Haribon, CI, WWF, Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines), Academe, Individual experts



# Strategy 2: Strengthen Protected Areas System

Country/k m <sup>2</sup>	Terrestrial <sup>1</sup>		Wetlands <sup>2</sup>		Coastal/Marine <sup>1</sup>	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Philippines	32,136	32,454	684	684	16,453	16,754

<sup>1</sup> IUCN & UNEP-WCMC (2011) The World Database on Protected Areas: January 2011. Cambridge, UK  
<sup>2</sup> Ramsar Listed Wetlands



## Strategy 2: Strengthen Protected Areas System

- **15,218** hectares established as conservation areas with 7,921 hectares in Polillo as locally-conserved areas (LCA) and 7,297 hectares in Mt.Kalatungan and Cabangan, Zambales as indigenous communities conserved areas (ICCA)
- 5 ICCA sites, covering **61,714** hectares are in different stages for ICCA documentation, recognition and registration while 5 LCA sites, covering **54,545** hectares are also in different stages of CA establishment



# Strategy 3: The Biodiversity Corridors



- Large, interconnected networks of protected areas & surrounding land which are established to protect & conserve biodiversity within a given landscape
- Allow tenurial instrument holders to allocate part of their landholdings for conservation without giving up their land use rights



# Strategy 3: The Biodiversity Corridors



- Cordillera
- Caraballo
- Sierra Madre
- Bataan-Zambales
- Bicol
- Central Mindoro
- Palawan
- Panay Mountains
- Canlaon
- Talines
- Central Cebu
- Leyte
- Samar
- Eastern Mindanao
- Central Mindanao
- Kitanglad-Ligwasan
- Malindang
- Zamboanga Peninsula



# Strategy 3: The Biodiversity Corridors

- A number of Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects of government are directed towards these biodiversity corridors. The same can be said for local donor organizations (FPE, PTFCF) and civil society interventions.
- Bases of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)



# Strategy 3: The Biodiversity Corridors

- Recent approval & adoption by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board of the framework and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity in the comprehensive land use plans (CLUP) of local government units (LGU)
- Quirino is the first province to complete and integrate biodiversity in its CLUP



# Strategy 3: The Biodiversity Corridors



Lake Libuao, Siburan KBA

## CLUP Framework pilot sites:

- Quirino
- Siburan, Occidental Mindoro
- Magapit Protected Landscape/NE Cagayan
- Malampaya, Palawan
- Central Panay Mountains
- Northern Negros Mountains
- Lake Mainit, Agusan del Norte
- Mt. Hamiguitan, Davao



# Strategy 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Systems



The following tools are currently in use to determine quality of biodiversity :

- Biodiversity Monitoring System
- Important Biodiversity Areas Monitoring System
- Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)



# Strategy 5: Developing a National Constituency

- Only **17%** aided awareness on biodiversity in Metro Manila (Haribon 2005)
- No single organization or individual can make the campaign to save Philippine biodiversity



# Strategy 5: Developing a National Constituency

- Several efforts by government (Dalaw Turo, individual project IEC efforts, webinars), civil society (Rainforest Restoration Initiative, Marine Protected Area Support Network), academe and private sector
- Knowledge products
- Corporate social responsibility/public-private partnerships
- Cause marketing



# How PBSAP is used in National Planning Processes



# How PBSAP is/will be used in national planning process

Although the PBSAP is still in the preliminary stage of updating , existing macro plans, framework, policies, programs and projects already integrate the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



# The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016



## ***PDP Vision***

**An environment that is healthy, ecologically-balanced, sustainably productive, climate-change resilient and provides for present and future generations of Filipinos**

***PDP Chapter 10: Conservation, Protection, & Rehabilitation of Environment & Natural Resources Towards Sustainable Development***



# The National Framework Strategy on Climate Change



Office of the President of the Philippines  
Secretary  
Climate Change Commission

**National Framework Strategy  
on Climate Change  
2010-2022**

## Objective:

To build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of natural resources to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development.



# Issuance of Executive Order No. 23, 2011

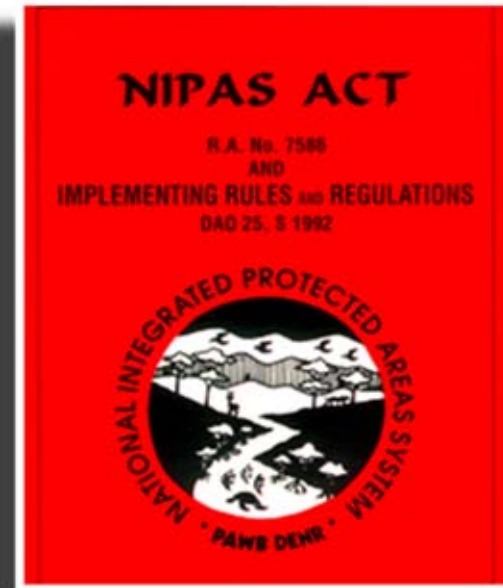
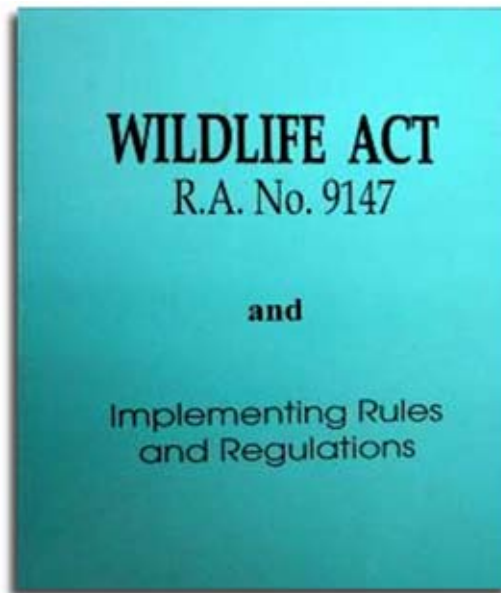
**Moratorium on the cutting  
and harvesting of natural  
timber in natural forest and  
residual forests**



# Implementation of the National Greening Program



# Implementation of policies, laws and regulations



# Implementation of biodiversity-related programs and projects



- **These initiatives have undergone wide stakeholder consultation processes in consideration of existing framework and policies.**
- **Once the PBSAP is completed (by 2014), a directive from the President of the Philippines thru a legal instrument (e.g. Executive Order) will be issued to incorporate the PBSAP into all relevant agencies', organizations' and even private sector's plans and programs.**



# Thank you!

