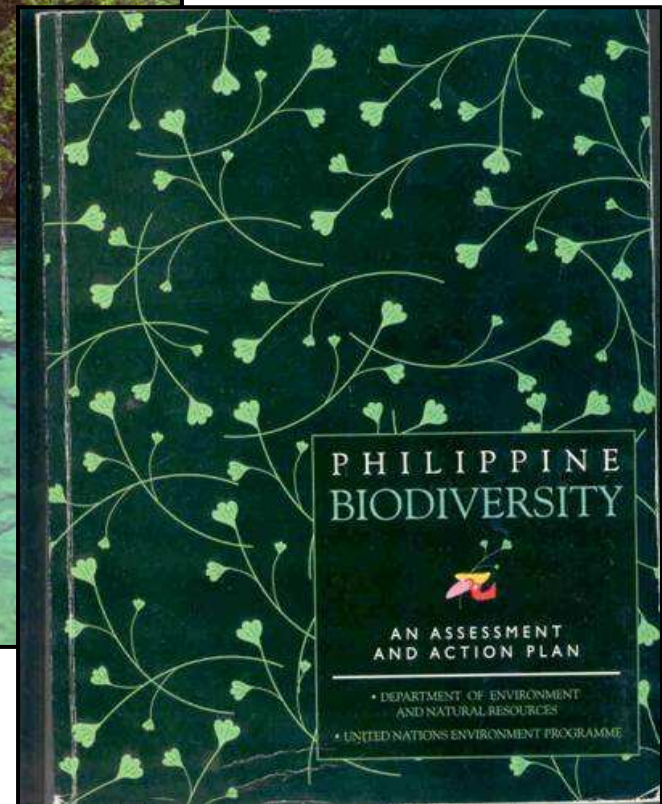
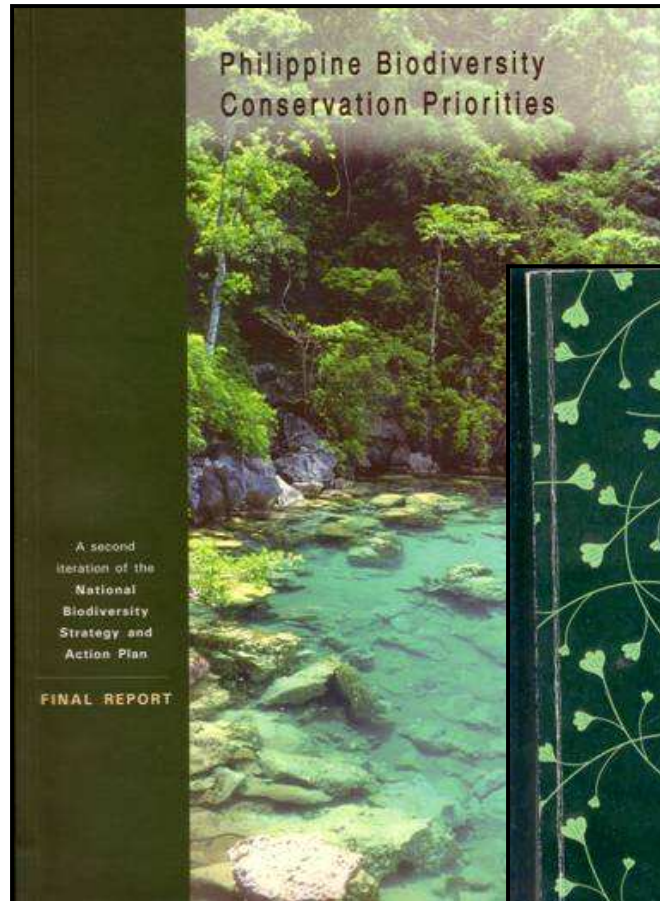


PHILIPPINES: BIODIVERSITY (NBSAP)



PHILIPPINES

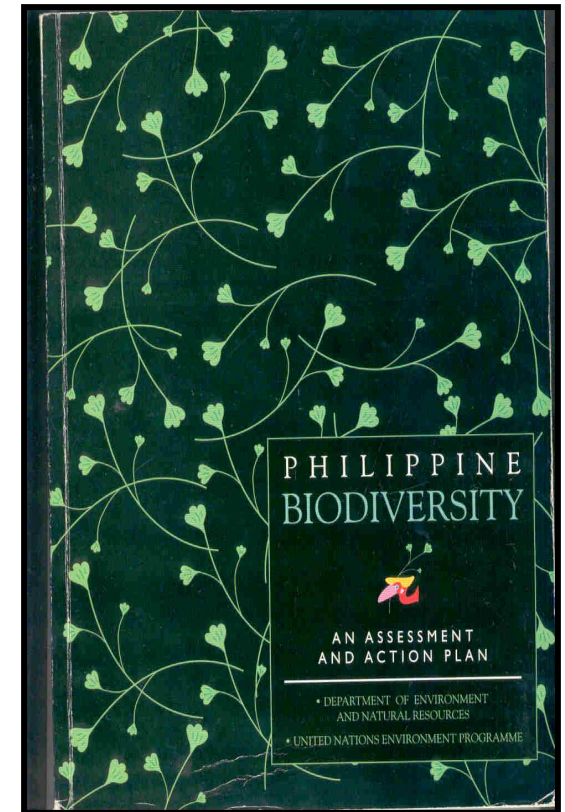
CURRENT STATUS OF NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN



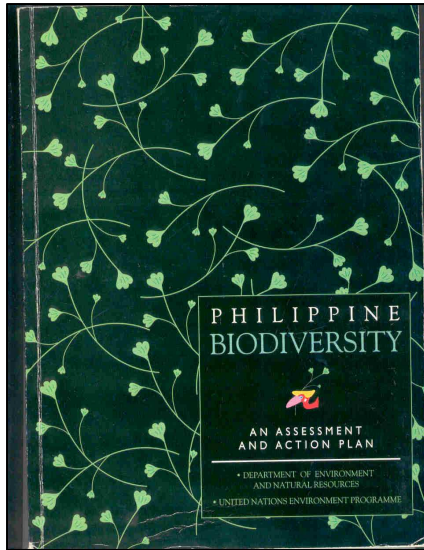
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

- formulated in 1997 involving a broad range of stakeholders
- anchored on the framework of man being at the center of ecosystems and resource interaction, and
- the need to **BALANCE UTILIZATION** driven policy which entails modification of biodiversity for human needs

with **CONSERVATION** driven policy for maintaining natural biodiversity



National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan



STRATEGY 1:

Expanding and improving knowledge on the extent, characteristics, uses and values of biodiversity

STRATEGY 2:

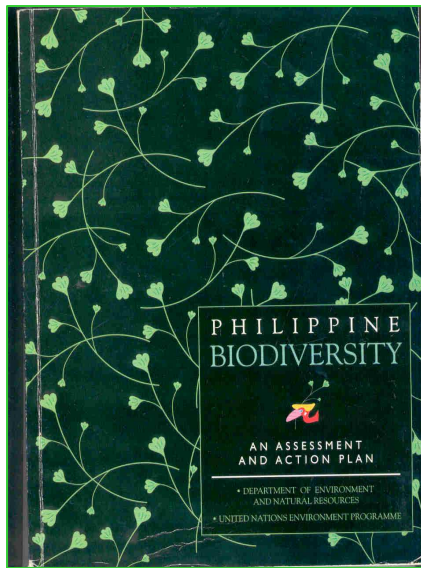
Enhancing existing and planned biodiversity conservation efforts with emphasis on in-situ conservation activities

STRATEGY 3:

Formulating an integrated policy & legislative framework for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of biodiversity



National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan



STRATEGY 4:

Strengthening capacities for integrating & institutionalizing biodiversity conservation & management

STRATEGY 5:

Mobilizing an Integrated Information, Education and Communications (IEC) for biodiversity conservation

STRATEGY 6:

Advocating stronger international cooperation on biodiversity conservation

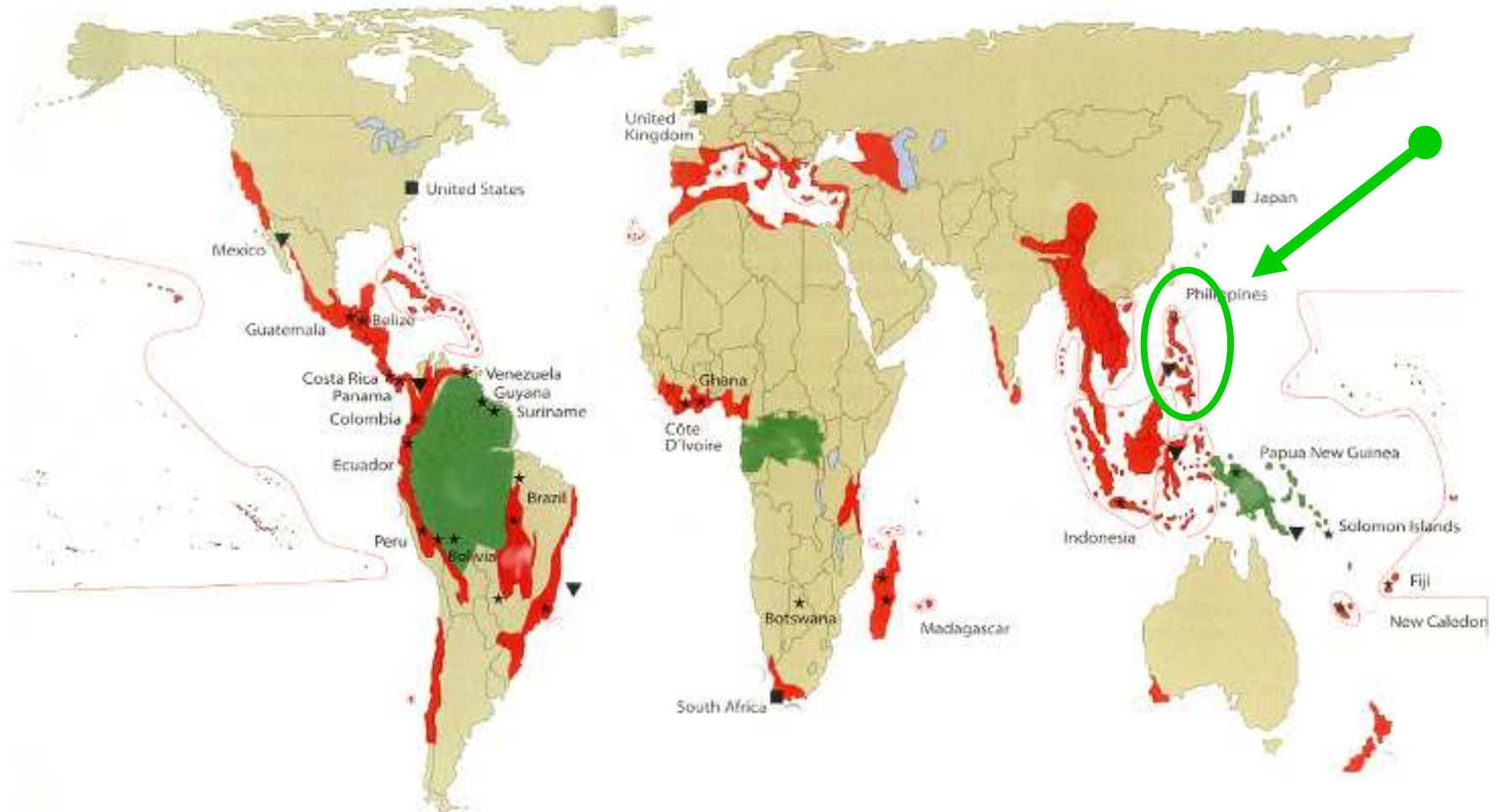


CONSTRAINTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NBSAP

- **Lack of clear-cut implementing mechanism that defines tasking, source of funding, institutional arrangements, indicators for monitoring, and monitoring scheme**
- **Inadequate capacity to implement biodiversity conservation initiatives (funding, overlapping jurisdictions, conflicting policies, lack of implementation support from some sectors, etc.)**
- **Lack of geographically specific priorities**



In 1999, CI identified the Philippines as one of the 25 global hotspots





- On a per unit area basis, the Philippines was considered as the top megadiversity country and hottest of the hotspots
- In 2000, new information, approaches & analysis from various initiatives indicated the need to revisit the NBSAP



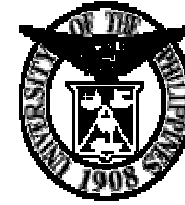
UPDATING OF THE NBSAP



DENR- PAWB



CI PHIL



UP CIDS

- **The PHILIPPINE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PRIORITY-SETTING PROGRAM** was jointly organized/implemented by the DENR, CI-Phils. & UP in 2000.
- On Dec. 4 – 8, 2000, the **NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PRIORITY SETTING WORKSHOP** was convened.

Planning

Planning
Workshop
2 days

Data Collection

Working Groups

Regional
Consultations

Information
System

Define Priorities

National
Workshop
5 days

Products

Final Report

Priorities Map

Database on
CD-ROM

Network for
Nature

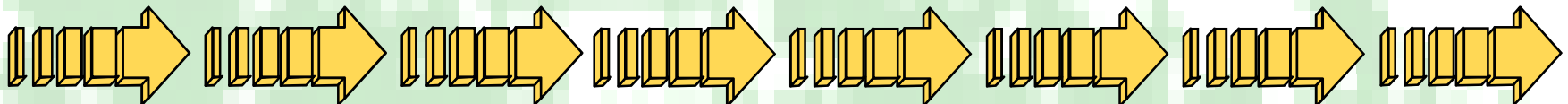
Information
System

January 2000

February - November 2000

December 4-8, 2000

March 2002





PARTICIPANTS

300 INDIVIDUALS

**100 LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS**



**(GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY, ACADEME,
DONORS AND PRIVATE SECTOR)**

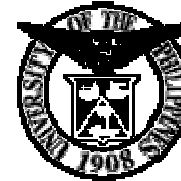
CONVENORS



DENR- PAWB

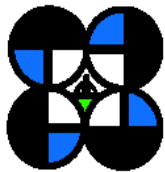


CI PHIL

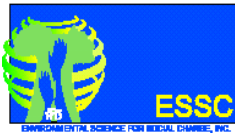


UP CIDS

PARTNERS AND DONORS



PCAMRD



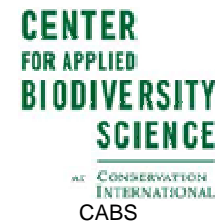
ESSC



WCSP



PNM



CABS



HARIBON



PCARRD



FPE



CEPF



USAID



ADB



UNDP



ARCBC



SIEMENS



FPCI



First Philippine Holdings Corporation

FPHC



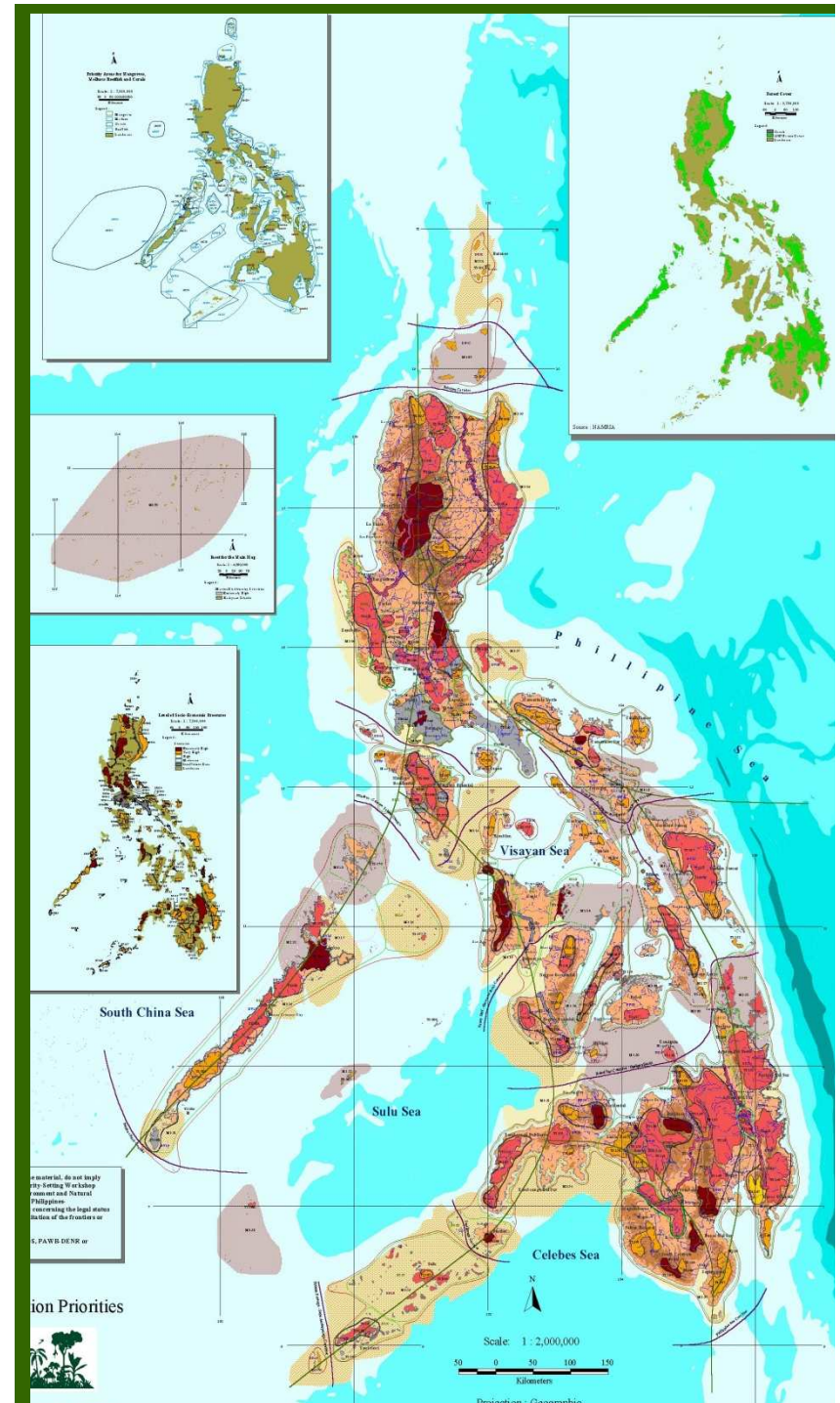
INTEL

5 MAJOR OUTPUTS

- 1. The re-assessment and updating of the terrestrial (16) and marine (6) biogeographic regions.**
- 2. A map of the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities that depicts areas that must be conserved to prevent extinction of species and those needing immediate protection.**

Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority Areas

Terrestrial	170
Marine	36
<hr/>	
TOTAL	206



Terrestrial and Inland Waters

Extremely High urgent (EHu)	-	19
Extremely High critical (EHc)	-	73
Very High	-	60
High	-	3
Insufficient Data (ID)	-	15

Marine

Extremely High (EH)	-	14
Very High (VH)	-	12
High (H)	-	10

5 MAJOR OUTPUTS

- 3. Five Strategic Actions that need to be implemented in the priority conservation areas to address the biodiversity crisis in the country.**
- 4. Biodiversity corridors identified for both marine and terrestrial ecosystems as focal areas for broader scale conservation actions.**
- 5. A state-of-knowledge assessment of each thematic group.**

5 STRATEGIC ACTIONS

- 1. Harmonizing Research with Conservation Needs
(Strategy 1- improving knowledge)**
- 2. Strengthening of the Protected Areas
System (Strategies 2 – In-situ activities &
3 – integrating policies)**
- 3. Institutionalizing innovative but appropriate
biodiversity conservation approaches: The
Biodiversity Corridors (Strategies 2 & 3)**
 - 19 terrestrial & 9 marine corridors identified



5 STRATEGIC ACTIONS

**4. Institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation systems of projects and of biodiversity
(Strategy 4 – Strengthening capacities)**

**5. Developing a national constituency for
biodiversity conservation in the country
(Strategy 5 - IEC)**



SOME SPECIFIC PLANS & FRAMEWORKS

Year	Title
Frameworks/Master Plans	
2008	Sustainable Use and Protection of Philippine Peatlands: National Action Plan
2008	<u>Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor Management Plan Framework</u>
2007	Integrated River Basin Management and Development (IRBMD) Master Plan
2007	Sustainable Development Strategy for Philippine Coastal Areas and Seas (Draft) (DENR & PEMSEA)
2006	Integrated Water Resources Management Plan Framework
2006	Operational Plan for the <u>Manila Bay Coastal Strategy</u>
2006	National Avian Influenza Preparedness Plan

(DENR-PAWB. 2008. National Report to the Ramsar Convention)

Implementing NBSAP thru the integrated ecosystem approach

Traditionally, sectoral approaches have been used to manage natural resources and the environment. This has resulted to separate governance mechanisms for different resource uses, and conflicts in management.

Until the need to adopt an integrated and holistic approach to water, land and related resources in order to meet the social and economic demands of the population, and the sustainability of ecosystems was realized.

Integrated Coastal Management

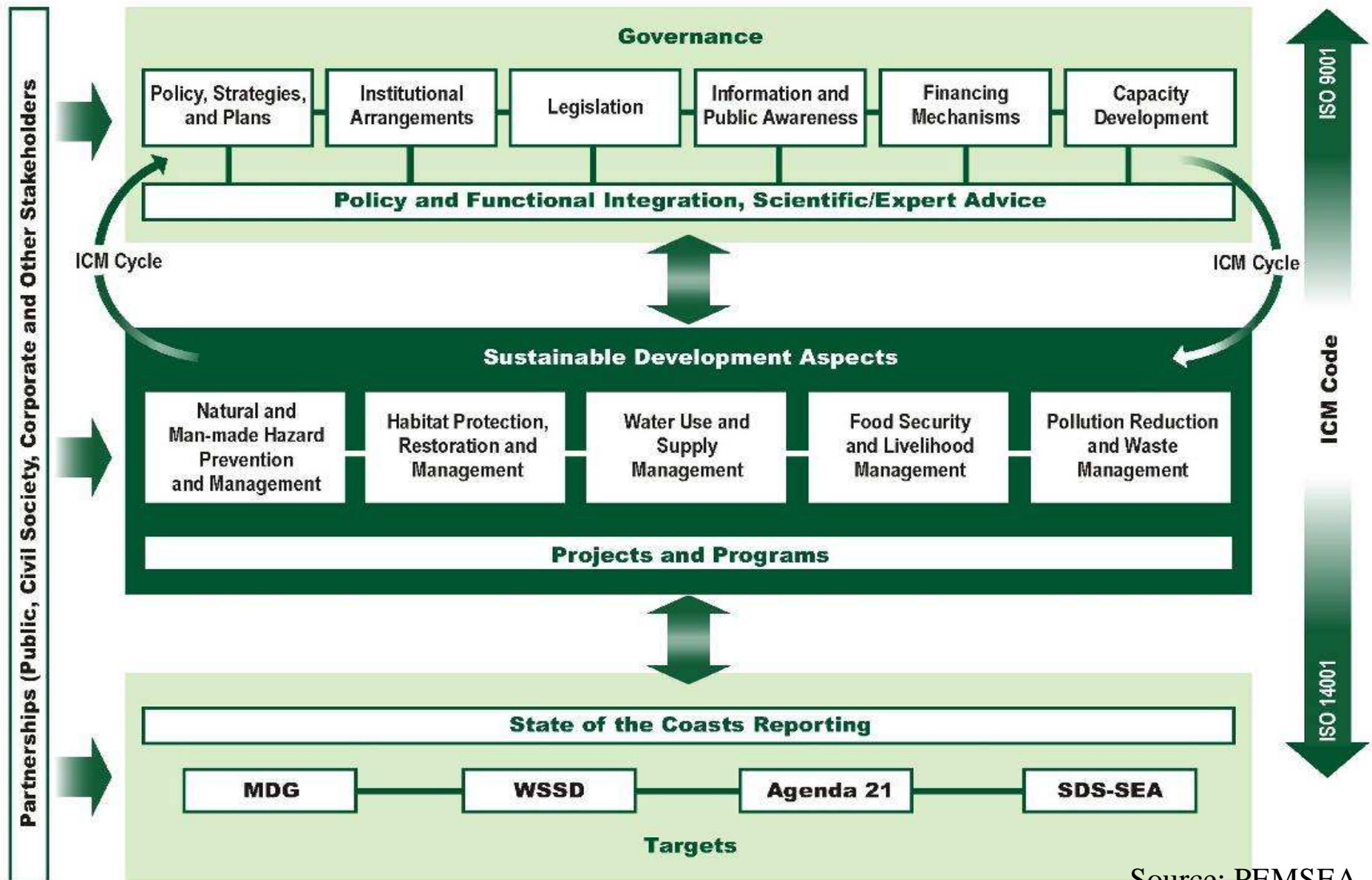
Executive Order 533

Mandated the adoption of an integrated coastal management (ICM) and related approaches, such as the coastal resource/zone management as the national management policy framework

Objective:

To promote SD of the country's coastal & marine environment & resources for food security, sustainable livelihood, poverty alleviation & reduction of vulnerability to natural hazards while preserving ecological integrity.

ICM Framework



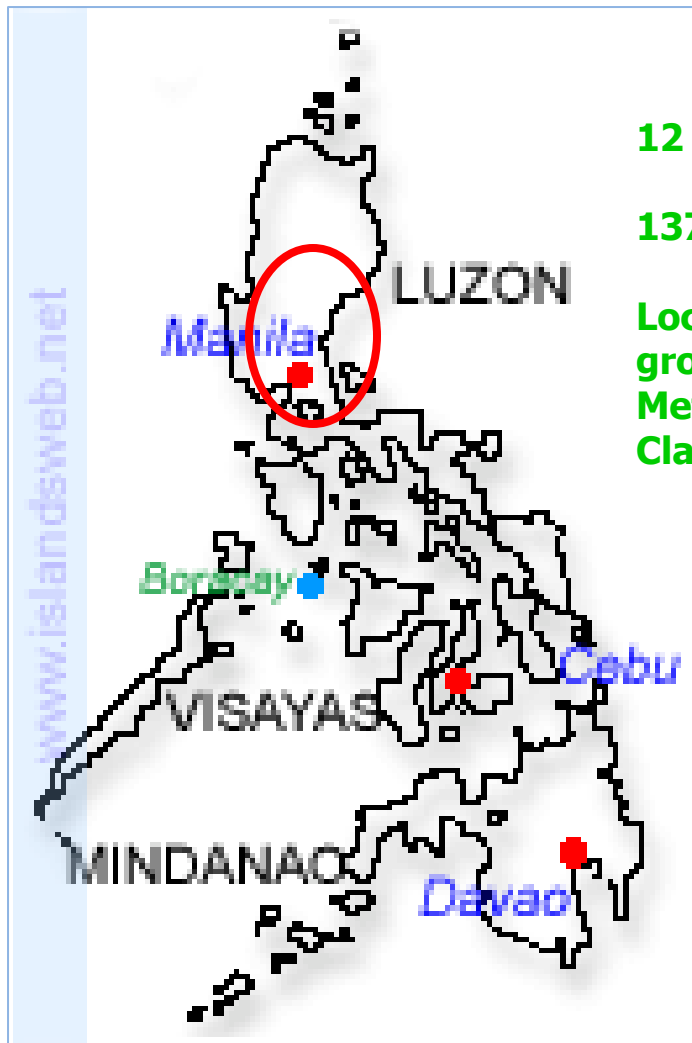
Source: PEMSEA

Major challenges to the implementation of EO 533

- **disparity in the capacity among government agencies and coastal municipalities**
- **lack of national training program in support of local coastal governance**
- **lack of sustainability after donors exit**
- **No standard by which to measure ICM coverage given the number of models and approaches in use for coastal management**

(Ross, 2008)

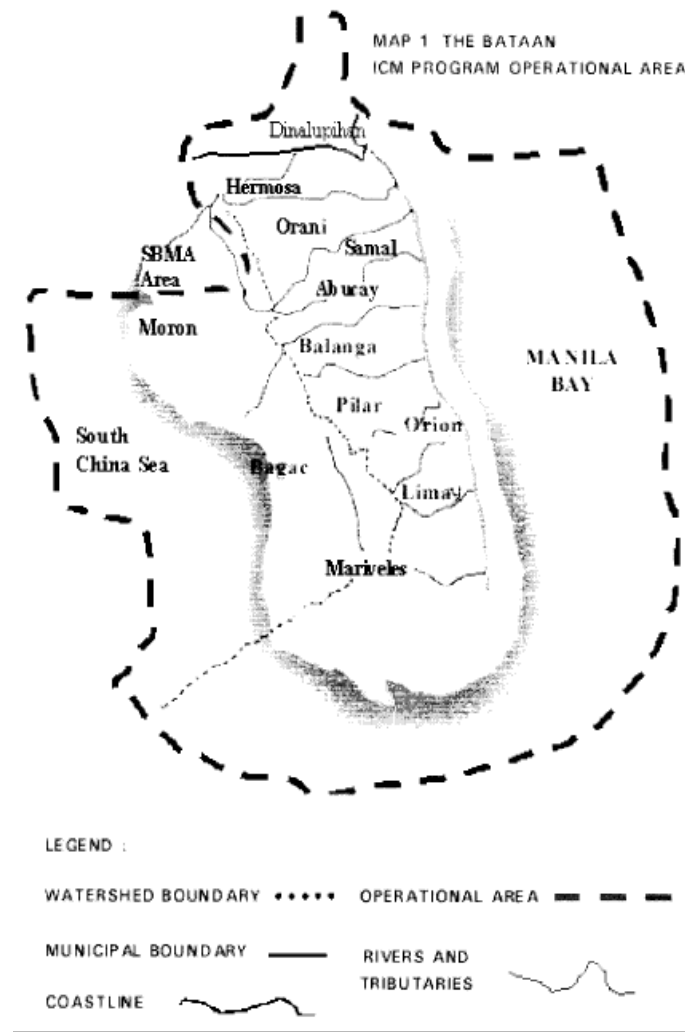
ICM Best Practice demonstrated in the Province of Bataan



12 municipalities

137,296 has.

Located within the growth triad zone :
Metro Manila, SBMA,
Clark Economic Zone



Source: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal Water Quality Protection Practices

THE SITUATION

Economic progress has deteriorated the coastal and marine environment of the province due to increasing pollution and resource use conflicts.

There was an urgent need to make the people of Bataan aware of these problems and prompt them to initiate integrated and long term solutions for sustainability.

A coastal clean up drive in the Province of Bataan triggered a movement and a strong & unique partnership among the stakeholders that led to the creation of Bigkis Bataan (Bigay ng Kalikasan sa Bataan- Bounties of Nature in Bataan)



Source/photo credits: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal Water Quality Protection Practices

THE VISION

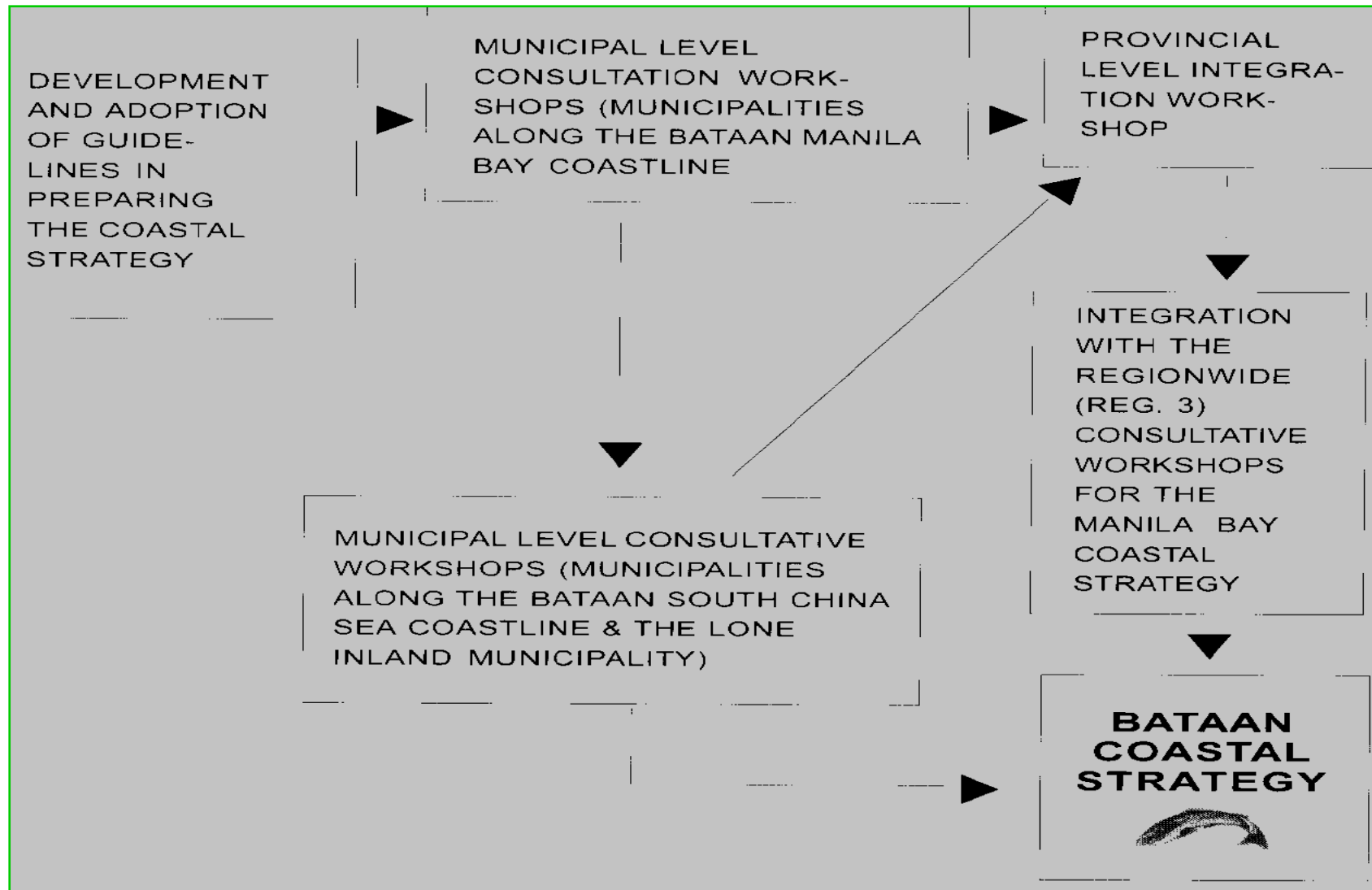
A well-developed community with abundant natural resources, clean environment and a responsible citizenry empowered to care for nature and it's bounty.

Source: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal Water Quality Protection Practices

What has been done -

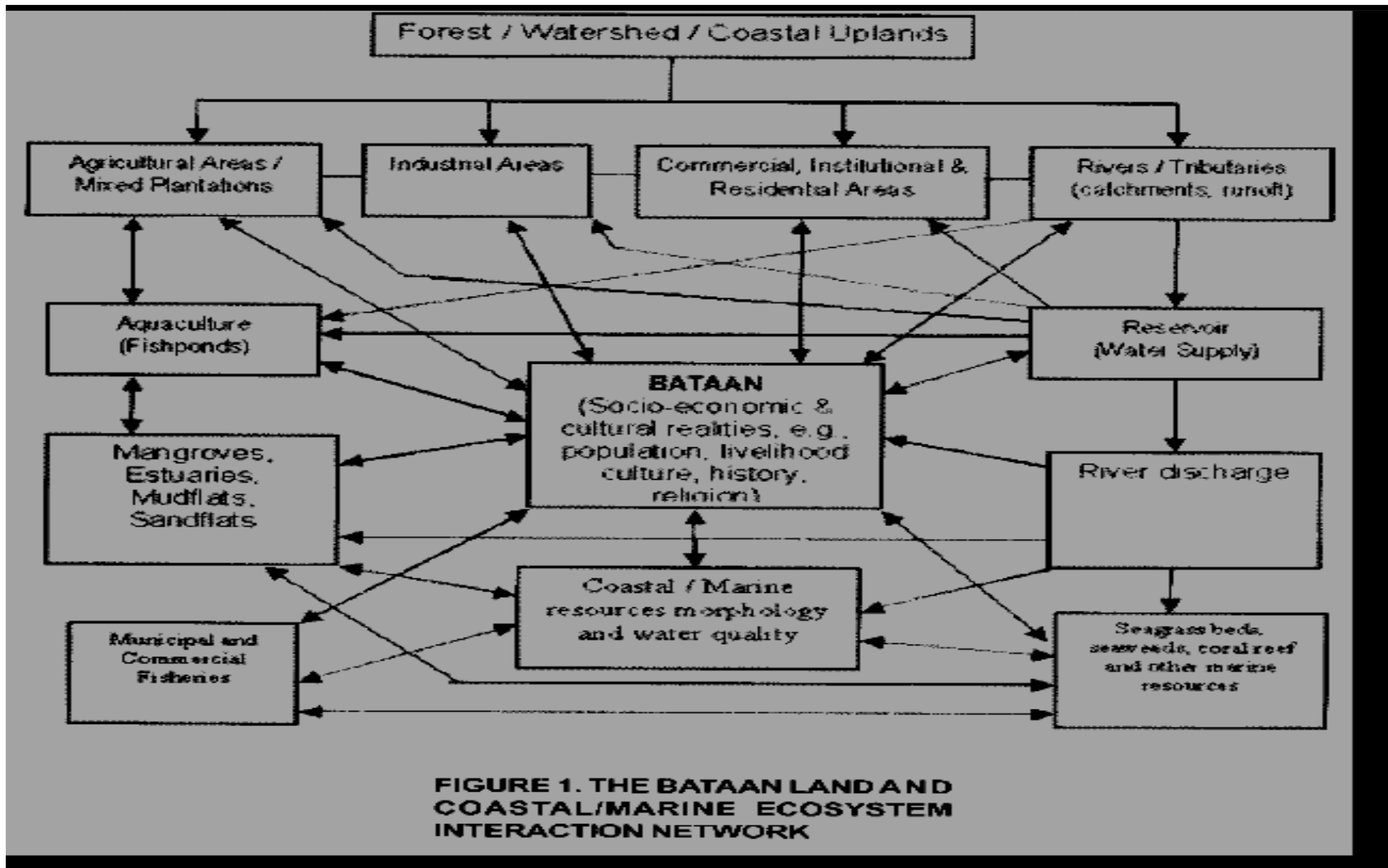
- 1. Organized the Bataan Coastal Care Foundation- a consortium of 18 major industries in the province that raise funds to support the ICM activities in the province.**
- 2. Adoption and institutionalization of the Bataan Coastal Strategy (formulated in 2002 but updated in 2006 as the Bataan Sustainable Development Strategy)**

Consultation process for the development of the Bataan Coastal Strategy



Source: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal Water Quality Protection Practices

Scope of the Bataan Coastal Strategy



Source: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal Water Quality Protection Practices

3. IEC at all levels esp the grassroots (eg CREST- Coral reef education for students and teachers)

4. Implementation of the Solid Waste Management Program and Integrated Coastal Zone & Sea Use Plan (approved by the Provincial Board in 2006)

THE PROJECTS



Coastal Clean-up

Source/photo credits: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal Water Quality Protection Practices



Mangrove Enrichment Planting

Source/photo credits: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal Water Quality Protection Practices

Marine Turtle Conservation

**Establishment of Pawikan
Conservation Centers (MT
Sanctuaries)**



**Mobilization of "Bantay
Pawikan " to guard against
poachers**



**Source/photo credits: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal
Water Quality Protection Practices**



Provision of alternative livelihood opportunities like mussel culture to the local communities

Source/photo credits: Lorenz, Juergen, Ecowatch: For Coastal Water Quality Protection Practices

THE LESSONS

Many of the challenges on biodiversity conservation require the concerted efforts of stakeholders.

Not a single sector can do it alone.

Alliances and partnerships play a key role in meeting current and future environmental challenges.

THE CHALLENGE

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE EFFORTS

MABUHAY!