



**Preparation of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Report to the  
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)  
and  
Localization of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action  
Plan (PBSAP)**

# **Documentation Report**

**Northern Luzon (CAR, R1, R2, R3, NCR)  
Consultation/Workshop  
25-27 June 2018, Ramada Hotel  
Binondo, Manila**

**June 2018**

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## **1.0 Introduction**

The Philippines has been a member-party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since June 12, 1992. In 2010, member-parties adopted in Nagoya, Japan, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity by all countries and stakeholders over the next decade. The Strategic Plan is comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals, and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. It serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and promotes the coherent and effective implementation of the three objectives of the CBD. The 20 Aichi Targets are grouped into five strategic goals with each goal addressing the different challenges facing biodiversity conservation.

Target 17 obliges all Parties to formulate their national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBSAP). The Philippines has achieved this Target and has submitted the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 in June 2016. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has adopted the PBSAP through Administrative Order 2016-143.

Member-parties to the CBD are likewise required by Article 26 of the CBD to submit national reports to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting its objectives. The national report should provide a final review of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs). This includes relevant targets of NBSAPs and other actions taken to implement the Convention. Parties should provide updates since the last national report, including information on new or recently completed actions or efforts, and recent changes to the status and trends of biodiversity and to the pressures on it.

Parties are encouraged to involve relevant stakeholders in the preparation of their national report. This includes national focal points for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization as well as the national focal points for the biodiversity-related Conventions, the Rio Conventions and other relevant international and regional conventions. Representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as representatives from relevant sectors, business, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations should also be involved in the preparation of the national report.

The Philippines is expected to submit in December 2018 its Sixth National Report (6NR) to the CBD. The Report will focus on: 1) assessing progress towards meeting the 20 targets and related indicator/s in the PBSAP 2015-2028, the country's roadmap for conserving and managing biodiversity resources and integrating biodiversity objectives into national development and sectoral planning frameworks; 2) evaluating the effectiveness of the measures taken, identifying lessons learned, the technical, scientific and capacity needs, as well as needs for implementation support; and, 3) describing the

national contribution, including those of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities towards achievement of ABTs, and the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. The CBD has provided the Guidelines for the preparation of the Report – the process, structure and format, suggested approaches and proposed stakeholders.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) is leading the conduct of Consultation/Workshops nationwide for the preparation of the 6NR back-to-back with the localization of the PBSAP. The process in preparing the Report will be participatory and involves various stakeholders nationwide. About ten regional Consultation/Workshops will be held covering all regions in the country.

The third Consultation/Workshop, covering the regions of Northern Luzon (CAR, Region 1, Region 2, Region 3 and NCR) was held on June 25-27, 2018 at Ramada Hotel in Binondo, Manila. The Program of Activities is attached as Annex 1.

### **1.1 Objectives**

The objectives of the Consultation/Workshop are to: (1) discuss the accomplishments of Regions CAR, 1, 2, 3 and NCR in meeting the targets of the PBSAP and report on these accomplishments using the 6NR Matrix Template; and, (2) discuss and set the 2019-2028 Regional targets and identify major activities to be implemented from 2019-2020.

### **1.2 Participants**

A total of 193 participants attended the Consultation/Workshop representing various offices such as government, civil society organizations (CSOs), research and academic institutions, and the private sector. The DENR was represented by its Bureaus, namely: the BMB, Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB), and the Land Management Bureau (LMB). It was also represented through its field offices, namely: the DENR - CAR, DENR - Region 1, DENR - Region 2, DENR - Region 3, and DENR - NCR. Other government agencies that were represented include the: Department of Agriculture (DA) - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), DA - Region 1, DA - Region 2, BFAR - CAR, BFAR - Region 1, BFAR - Region 2, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), DILG - Region 3, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) - Region 2, DPWH - Region 3, Department of Science and Technology (DOST) - Region 1, Department of Tourism (DOT), DOT - Region 2, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) - CAR, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), HLURB - Region 1, HLURB - Region 2, National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), and National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA). The research and academic institutions were represented by Isabela State University, Mariano Marcos State University, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Pampanga State Agricultural University, Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP), University of the Philippines (UP) - Baguio, UP - Manila, and the University of Santo Tomas (UST). The Local Government Units were represented by the Quezon City, Makati City, and the City of Vigan.

CSO representatives include the: Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM), Tanggol Kalikasan, Philippine Green Building Council (PGBC), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Philippines, Mother Earth Foundation, Zoological Society of London (ZSL) - Philippines, Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP), Conservation International Philippines Foundation, Inc. (CI), Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), and Ban Toxics. The private sector was represented by San Roque Power Corporation, National Power Corporation, and OceanaGold Sustainable Agroforestry, Inc.,

Also in attendance were the members of the 6NR Project Team. The breakdown of participants is seen below.

<b>Composition</b>	<b>Number Invited</b>	<b>Number Attended</b>
NGAs	200	139 (69%)
• DENR		81%
• Others (BFAR, HLURB, DA, DOST, DOT, DPWH, DTI, NAMRIA, NEDA)		19%
Academe	38	7 (18%)
LGUs	30	11 (36%)
NGOs/CSOs	31	14 (45%)
Private Sector	11	7 (63%)
Others (BMB 6NR Organizers and Consultants)	17	15 (88%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>193 (59%)</b>

Of the 193 who attended the Workshop/Consultation, 100 participants were female while 93 participants were male. The Directory of Participants is attached as Annex 2.

## **2.0 Opening Session**

### **2.1 Welcome Message**

On behalf of Ms. Jacqueline A. Caancan, CESO V, Regional Director (RD) for DENR - NCR, the Welcome Address was given by Ms. Albina Pineda (Assistant Division Chief of the Planning and Management Division, DENR - NCR). In her address, ADC Pineda outlined the two workshops that will take place over the course of three days. The first workshop will identify accomplishments for inclusion in the 6<sup>th</sup> National Report to the CBD, while the second workshop will focus on the drafting of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Actions Plans. She cited that NCR will most likely focus its work on conserving urban biodiversity in the face of rapid growth and urbanization. In closing, she welcomed the participants to Manila and challenged them to attain the outputs of the two workshops.

## **2.2 Workshop Overview**

Ms. Socorro Feliciano (UNDP Consultant/Lead Facilitator) provided the Workshop Overview and explained the role of the Philippines as a member-party to the CBD. She stressed that the 6NR is not just a report for submission but is also a way for regions to highlight their accomplishments towards the conservation of biodiversity. Afterwards, she presented the objectives and expected outputs, namely to: (1) discuss the accomplishments of regions in meeting the targets of the PBSAP and report on these accomplishments using the 6NR Matrix Template; and, (2) set the 2019-2028 Regional targets and specify major activities to be implemented from 2019-2020. She also shared the Discussion Flow and Process for the entire Consultation/Workshop. The Workshop Overview is attached as Annex 3.

## **3.0 The Philippine Development Plan (PDP), PBSAP, and the 6NR**

In order to contextualize the Consultation/Workshop, BMB Assistant Director (AD) Armida Andres presented the PBSAP 2015-2018 and its alignment to the ABTs and the current PDP. AD Andres expressed that, as one of 17 megadiverse countries in the world, it is important for the Philippines to conserve its biodiversity not just for biodiversity alone but also for the ecosystem services that it provides. She cited that fish stocks, carbon sequestration and climate regulation, ecotourism, and seed dispersal are just some of the ecosystem services that we benefit from. Yet, conservation activities still lack funding. It is important to note, however, that the latest PDP with the overarching goal to improve human well-being includes, for the first time, the sustained diversity and functioning of ecosystem services as an integral part of achieving this goal.

The PBSAP framework is linked to the improvement of human well-being and aims to improve the state of the country's biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services. The PBSAP also shares the goals of the ABTs in: a) addressing causes of biodiversity loss; b) reducing pressures that threaten biodiversity; c) improving the conservation status of species and protected areas; d) enhancing ecosystem services and benefits; and e) enhancing implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. With the inclusion of biodiversity conservation in the PDP, biodiversity conservation is to be included in all development projects as stipulated in Section 40 of the General Appropriations Act (GAA). This is to ensure compliance by the DENR and LGUs in the implementation of the PBSAP.

AD Andres also presented the regional context of the PBSAP and discussed the 20 targets of the PBSAP. She emphasized that, more than a country obligation as party to the CBD, the 6NR is also a means for the regions to highlight their accomplishments and best practices in biodiversity conservation. The full presentation is attached as Annex 4.

In the Open Forum that followed, the following issues and concerns were raised, and inputs were provided:

- Ms. Mary Jane Dela Rosa (NEDA) gave additional information on the Philippine commitment to the CBD. She shared that the Philippines is one of the beneficiaries of the European Union Generalised Scheme of Preferences (EU-GSP), a special trade policy where beneficiaries receive incentives when exporting to the EU Market. Recently, the Philippines benefitted 120B pesos from this trade scheme and, in exchange, needs to comply and report the country's progress in meeting its obligations to 27 international conventions. The CBD is one of these 27 conventions. Ms. Dela Rosa shared that, in 2017, the DENR - BMB was commended by the EU-GSP for their action in the illegal ivory trade. She hopes to report the accomplishments of the BMB in biodiversity conservation during the visit of the EU Commissioners in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of this year.
- Ms. Emerita Albas (PASu, Upper Agno River Basin Resource Reserve) asked whether the political arena may be used as one of the indicators of biodiversity loss. She shared that the non-compliance of some regions with biodiversity-related regulations point to policy gaps. She also pointed out that there are several groups making money off of the country's natural resources, but there is no way to track where the funds are going and what these are being used for. She also asked whether there are sanctions for harmful agricultural practices such as the excessive use of herbicides and the importation of rice hybrids that are resistant to pests but affect the growth of native rice species. On the issue on funds, AD Andres responded that the BMB is working with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) to track and identify funding sources for biodiversity conservation activities. She also added that biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and the conservation of genetic resources are included as targets in the PBSAP.
- Mr. Dante M. Aquino, PhD (Isabela State University) asked whether the CBI may also be used in the development of municipalities. Dr. Caleda responded that the CBI may also be applied to urban areas within municipalities and not necessarily cities. The Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 clearly defines what urban areas are. Mr. Aquino also expressed that it is good that Section 40 of the GAA has a provision on conserving biological diversity. He then inquired about how LGUs can become aware of this stipulation in the GAA. AD Andres responded that the BMB is coordinating with the DILG so that this information can be brought down to the local governments and compliance can be monitored. She added that the BMB is also currently working on determining the appropriate sanctions for entities that do not comply with Section 40 of the GAA.
- Mr. Julius Kawilan (Chief of the Conservation and Development Division, DENR - CAR) asked whether IP groups through the NCIP are invited to the consultation workshops since, in the Cordilleras, the IPs play a very big role in biodiversity conservation. AD Andres responded that all the NCIP regional offices were invited to the consultations. Should there be a lack of representation from the NCIP, the BMB will be scheduling focus group discussions (FGDs) with the Commission. She assured Mr. Kawilan that the NCIP is considered a very important partner in the implementation of the PBSAP.

#### **4.0 Overview of the 6NR**

Dr. Mary Jean Caleda (UNDP Consultant/6NRWriter) gave a brief overview on the 6NR. She cited Article 26 of the Convention which states that Parties shall report their progress in the *implementation of the provisions of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the CBD*. This includes monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the NBSAP. In the Philippines, this involves reporting on the country's accomplishments in meeting the 20 Targets of the PBSAP.

Dr. Caleda showed the various iterations of the Philippine National Reports and mentioned that it will be the first time for the Philippines to submit its report online. She mentioned that the results the 6NR would feed into sub-regional and global biodiversity assessments.

The 6NR consists of seven sections. Section I includes information on the 20 Targets in the PBSAP. Section II delves into the implementation measures, assessments, obstacles, and scientific and technical needs of the 20 Targets. Section III consists of the assessment of progress towards meeting each national target. Dr. Caleda stated that the Consultation/Workshop mainly focuses on acquiring data for Sections II and III. Section IV relates to the contribution of the country in meeting the ABTs. Section V describes the contributions of the country towards the Global Plant Conservation Strategy, while Section VI provides additional information on the contribution of the IPLCs in meeting the ABTs. Lastly, Section VII involves the updating of the biodiversity country profiles.

Dr. Caleda emphasized that the 6NR intends to capture the best practices and accomplishments of Northern Luzon from 2014-2017.

The Overview of the 6NR is attached as Annex 5.

#### **5.0 DENR - BMB Program on Urban Biodiversity**

Dr. Caleda presented on behalf of the BMB its Program on Urban Biodiversity, a project that seeks to determine the status of urban biodiversity in the country and evaluate the ecosystem services that it delivers.

She began by sharing that the focus on urban biodiversity, which is one of the new thematic areas in the PBSAP, comes at a time when the country is rapidly urbanizing. As cities are built on areas of high ecological diversity and productivity, critical ecosystems such as wetlands and centers of endemism continue to be threatened by development. This is a concern that needs to be addressed since biodiversity in urban areas provide several benefits and ecosystem services that include: improving health and well-being; lowering area temperatures and mitigating the effects of climate change; improving air and water quality; facilitating the movement of wildlife through wildlife corridors; increasing property value; tourism; and, food for all.



However, in the Philippines, intensive resource use and waste production impact natural ecosystems. There is also a strain on local governments to provide safer, cleaner, more resilient, and more efficient delivery of basic services to its constituents. These challenges in urban areas are exacerbated by the fact that the scope of biodiversity in cities is not as clearly defined as biodiversity in non-urban areas. Since there is little to no understanding on the status, trends, and threats to urban biodiversity, rapid urban growth often overtakes biodiversity conservation initiatives. As a result, cities are characterized by a fragmentation or complete loss of green spaces and the extinction of several species.

Recognizing the impact of cities in the areas of production, consumption, waste generation, pollution and habitat loss, Parties to the CBD began discussions on mainstreaming and promoting biodiversity in an urban setting. The Plan of Action of Sub-national Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities on Biodiversity included advocating the use of a self-assessment tool, the City Biodiversity Index (CBI), to evaluate and monitor the progress of biodiversity conservation against city baselines. Dr. Caleda stressed that the role of cities in biodiversity conservation has become increasingly relevant because the global population in 2050 is expected to increase to 9.2B with 6.4B living in urban areas.

Dr. Caleda shared that the CBI consists of 23 indicators that measure the following: Native biodiversity in the city (10 indicators); Ecosystem services provided by biodiversity (4 indicators); and, Governance and management of biodiversity (9 indicators). Through these indicators, cities will be assisted in meeting their biodiversity goals through three interrelated mechanisms which are vital to positive policy outcomes, namely: create baseline measurements; public platform for biodiversity awareness; and, public portal for community sharing and engagement. Support for the use of the CBI has also been expressed by the ASEAN Environment Ministers, especially since the CBI also addresses the 2030 SDG Agenda particularly SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities.

Dr. Caleda shared that the conservation of urban biodiversity is also included in the PDP 2017-2022 subsector outcome on Sustained Biodiversity and Functioning of Ecosystem Services. It is also integrated in the Natural Urban and Housing Development Framework which has a vision of better, greener, and smarter urban systems in a more inclusive Philippines. Currently, a localized version of the CBI called the Manila Urban Biodiversity Index (MUBI) has been developed for Manila City. Case studies on the CBI application in Quezon City, Baguio City and Iloilo City have been reported but these CBI records cannot be located, hence making it difficult to report changes over time.

The DENR - BMB hopes to localize the CBI in more cities and has conducted a series of technical consultations and workshops to identify the applicability of CBI in the Philippines and to evaluate the applicability of existing assessment methods and tools.

The full PowerPoint presentation is attached as Annex 6.

## **6.0 Workshop 1 Mechanics: 6NR Matrix**

Dr. Caleda gave a brief presentation on the Workshop 1 Mechanics for the preparation of the 6NR, which focuses on the identification of regional accomplishments to meet the PBSAP targets for the period March 2014- December 2017. She encouraged participants to share the accomplishments that their regions are proud of so that these can be included in the 6NR and stressed that the regions should report on outcomes and results, where available.

Dr. Caleda explained how to fill up the matrix. She emphasized that, for the accomplishments, it was important to include information on the overall impact of the measure in meeting the target, changes in status and trends of biodiversity, changes to the pressures on biodiversity or the drivers of its loss, and changes in socio-economic conditions (awareness of biodiversity, changes in resource availability, changes in government policies, changes in the behavior of major sectors in the region). For targets that are quantitative in nature, it was important to report the extent of the achievement in relation to the target value in percentages.

Once the accomplishments have been identified, the progress towards meeting the target, effectiveness of the measure, level of confidence in reporting the measure, and adequacy of monitoring are to be reported. She also asked participants to identify the challenges, obstacles, and barriers in achieving target outcomes and the scientific, technical, and capacity needs (programs, equipment, experts, etc.) for implementation of conservation programs. She also asked the participants to list down all their references (reports, publications, scientific articles, etc.).

The participants were grouped according to regions and asked to assign a Rapporteur to report the results in plenary. The Workshop Groups were instructed to discuss Targets 1-20 and report in plenary only the top three accomplishments of their region. A Facilitator and Documenter were assigned per group.

The Workshop 1 Mechanics is attached as Annex 7 and the 6NR Matrix is attached as Annex 7A.

## **6.1 Workshop 1: Plenary Presentation of Results**

Five regions (CAR, Region 1, Region 2, Region 3, and NCR) submitted their accomplishments for Targets 1-20 and reported their top three accomplishments for possible inclusion in the 6NR. The full Workshop results and the PowerPoint presentations highlighting the targets and accomplishments are shown in Annexes 8A to 8E-1.

Table 1 shows the summary of the top three accomplishments reported by the regions.

### Challenges and needs

The Workshop Groups identified the need for strengthened partnerships between the academe, LGUs, PAMB, and local communities to ensure data accuracy, database maintenance, and science-based research. They also shared that there is a need for trainings and state of the art equipment and gadgets for researchers who conduct cave, biodiversity, and fish stock assessments, Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS), Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring System (BAMS), Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection System, and Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) activities. Lastly, they cited the need for policies mandating the establishment and maintenance of green spaces in all Philippine cities.

[illegible]

Region	Target	Summary of Accomplishments	Progress						Effectiveness				Confidence			Monitoring			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
		partnerships or engagements																	
	16b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>163 caves assessed, 58 officially classified (Class I-4; Class II – 51; Class III- 3)</li> <li>2015 – 3 caves in Ilocos Norte and 3 caves in Pangasinan</li> <li>2016 – 7 caves in Ilocos Norte</li> </ul>																	
Region 2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted Quarterly Biodiversity Monitoring System and Foot Patrolling in all Protected Areas</li> <li>Established Crocodile Sanctuaries in Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park and the declared these sanctuaries through a Barangay Municipal Ordinance</li> <li>Established Rearing Station for the Philippine Crocodiles</li> <li>Prepared CEPA Materials</li> <li>Implemented Nest Protection Program</li> <li>Conducted Regular Crocodile Monitoring</li> <li>Hired Bantay Sanktuaryo</li> <li>Prepared Management Plan for each site</li> <li>Prepared METT 2015 for each site</li> </ul>																	
	9	• Hired green/blue brigades for each PA in 2015																	
	19	• Established approximately 24,914 hectares of LCAs through provincial ordinances																	
Region 3	1	• Established a Critical Habitat network for the Philippine Eagle in Mt. Mingan																	
	2	• Estimated 4.36 % closed, 8.36 % open and mixed forests increase in forest cover from 2014-2015																	
	5	• Recorded and analyzed population counts with decreasing trend from 2014 to 2017 in species and population, in general																	
	7b 7c 7d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 critical watersheds supporting NIS within 5 KBAs</li> <li>4 ecotourism destinations in 4 KBAs</li> <li>2 of IP communities/ICCA within KBAs (Magbukun Tribe, Bataan and Engongot Tribe, Aurora)</li> </ul>																	
	16a 16b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 functional conservation/management partnership or engagement</li> <li>8 caves officially classified</li> </ul>																	

Region	Target	Summary of Accomplishments	Progress						Effectiveness				Confidence			Monitoring			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
NCR	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No net loss on two major mangrove stands in Metro Manila (i.e. LPPCHEA and Navotas Marine Tree Park)</li> </ul>																	
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 of the 3 target cities have baseline data on green spaces (Quezon City and Manila)</li> </ul>																	
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recorded annual increase of both organizations and individuals partnering with DENR on its biodiversity projects and initiatives.</li> </ul>																	

## 6.2 Open Forum

In the Open Forum, the following issues and concerns were raised, and inputs were provided:

### CAR

- Ms. Emelita Mendoza (LMB) suggested that perhaps the Region can submit a list of POs that require tenurial instruments so that the DENR Central Office can make the necessary issuances. Mr. Rainier Balbuena (OIC, CENRO - Baguio) responded that based on a recently concluded 10-year Land Administration and Management Project (LAMP), there are still overlapping functions among agencies when it comes to titling. He shared that, at present, the country has two systems of titling. There is judicial titling and titling by government agencies such as the DENR, NCIP, DAR, etc. This overlap in function is antiquated and often results in complications. He advised that this overlap in function needs to be addressed first so that resource allocations can be made more effectively without complications.

### Region 2

- Mr. Dante Aquino, PhD (Isabela State University) commented that it would be better if a link was established between the 9 crocodile sanctuaries mentioned in the Target 1 accomplishments and its adjacent PAs. Ms. Mina Labuguen (POSu, Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park) responded that while the sanctuaries are outside PAs, these are within KBAs. She added that the region is hoping for these sanctuaries to be declared as critical habitats.
- Ms. Angelita Meniado (BMB - FAPS) cited that the Region 2 Protected Landscape is a Biodiversity Partnerships Project (BPP) site. She asked for updates on the ludong and eel projects of the region. Mr. Alejandro Belen (ZSL) shared that ZSL was able to establish eel sanctuaries within the Quirino Protected Landscape, Divisoria Sur in Maddela, and in Peñablanca, Cagayan. On the ludong, Ms. Jemimah Tabaog (BFAR - Region 2) added that BFAR - Region 2 has already identified the niches of the ludong and have implemented BAC 247, the closed season for ludong fishing. Currently, BFAR is implementing Oplan Sagip Ludong, where physical assessments of ludong habitats are being conducted and sanctuaries for ludong fishing are being established.
- Ms. Mina Labuguen (POSu, Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park) shared that San Jose and Quirino have several biodiversity-friendly enterprises. A PO in Quirino is producing and marketing coffee beans and coffee powder, while 3 barangays in Cabarroguis have expanded their agricultural sites to accommodate sustainable corn production. The barangays planted hedge rows and indigenous trees to line the perimeter of the sites.
- Ms. Emelita Mendoza (LMB) commented that the status of crocodile conservation in Region 2 cannot be determined because of the lack of baseline data. She stressed that the integrity of the accomplishments must be upheld by ensuring accurate information on the increase or decrease of crocodile populations. Ms. Mina Labuguen responded that the region has data from the 1990s, but the updated data from 2013 to 2015 is yet to be consolidated. However, the Mabuwaya Foundation has yearly data on crocodile conservation which the region hopes to acquire.

- Ms. Emerita Albas (PASu, Upper Agno River Basin Resource Reserve) commented that it is important for DENR Offices and other government partners to submit updated maps to their respective Survey and Mapping units. This ensures that land use and development plans do not conflict with the declaration of PAs as ICCAs or LCAs. She expressed that efforts in conservation often go to waste because road construction projects are approved before conservation areas are declared as ICCAs. Ms. Feliciano thanked Ms. Albas for bringing this up and emphasized that biodiversity conservation is everybody's concern. She added that the current administration's Build, Build, Build Program is a potential threat to biodiversity. However, one way where biodiversity can be effectively managed is to ensure that all stakeholders that have something to do with issuing building permits are fully informed of the consequences. The DENR Bureaus are at the forefront of ensuring that biodiversity is conserved; however, other stakeholders also need to recognize the consequences of their actions.
- Mr. Rainier Balbuena (OIC, CENRO - Baguio) commented that the country's Land Distribution Program is not yet effectively and efficiently allocating resources. He added that this is only one element that needs to be improved in addressing poverty and the rest of the 10-point agenda. He shared that by 2050, the country's forests will be encroached upon by settlements. The lack of a tenurial system makes it difficult to address these gaps. He suggested to pay close attention to the country's population boom since a poorly informed population will make it difficult to implement biodiversity strategies.

### Region 3

- Ms. Anabelle Plantilla asked whether Candaba Swamp is the only feeding ground for migratory bird species in Region 3. Ms. Jenny Raissa Lico (Chief, PAMBCS - Region 3) responded that there are feeding grounds also in Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, and Bataan.

### NCR

- Dr. Mary Jean Caleda asked what baseline was used for the Target 3 accomplishments. Mr. Justin De Ramos (DENR - NCR) responded that it was baseline data from 2007 where LPPCHEA had 39 hectares of mangroves while Navotas Marine Tree Park had 29 hectares. Dr. Caleda also inquired about how the planting activities are monitored. Mr. De Ramos clarified that the planting activities do not add hectareage to the mangrove stands but are, instead, more for enrichment, replacement, and rehabilitation.

### Other inputs

- Mr. Chester Dela Cruz (Philippine Green Building Council/PGBC) commented that in the building and construction sector, there are several ways to define a green job. He asked about how a green job can truly be considered a green job. AD Andres responded that the definition of a green job will be further improved. She assured the participants that the concern on the definition of a green job will be brought up during the upcoming consultations.
- Mr. Tito Tanguilig (PGENRO - Region 2) asked whether the programs on environmental rehabilitation of mining companies can be considered as green jobs. AD Andres responded that the BMB is discussing with the MGB the SDMP initiatives



of mining companies. The BMB is also looking over the environmental enhancement plans of the mining sector so that suggestions to make the activities more biodiversity-friendly can be made. Ultimately, the BMB wants to be able to demonstrate pilot sites where mining companies restore mined-out sites using hyper accumulator plant species. If mining companies want to demonstrate that they are responsible companies, then they need to show their use of several species in restoring and rehabilitating mined-out sites.

- Prof. Celia Austria (UP - Baguio) shared that the UP has already launched a university-wide project to uproot seedlings of mahogany in campuses and replace these with native species. In relation to green jobs, she expressed that not all jobs can be related to biodiversity. She added that there needs to be education. Street cleaners can only be considered partners in conservation when they know the value of their work and when they apply what they learned from cleaning the streets to their homes. She stressed that behavioral change and science-based work are important considerations when discerning the targets and evaluating progress.

### **6.3 Recap of Day 1**

Ms. Winnievir Balilia (BMB) gave a recap on the events of Day 1 and provided the highlights of the day through a video presentation. The workshop began with NCR-ADC Albina Pineda challenging the participants to attain the outputs of the two workshops, namely: the drafting of the 6NR and the Regional BSAPs. This was followed by a photo session and the presentation of the workshop overview and objectives by Ms. Feliciano. Afterwards, AD Andres gave an overview of the PBSAP 2015-2028 and addressed the concerns that were raised during the open forum. After the open forum, Dr. Caleda gave an overview of the 6NR and presented the DENR - BMB Program on Urban Biodiversity. She shared that the focus on urban biodiversity comes at a time when the country is rapidly urbanizing and that there are various ecosystem services that urban biodiversity provides. Afterwards, Dr. Caleda gave an overview of the 6NR Workshop Mechanics and briefed the participants on the steps in filling up the 6NR Matrix.

The Recap of Day 1 is attached as Annex 9.

### **7.0 Workshop 2 Mechanics: Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (RBSAP) Matrix**

Ms. Feliciano oriented the participants on the drafting of the RBSAP. She reiterated that Workshop 1 was retrospective, while Workshop 2 is prospective. She asked the participants to use the 6NR Matrix, particularly the lessons learned and needs identified, as a guide to identify the next steps that each region can take to meet the PBSAP targets.

The participants were tasked to: 1) identify the national targets relevant to their regions; 2) craft regional targets that could allow the region to meet the national target and accompanying time frame (short-term (2019-2020), medium-term (2021-2024), and long-term (2025-2028); and, 3) identify major activities to be implemented and persons responsible, the resources needed (technical, financial, material), and possible sources of

needs. The participants were asked to break out in Workshop Groups per region to work on Targets relevant to their respective regions, and to report in plenary the top three targets and activities planned for the incoming years.

The Workshop 2 Mechanics is attached as Annex 10.

## **7.1 Workshop 2: Plenary Presentation of Results**

Five regions (CAR, Region 1, Region 2, Region 3, and NCR) submitted their plans to meet Targets 1-20 or those relevant to their regions and reported their top three targets and activities for 2019 and beyond. The full Workshop results and the separate power point presentations highlighting regional targets and activities are shown in Annexes 11A to 11E-1. The top three targets and activities are highlighted in yellow.

Table 2 shows the summary of top three targets and activities reported by the regions.

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
CAR								
1	Update and prepare a Regional Wildlife Baseline Data; conservation status is improved or maintained				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capacity Building<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Trainors' Training</li><li>b. Wildlife Identification Trainings</li><li>c. BMS Report Writing</li><li>d. Partnership with Service Providers/Experts</li></ul></li><li>• Updating of Regional Database</li><li>• CEPA</li><li>• Local Ordinance Formulation and Support adopting and protecting wildlife species</li><li>• Wildlife Habitat Zoning, Conservation and Management (Ecosystems approach)</li><li>• Inter-agency policy making</li></ul>	DENR - CAR, BFAR - CAR, Communities, Academe/SUCs, LGUs Other Agencies	Equipment (High resolution camera; long-range lens; Camping tents; Binoculars; night-vision camera); Hiring of additional green brigades in all provinces; BMS Field guide	For capacity building: BMB and FPE  For equipment and expertise: UP Baguio and other SUCs
2	Continued PA management and protection				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct of PASA and boundary delineation towards legislation of proposed PAs</li><li>• Identification and Profiling of Proposed Critical Habitats</li></ul>	PAMB, DENR, PASA and Delineation Teams, LGUs and OGAs	Budget, Manpower, Equipment and Supplies	BMB, LGUs

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
	Continued operationalization of reforestation programs in KBA, NIPAS and Non-NIPAS sites				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of SPAs;</li> <li>• Maintenance of Closed Forests and restoration of forest cover in Open Forests;</li> <li>• Forest fire management and suppression;</li> <li>• Engagement with Law enforcement agencies;</li> <li>• Continuous CEPA activities;</li> <li>• Biodiversity monitoring through LAWIN and other approaches</li> </ul>	DENR, LGUs, IPOs/IPCs, Mining Corp and other green-related companies, BFP, PNP and OGAs	Capability building for Local Partners/POs; Provision of funds for maintenance equipment	Mining Corporations and other energy-related companies (CSR)
	Ground truthing and validation of 2015 Forest Cover and biodiversity map				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of actual ground survey and validation</li> <li>• Conduct of Mapping workshop series</li> </ul>	DENR, LGUs, IPOs/IPCs and OGAs	Provision of funds and technical assistance	DENR
9	Increase of at least 5% related jobs (ecotourism, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream government policies, rules and regulations legitimizing all existing and new business/green-related enterprises through accreditation and registration with concerned agencies</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance to expedite the procedures for the registration of wildlife-related business</li> <li>• Conduct inventory and registration of tree</li> </ul>	DTI, DOT, DENR, LGUs and OGAs	Provision of funds and technical assistance	DENR, DTI, DOT, LGUs

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
					plantations, wildlife farms as legal sources of raw materials for alternative livelihood			
<b>REGION 1</b>								
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BMS (one-time establishment with monthly and quarterly data gathering and monitoring)</li> <li>BAMS (once established, monitoring is every 5 years)</li> <li>Support to the Pawikan Conservation Program</li> <li>Wildlife Rescue Centers</li> <li>Rehabilitation center for marine mammals and other endangered marine species</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of 11 BMS sites/maintenance of existing BMS sites using the following field methods: Transect Walk, Field Diary, FGD, Photo Documentation, 2 km transect (permanent monitoring plots)</li> <li>Flora and fauna identification</li> <li>Hatchery establishment and maintenance</li> <li>Intensive IEC</li> <li>Establishment and maintenance of WRC</li> <li>Establishment of rehabilitation center</li> </ul>	DENR - Region 1, BFAR	Equipment (Binoculars, High resolution camera); Manpower development; Budget for the operation/ establishment and monitoring	DENR - BMB
5	Conduct of AWC every January of the year with report and analysis submitted to BMB not later than March				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reorientation of the Regional AWC Teams on bird identification, proper use of equipment and report preparation and analysis in conformity with the birding guidelines of the Philippines</li> <li>Collaboration and partnership with academe</li> </ul>	DENR, NGAs/ OGAs, LGUs, Academe, Private sector, Bird enthusiasts	Equipment (Binoculars High resolution camera); Budget for training and monitoring	DENR - BMB

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
18	2019 – 190 stakeholder groups 2020 – 209 stakeholder groups				and birders, etc. • Annual conduct of Special events (ICC, World Wetlands Day, Wildlife Day, Environmental Day, Month of the Ocean, etc.) • Production of brochures, flyers, etc. • Conduct of summit	DENR, LGUs, NGAs, OGAs	Budget	DENR - BMB
<b>REGION 2</b>								
1	Implementation of BAMS in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela				• Assessment of flora and fauna species	Academe, DENR, ZSL, BFAR	Funding, Human resource (biologist, scientist, etc.), Camera, Motorcycles, GPS	GAA
	Sustained Ludong management program				• Conduct the following studies: -Resource and Socio-economic Profiling of Fisherfolk and Assessment of Fishing Technologies along Ludong Fishing Communities -Biophysical Assessment of Selected Ludong Niches -Larval Survey of Ludong -Taxonomic Identification of Ludong and Ludong-like species (mullet) Caught along Cagayan River and Tributaries	BFAR, DENR, CENRO, NCIP, PAMB, SUCs, PLGUs, LGUs	Technical: Experts from BFAR and DENR; Collaboration with other RLAs, NGOs & LGUs; Training of technical personnel  Material: Rearing and conditioning tanks for broodstock development	BFAR - GAA

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
	Native species protection and sustainable management is improved and measured through increased staff capacity and monitoring efforts				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tagging, monitoring and analytical techniques training</li> <li>• Native fish species-including anguillid eels are tagged with Pit tags/elastomers</li> <li>• Movement of native fish species within Cagayan River Basin is monitored on a micro- and macro- scale on a monthly basis</li> <li>• Fish movement data and existing FS bi-weekly abundance monitoring data is consolidated and analyzed</li> </ul>	BFAR, ZSL	Biologist, Scientist, Tags, Receivers, GPS, Vehicle, underwater camera	BFAR, ZSL
9	Land use surrounding 12 Fish Sanctuaries (FS) is assessed and mitigation plans developed, and implemented at three priority sites to reduce the impact of terrestrial anthropogenic threats and ensure long-term sustainability of a viable freshwater environment and associated livelihoods within communities				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community consultations relating to land use are carried out in 12 key barangays linked to FS.</li> <li>• Behaviour change programme related to responsible farming practices and mitigation of threats established.</li> <li>• Participatory land-use mapping carried out in the areas around the 12 FS.</li> <li>• Consolidation and analysis of data for each of the 12 sites is carried out to identify priority areas for</li> </ul>	BFAR, ZSL	Biologist, Scientist, Tags, Receivers, GPS, Vehicle, underwater camera	BFAR, ZSL

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
					mitigation. • Twelve FS agreements and Fish Sanctuary Management Plans (FSMPs) amended to include identified riparian areas and associated mitigation actions			
	Development of Ecotourism sites				• Ecotourism development • Maintenance of existing ecotourism facilities • Training of CSOs/POs as ecotour guides	DENR, LGUs, ecotourism operators, TESDA, DOT	High resolution camera, geotagging facilities, engineering equipment	DENR - GAA
13	Increased number of LGUs with enhanced CLUPs and zoning ordinance from 16% to 50%				• Seminar workshops for LGU planning team	HLURB, BMB, LGUs, NAMRIA, DA, BFAR	Thematic maps, maps of PAs/ KBA, funding, GIS specialists, environmental planner, technical writers	LGUs, HLURB, BMB, BFAR
<b>REGION 3</b>								
1	Maintain or improve the conservation status of the Philippine Eagle				• Confirmatory or verification surveys on Philippine Eagle and nesting tree sightings • Sustain and intensify protection • Intensify CEPA	PENROs, CENROs, LGUs, Haribon, IPs, CSOs	Equipment; financial and technical assistance; capacity building	DENR, NGOs, LGUs
17	Policy review on the CADT issues and issuance of FPICs in DENR-managed areas leading to harmonized policies implementation				• Conduct of policy review or case studies	Academe, CLARRDEC, DENR, LGU, NCIP, ERDB	Technical and financial assistance	DENR, Academe
19	Establishment of Mt. Mangan, Anzap, Calao, Mt. Kemalugong, and Gabaldon Falls as critical				• Establishment of local conservation areas through	PENROs	Financial assistance	DENR, LGUs



PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
	habitats				local ordinances • CEPA			
<b>NCR</b>								
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory of other mangrove patches within NCR</li> <li>Species enhancement of mangrove sites</li> <li>Organize and train local communities in mangrove conservation (IEC, law enforcement, livelihood programs)</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing and training of local communities in mangrove conservation-related activities</li> </ul>	DENR-NCR, LGUs, CSOs	Partners in organizing local communities	DENR-NCR, LGUs, CSOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Species enhancement of mangrove sites</li> <li>Community-based mangrove conservation program organized and established</li> </ul>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based mangrove conservation program organized and established</li> </ul>							
6a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory and mapping of greens spaces within the 17 cities.</li> <li>Issuance of policies/ guidelines on establishment and monitoring of green spaces in consultation with LGUs.</li> <li>Review of existing policies pertaining to green spaces.</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy formulation</li> <li>Inventory of green spaces</li> </ul>	BMB, DENR-NCR, LGUs, Academe, CSOs	Technical experts, policy experts and advocates	BMB, DENR-NCR, LGUs, Academe, CSOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of additional 2% green space in NCR</li> </ul>							

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of additional 3% green space in NCR</li> </ul>							
6b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on biodiversity assessment and the CBI</li> <li>Biodiversity Assessment and CBI determination (4 Cities)</li> <li>Establishment of biodiversity database</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building (training/workshop) on biodiversity assessment and the CBI</li> <li>Biodiversity Assessment and CBI</li> <li>Establishment of a Biodiversity Database</li> </ul>	DENR-NCR, LGUs, Academe, CSOs	Biodiversity experts, funding for the assessment (external)	DENR-NCR, LGUs, Academe, CSOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity Assessment (12 Cities)</li> <li>Maintenance of biodiversity database</li> </ul>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updating of CBI</li> <li>Maintenance of biodiversity database</li> </ul>							
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulation and implementation of IEC plan</li> <li>Rolling-out of IEC materials and events by DENR to the LGUs</li> <li>Partner with DepEd and CHED in developing and implementing biodiversity information dissemination activities</li> </ul>				Formulation of IEC Plan	DENR-NCR, DepEd/CHED, LGUs, CSOs	Biodiversity experts, funding for the assessment (external)	DENR-NCR, DepEd/CHED, LGUs, CSOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation and updating of the IEC plan</li> </ul>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation and updating of the IEC plan</li> </ul>							

## 7.2 Open Forum

In the Open Forum, the following issues and concerns were raised, and inputs were provided:

### CAR

- Ms. Annabelle Plantilla asked what wildlife are being farmed in CAR. Ms. Yolanda Ruperto (DENR - CAR) responded that there is a butterfly sanctuary in Camp John Hay and a proposed Wildlife Farm in Baguio Country Club for different bird species. The Region is also working on getting the plant stalls and botanical gardens accredited.

### Region 3

- Regarding Target 17, Ms. Emelita Mendoza (LMB) commented that policy review may be conducted at the regional level, but policy formulation will take place at the national level. For financial needs, the Region should allocate a budget for its regular activities. While the DENR - BMB cannot provide for all the gaps in resources, it can still extend its support to the regions.

### Other Inputs

- Ms. Angelita Meniado (BMB - FASP) clarified the following: KBAs only serve as planning tools to inform decisions on development activities; Target 1 only considers the conservation status of species and not population counts; the presence or absence of threatened species must be backed by data from biodiversity assessments; and, biodiversity-friendly jobs require an annual income of at least PhP 36,000.

## 7.3 Recap of Day 2

Ms. Winnievir Balilia gave a recap on the events of Day 2 through a video presentation. She focused on some of the provincial accomplishments, concerns, and findings for the 6NR. These include the following: a) the need for proper zoning to effectively manage conservation areas in CAR; b) the need for better partnerships with LGUs and other stakeholders in Region 1; c) the difficulty in assessing the population of identified species due to the lack of baseline data for Region II; d) the need for sufficient equipment and skills for migratory bird identification in Region III; and, e) the problem on solid waste accumulation in NCR.

She also presented the points that were addressed during the open forum. These include the following: a) the source of baseline data on the mangrove stands in NCR; b) the identified ICCAs within sacred places and not just local conservation areas; c) the link between crocodile sanctuaries and the adjacent PAs in Region 2; e) the eel sanctuaries that ZSL established in the Quirino Protected Landscape; f) the Oplan Sagip Ludong project of BFAR - Region 2; g) the updating of maps so that land use and development plans do not conflict with the declaration of ICCAs; and, h) the consideration of the country's population boom as a threat to biodiversity.

The presentation of the accomplishments was followed by a presentation by Ms. Feliciano of the Workshop 2 Mechanics on filling up the RBSAP matrix. Thereafter, the participants broke into regional Workshop Groups and discussed Targets 1-20 or those targets and indicators that are relevant to their respective regions.

The Recap of Day 2 is attached as Annex 12.

## **8.0 Closing Session**

Ms. Feliciano concluded Workshop 2 by thanking the participants for their outputs. She emphasized that mainstreaming of biodiversity cuts across government agencies and involves even the private sector. She said that so much more could be done if all the sectors got together to work towards biodiversity conservation. Afterwards, she asked the participants to share their insights on the events of the entire consultation workshop.

The following insights were shared by the participants:

- Mr. Joel Behis (Chief of the Enforcement Division, DENR - CAR) said that the consultation workshop provided an opportunity for the participants to learn from each other. Regarding KBAs, he shared that these cannot simply be called as significant areas with high biodiversity. He expressed that, to effectively conserve biodiversity in these areas, management regimes need to be established. On mahogany as an IAS, he invited the participants to also consider the benefits of planting mahogany. As a fast-growing tree, it provides a high income for those in the timber industry. Perhaps, the planting of mahogany can be limited to certain areas only. Lastly, he commented on the targets in the PBSAP, citing that most accomplishments are measured by a 5% increase or decrease in baselines. He added that if improvement is only pegged at 5%, then development will surely overtake the meeting of the targets.
- Mr. Chester Dela Cruz (PGBC) commented that a big challenge in biodiversity conservation is actively engaging and soliciting the support of LGUs. In workshops on biodiversity conservation, LGUs send representatives but these representatives do not make decisions for the LGU. Ultimately, it is the local chief executives that approve the implementation of projects. He suggested that the BMB initiate high level meetings with local chief executives to relay plans on and solicit their commitments to biodiversity conservation.
- Mr. Mark Saclag (OceanaGold Sustainable Agroforestry, Inc.) shared that their mining industry has many tree planting and reforestation activities. However, there are certain policies that restrict OceanaGold because the industry's objectives supposedly do not align with the biodiversity policies of certain areas. The industry has the resources but would like to request for a relaxation of the policies so that they can engage more in biodiversity initiatives.
- Ms. Dyeor Balisi (DPWH) commented that she did not realize the big role of the infrastructure sector in biodiversity conservation. She asked how the DPWH can integrate itself into the biodiversity agenda.

## **8.1 Closing Message (BMB AD Armida Andres)**

On behalf of the BMB, AD Andres thanked all the participants who attended the workshop. She especially thanked DENR - NCR for hosting the workshop and the representatives from the Regional to field units of the DENR from the Northern Luzon Cluster. She also thanked the other DENR units (ERDB and LMB) and the other government agencies (DA-BFAR, HLURB, DTI, DOT, DPWH, DILG, NAMRIA), the provincial, city and municipal LGUs, academe and CSOs. She encouraged everyone to continue their support, particularly since many of the programs and activities led by these stakeholders are crucial to the implementation of the PBSAP. To the DPWH, AD Andres invited them to a proposed round table discussion on mainstreaming biodiversity in the infrastructure sector. She also stated that much can be done in partnership with DTI to ensure more biodiversity-friendly enterprises in the manufacturing sector.

AD Andres also expressed her enthusiasm over the good representation of the CSO community who are allies in all the 113 actions of the PBSAP. She also noted the attendance of representatives from the private sector and hoped for their continued support in the coming consultations. She also hoped that more representatives from the LGUs will attend since the LGUs have a very big role to play in the planning and implementation of biodiversity conservation activities.

She assured the participants that the inquiries and major requests that were raised have been noted and will be addressed. These include the following: a) clarification on KBAs and PAs; b) coverage of and the science behind green jobs; c) behavioral change objectives; d) invasive alien species and the definition of a hotspot; and, e) the role of DENR in CLUP enhancement.

She congratulated the participants for their work and noted that, since not all stakeholders were represented, it becomes more important for the DENR regional offices to continue the discussions, to the extent possible given limited resources.

In closing, AD Andres emphasized that each has a niche and a role to play in ensuring that the PBSAP vision is attained. She hoped that the participants could sustain the same enthusiasm and support towards biodiversity conservation in Northern Luzon.