



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

Documentation Report

**North and East Mindanao (R10, R11, Caraga)
Consultation/Workshop
24-26 July 2018
The Ritz Hotel at Garden Oases, Davao City**

July 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 covering all regions in the country were initially scheduled, however this has been reduced to six in accordance with available budget.

The fourth Consultation/Workshop, covering Regions 10, 11 and Caraga, was held on July 24-26, 2018 at The Ritz Hotel at Garden Oases, Davao City. 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 10, 11, and Caraga 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 157 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, Forest Management Bureau (FMB), Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) - Region 11, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Field Operations - Mindanao, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureaus. It was also represented through its field offices, namely: the DENR - Region 10, DENR - Region 11, and DENR - Caraga. Other government agencies that were represented include the: Department of Agriculture (DA), DA - Region 11, DA - Agricultural Training Institution (ATI) Region 11, DA - Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), DA - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Region 10, BFAR - Region 11, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) - Region 11, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) - Region 11, Department of Science and Technology (DOST) - Region 11, Department of Tourism (DOT) - Caraga, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) - Region 11, DPWH - Caraga, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) - Region 11, DTI - Caraga, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) - Region 11, NCIP - Caraga, National Irrigation Administration (NIA), NIA - Region 10, NIA - Region 11, NIA - Caraga, National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), NEDA - Region 10, NEDA - Caraga, National Museum, National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR), and the Philippine Rice Research Institute (PRRI).

The research and academic institutions were represented by Central Mindanao University (CMU), Caraga State University (Northern Mindanao State Institute of Science and Technology), Surigao del Sur State University, and the Xavier Science Foundation (XSF). The Local Government Units were represented by Bayugan City, Tagum City, Tandag City, Municipality of Loreto, and Municipality of San Isidro.

CSO representatives include the following: Green Mindanao, Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), Haribon Foundation, Kitanglad Integrated NGOs (KIN), Lanuza Bay Development Alliance, Philippine Eagle Foundation (PEF), Surigao Economic Development and Microfinance Foundation, Inc., and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The indigenous peoples were represented by the Libas Indigenous People Mandatory Representative (IPMR) and the Catupgas, Lanuza IPMR.

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

Composition	Number Invited	Number Attended
NGAs	156	120 (77%)
• DENR	96	86 (89%)
• Others (BFAR, BSWM, DA, DILG, DOLE, DOST, DOT, DPWH, DTI, NCIP, NEDA, NIA, PRRI, National Museum, NAPOCOR)	60	34 (56%)
Academe	17	4 (23%)
IPs	8	3 (37%)
LGUs	52	9 (17%)
NGOs/CSOs	27	10 (37%)
Private Sector	6	0 (0%)
Others (BMB 6NR Organizers and Consultants)	12	11 (92%)
TOTAL	278	157 (56%)

Invitations were sent to six private institutions (agricultural, mining, and business groups), but none attended. Of the 157 who attended the Workshop/Consultation, 80 participants were female while 77 participants were male. The Directory of Participants is attached as Annex 2.

2.0 Opening Session

2.1 Welcome Message

On behalf of Ms. Ruth M. Tawantawan, Regional Director (RD) for DENR - Region 11, the Welcome Address was given by Atty. Ma. Mercedes V. Dumagan (Assistant Regional Director for Management Services, DENR - Region 11). In her address, ARD Dumagan declared the commitment of the Davao Region to protecting the country's

biological diversity. As the Philippines continues to experience biodiversity loss due to irresponsible practices, the workshop provides a good avenue to convene different stakeholders and support national interests and biodiversity initiatives. ARD Dumagan also said that the passage of Republic Act (RA) 11038 or the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (E-NIPAS) provides more access to funds for the protection of the country's Protected Areas (PA). She remained positive that the law of the land will prevail against environmental law violators. In closing, she hoped that everyone becomes more resilient and inspired when faced with the challenging battle of protecting the country's biodiversity. It is only in the spirit of true cooperation and passionate dedication that a strong effort will succeed. She thanked the participants for attending the workshop and challenged them to come up with plans that could reduce the threats to biodiversity.

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.

In June 2018, President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law RA 11038 or the E-NIPAS Act of 2018. AD Andres shared that the landmark law declares 94 protected areas as national parks under the protection and management of the government. With the enactment of the E-NIPAS is the need to recognize emerging PA governance types, namely: 1) governance by government; 2) shared governance; and, 3) governance by indigenous peoples (IP) and local communities. Since Mindanao Island is home to several IPs, other effective area-based conservation measures include the declaration of local conservation areas, critical habitats, and indigenous community conserved areas (ICCA). She also stressed the importance of the role of LGUs in biodiversity conservation. Mainstreaming biodiversity in the land use and development planning processes of LGUs is key for the preparation of and updating of management plans for PAs and key biodiversity areas (KBAs).

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.

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 Regions 10, 11 and Caraga from 2014-2017.

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

5.0 Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Kalatungan Range

Ms. Thieza Verdijo, Deputy Director of the Xavier Science Foundation (XSF), shared the achievement of the Payment for Ecosystem Services in Kalatungan Range, a multi-stakeholder project initiated by the PA Sustainable Financing Project of the DENR - BMB with the World Bank (WB), Resources, Environment, and Economics Center for Studies (REECS), the New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project (NewCAPP), the Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID), and, Enterprise Works Worldwide Philippines (EWWP).

Kalatungan Range is the 5th highest mountain range in the Philippines and is home to 342 plant species and 129 animal species. It is the major water source of Cagayan de Oro (CDO), Bukidnon, and North Cotabato. Waters from Mt. Kalatungan and Mt. Kitanglad flow into the Cagayan de Oro river basin and its 8 sub-watersheds.

In 2011, Typhon Sendong caused catastrophic damage in Misamis Oriental with the water from Batang sub-watershed causing extensive flooding in CDO. The inadequate vegetative cover of Kalatungan Range meant a lack of root systems that could have reduced the volume of water flowing from the mountain. The storm's aftermath served as a trigger for the local communities to take care of Mt. Kalatungan.

In 2014, the PES project was launched targeting areas that served as water sources and were adjacent to natural forests. Since 11,000 hectares within the targeted areas had a Certificate of Ancestral Doman Title (CADT) issued to the Miarayon–Lapok–Lirongan–Tinaytayan Tribal Association (MILALITTRA), MILALITTRA was able to act as a seller for ecosystem services. The PES mechanism consisted of a buyer (all stakeholders within or impacted by the CDO River Basin), a seller, and a fund manager. XSF acts as a fund manager – assisting the MILALITTRA in financial transactions, social marketing, and resource valuation. Through the project, 65 hectares in Kalatungan Range were reforested.

Ms. Verdija shared four important lessons from the project. First, land tenure security is a requirement. In the case of the MILALITTRA, their CADT allowed them to act as a seller, enforce and govern their land, and determine the ecosystem services to be paid for. Second, ecological awareness is essential. The project was conceptualized in response to the impacts of Typhoon Sendong. Communities learned that they need to protect their forests so that extreme flooding will not happen again. They also realized that their activities on the mountain ultimately affect lowland dwellers. Third, multi-stakeholder support is needed. The Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council provided much needed assistance to the XSF and MILALITTRA in the implementation of the project.

Lastly, a fund manager is recommended. If these four elements are met, the project will truly be integrative, collaborative, and sustainable.

The full PowerPoint presentation is attached as Annex 6.

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

- Ms. Nieva Natural (Director, NEDA - ANRES) asked who determines the value for resources in PES. Ms. Verdija responded that, at the start of the project, the local communities and IPs determined the valuation as part of their community development plans (CDP). Valuation was done per hectare, per plant, per replant, and maintenance of species planted since the IPs saw the urgent need for restoration.
- Mr. Francisco Etom (PENRO Agusan del Sur) asked how XSF started the PES project in Mt. Kalatungan and whether the XSF provides scholarship programs for the IPs. Ms. Verdija responded that the XSF has been around for 50 years. It started as a fund conduit for the South East Asia Rural Social Institute (SEARSOLIN) and the Xavier University - Ateneo de Cagayan, but it eventually evolved to initiate its own programs and projects. These projects mostly cater to assisting the IPs and engaging in community partnerships.
- Ms. Adeluisa Siapno (ASEC for Field Operations, DENR Mindanao) suggested that the costing of project inputs be defined by examining the results of projects from FASPS. The DENR has models to cost ecosystem services through valuation studies performed. These models can be institutionalized so that corporations may be more willing to take part in the project. She added that there is also a need for more experts on valuation studies.
- Mr. Ruel Colong (PASu, Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary) expressed that the existing model of PES in Mt. Kalatungan is a good model, but it needs to be diversified so as to enhance reforestation efforts. He stressed the urgency to protect watersheds and forests because of the onset of climate change and its impacts. This should be a motivating factor to have diversified modalities for the PES. The DENR should also take the lead in developing and implementing diversified mechanisms.
- Engr. Erickson Mendoza (Watershed Management Division Section Chief, NAPOCOR Mindanao) shared that the NAPOCOR also has a PES project aimed at rehabilitating watersheds in hydroelectric plants. From 2006 until 2008, NAPOCOR was able to rehabilitate 850 hectares. Currently, it has an ongoing project to rehabilitate 450 hectares. Both projects made use of the family approach where tenant families are involved in site rehabilitation through contracts between NAPOCOR, the buyers, and the sellers. He asked how the PES in Mt. Kalatungan is being monitored and sustained since, for NAPOCOR, there is a third-party that monitors and audits the progress of the project. Ms. Verdija responded that there is a monitoring committee composed of members of the community and the DENR. The monitoring committee ensures that trees are planted, growing, and are being maintained. XSF oversees the project. The CDO River Basin Management Council also monitors project implementation.

5.1 Small Group Meeting on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

A small group meeting followed the discussion on PES in Kalatungan Range. The meeting was attended by 17 participants where the PES mechanism and the roles of stakeholders in the project were discussed. The group identified the following gaps that need to be addressed in the implementation of PES:

1. A standardized resource valuation and costing of resources is important to avoid competition and confusion among buyers and sellers;
2. Social marketing and promotion strategies are vital to the sustainability of PES projects because these invite stakeholders to invest in the project;
3. Policy guidelines for PES implementation by regional offices must be created;
4. The roll-out of PES in regional offices should include sub-activities that will cover pre- and post- PES implementation; and,
5. There is a need to revisit all relevant policies that support the implementation of PES.

Emphasis was given on the need to tap governing bodies such as the Regional Development Council to support the implementation of PES and for social marketing.

The list of participants is attached as Annex 7.

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 8 and the 6NR Matrix is attached as Annex 8A.

6.1 Workshop 1: Plenary Presentation of Results

Three regions (Region 10, Region 11, and Caraga) 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 9A to 9C-1.

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

Challenges and needs

The Workshop groups identified the need to establish partnerships with the academe, NGOs, and LGUs in the conduct of the Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring System (BAMS) and lobbying for PA fund allocations. In relation to biodiversity monitoring, the participants also shared the need for trainings on environmental laws, rules, and regulations. A knowledge transfer mechanism on bird identification for the annual Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) also needs to be developed. Adequate equipment for monitoring such as camera traps, DSLRs, camera lenses, spotting scopes, drones, and SCUBA diving gear are also needed. These will facilitate the creation of maps for local planning and delineation of PAs and buffer zones. Lastly, they stressed the need to update Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) materials and regularly conduct CEPA activities to ensure a strong and unified message on biodiversity conservation.

[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
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented DA-DILG Joint Administrative Order (JAO) No. 02 "Establishing a Closed Season for the Conservation of Small Pelagic Fishes In Davao Gulf" from June to August Assessed reef fish biomass from 2016 to 2017 in local MPAs through SMARTSeas 																	
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted CEPA activities in elementary schools, within and outside PAs, and local communities. Additional CEPA activities were conducted for eco guides and the porter's association. Conducted CEPA exhibit in the University of Mindanao and Central Mindanao University Joined the International Community in the celebration of International Day for Biological Diversity, World Wildlife Day (WWD), Earth Day, Ocean Month, and Eagle Week Mainstreamed environmental education, funding of research projects in the academe, and published various environmental studies (e.g. FPE) Conducted consultations with academic institutions and NGAs on the development of a unified database management platform on coastal management studies in the region Expanded CEPA activities in the PAMB Network in partnership with the academe and other stakeholders through radio guestings 																	
Caraga	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded an increase in the population count of migratory bird species in Caraga Region during the annual ASEAN Waterbird Census (2014 =17,054; 2015=20,921; 2016=14,839; 2017=24,287) 																	
	16a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded 22 caves with cave management partnership agreements through MOAs 																	
	16b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officially classified 38 caves 																	
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of Locally Managed MPAs: 4,693.39 has (baseline) 2 Provinces with established MPAs include: <u>Surigao del Norte</u>: 7 municipalities - 319.29 has (mainland Surigao Del Norte); 9 municipalities - 1,008.3 has - Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape (SIPLAS) 																	

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
		<u>Surigao del Sur</u> : 14 municipalities - 3,365.8 has • 2 MPA Networks established: SIPLAS and Hinatuan Passage Development Alliance (HIPADA)																	

6.2 Open Forum

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

Region 10

- Dr. Caleda asked whether the man-made lake in Maramag, Bukidnon is within a NAPOCOR site. She further inquired about the third-party audit used to monitor the lake. Engr. Mendoza confirmed that the lake is within a NAPOCOR site. He shared that they are using a prescribed NAPOCOR monitoring tool with interventions from the DENR.
- Ms. Feliciano asked whether the new pitcher plant and ferns species have been described and what evidence supports the findings. Dr. Angela Bruno (Central Mindanao University) responded that massive work has been done on these new sightings by Dr. Victor Amoroso of CMU. There are also sightings of these species on Mt. Hamiguitan. These species already were already previously identified but were only sighted on Mt. Hamiguitan recently. Ms. Feliciano asked where the updated list of fauna in the Initao-Libertad Protected Landscape may be found. Mr. Eddie Macasusi (PASu, Initao-Libertad PLS) responded that these may be obtained from Dr. Perry Ong of the UP - Diliman.
- Ms. Feliciano asked whether there is a dictionary that shows the corresponding local names of scientific names of species. Mr. Benedicto Golosino (PASu, Mt. Kalatungan Range Natural Park) responded that a book called Wisdom Keepers of Kitanglad has been published. The book documents the indigenous names that the tribal groups use to identify species.

Region 11

- Mr. Joybert Mijares (DENR - FMB) asked whether drones are being used in biodiversity protection activities. He shared that the DENR invested a lot in the purchase of drones so hopefully these are utilized for protection. Mr. Ruel Colong (PASu, Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary) responded that drones are being used but these have not yet been fully institutionalized. It is currently being used for aerial surveillance and photography. Mr. Franklyn Buenaflor (Deputy PASu, Mt. Apo Natural Park) also responded that they are conducting Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Mapping in Mt. Apo Kapatagan Trail using drones. 90% of the maps have been completed and will be shared with the BMB and the FMB through the PAMB.
- Dr. Caleda asked what the baseline was for Target 18. Ms. Neriza Agbuya (FPE) reported that the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) incorporated biodiversity-related initiatives in their programs. Information may be obtained from the Department of Education (DepEd) and CHED. CSOs and LGUs also have programs on biodiversity conservation and protection, including celebrations and summits. The data just needs to be consolidated. Ms. Mary Jane Yap (MENRO, San Isidro) shared that the LGU engages POs that are accredited by the Sangguniang Bayan to implement biodiversity-related activities. This makes it easier to consolidate biodiversity-related

initiatives in the LGU, prevents project duplication, and assists in the identification of the number of participants.

- Mr. Ruel Colong shared that, in the case of ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP), DENR offices and the PASu operate based on a work plan and accomplishment template provided by the AHP group. If these forms are also present in DENR offices, accomplishments in biodiversity conservation and protection can have regular submission periods. This will allow for regular reporting and make it easier to consolidate data. It might be a good idea to have a directive cascaded down the line. The PBSAP should be cascaded to the field offices. Thereafter, the field offices will submit reports based on the template thereby making it easier to consolidate data.

CARAGA

- Mr. Edgar Cañete (PASu, Mt. Balatukan Range Natural Park) shared that Agusan del Norte is also an important site for marine protected area monitoring. Its adjacent province has the Magsaysay Critical Habitat for Hawksbill Turtles (MCHHT). He hopes that Agusan del Norte will also be highlighted in the Marine Protected Area System since it was not included in the accomplishments for Caraga. Ms. Milafe Nohara (DENR - Region 13) responded that the marine sanctuaries established before and during 2015 were not credited since this is beyond the scope of Target 20. The MCHHT was not included because it was established in 2014.
- Mr. Lemuel Tolosa (Representative, ASEC for Staff Bureaus) asked the group about their experience with the enforcement of laws such as RA 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and PD 705 or the Forestry Reform Code of the Philippines. In reference to DAO 97-32 or the Rules for the Administrative Adjudication of Illegal Forest Products and the Machinery, Equipment, Tools, he also asked if there have been indictments against law violators. Mr. Dennis Juab (CENRO, Oroquieta City, Misamis Oriental) raised the issue on conflicting provisions between DAO 97-32 and DAO 2016-07 or the DENR Manual of Authorities on Technical Matters. In DAO 2016-07, it states that the release of conveyances used in illegal logging activities is determined by the DENR Central Office. However, in DAO 97-32, it states that the action for release is mandated by the regional office. Mr. Tolosa responded that perhaps it would be good to give more attention to Target 17 of the PBSAP so that conflicting laws will be amended, and biodiversity conservation laws will be better enforced.
- On the monitoring of migratory bird populations, Mr. Ferit Temuv (DENR - GIZ) suggested to partner with the academe and bird clubs because these groups can assist in bird monitoring and identification. Knowledge institutions are important so that knowledge can be transferred. This also means that strategies for knowledge transfer need to be developed.

Other inputs

- Ms. Jo Marie Acebes (National Museum) shared that there are marine species that are yet to be added to the CITES appendices. She asked how these marine species are going to be reported in the 6NR. AD Andres responded that these species are being monitored locally but are currently not included in the CITES list. Ms. Acebes added that the whale shark was added to the CITES list a long time ago but sharks, rakes, and

mobulas were just recently recognized in 2016. These were added to the CITES list to regulate their trade. She asked how these additions to CITES will be reflected in the report. AD Andres responded that, for the 6NR, the information will be reflected in the report as a result from the Mindanao consultation.

- Engr. Emmanuel Gidacan (NEDA - Caraga) expressed his appreciation of the inclusion of biodiversity in the PDP. To increase awareness by involving more stakeholders, he suggested that biodiversity be added to the school curriculum so that kids can have a deeper appreciation for their environment. AD Andres responded that Section 40 of the GAA mandates the inclusion of biodiversity in the DepEd curriculum. There is also a MOA for approval with CHED which incorporates the contents of the PBSAP and biodiversity in the curriculum.
- On the planting of mahogany as part of the National Greening Program (NGP), Mr. Joybert Mijares (DENR - FMB) shared that there are guidelines stating that no exotic species should be planted in protected areas. Exotic species are only planted in designated production areas. He also clarified that there are no native forests, just forests with native or endemic species.

6.3 Recap of Day 1

Ms. Rachelle Abuel (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 ARD Atty. Ma. Mercedes V. Dumagan (DENR - Region 11) challenging the participants to strengthen efforts to make plans that will reduce the threats to biodiversity. 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 Ms. Thieza Verdijo of XSF presented their project on the Payment for Ecosystem Services in Kalatungan Range. This was followed by an open forum. Thereafter, Dr. Caleda gave an overview of the 6NR and briefed the participants on the steps in filling up the 6NR Matrix.

The Recap of Day 1 is attached as Annex 10 and 10A.

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 11.

7.1 Workshop 2: Plenary Presentation of Results

Three regions (Region 10, Region 11, and Caraga) 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 12A to 12C-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				
REGION X								
2	Mapping of forest cover using UAVs and remote-sensing				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity building, validation, and ground truthing of identified KBAs• Delineation of Production and Protection forests through the formulation and integration of 21 Municipal FLUPs in the CLUP	PASu, CENROs, LGUs, NGOs, DENR	Drone, GPS, Camera, Tablets, Laptops, and other supplies	LGU, DENR and other funding institutions
	Establishment of permanent monitoring sites				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment and monitoring of permanent biodiversity monitoring sites	DENR, Academe, LGU	Survey equipment and other relevant materials for biodiversity assessment	DENR and other funding institutions
	PA boundary delineation and demarcation				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boundary demarcation of 6 declared PAs under the E-NIPAS law	DENR, Academe, LGU	Survey equipment and materials	DENR and other funding institutions
	Rehabilitation of open and denuded forest areas				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rehabilitate 5,036 (Land Degradation Neutrality) hectares of open and denuded forest through ENGP and relevant greening projects	DENR, LGU, PO	Technical and financial assistance	DENR and other funding institutions
6A	Establishment of green spaces within Cities				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposal of a 17-hectare Cagayan de Oro Eco-Park Development Project on the Decommissioned CDOC controlled dump site	City Government of Cagayan de Oro	Technical and financial assistance	DBM National Office, DENR
8	Conduct of NSAP (National Stock Assessment Project)				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of the NSAP in identified landing areas	BFAR-NSAP Unit and the involved PFOs	Financial, manpower, technical trainings	GAA
REGION XI								
2	No net loss in natural forest cover				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous LAWIN patrols• Enforcement and	Bantay Bukid, LGUs, PEF,	Financial assistance, equipment, facilities	DENR, LGU

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				
					prosecution environmental crimes • Activation of Multi-sectoral Forest Protection Committees (MFPC), Anti-Illegal Logging Task Force (AILTF)	DCWD, IDIS		
3	No net loss in presence and area distribution of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses with DENR XI and BFAR providing technical assistance to LGUs				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of MPAs/Fish sanctuary • Provision of technical assistance to locally managed MPAs • Enrichment planting or rehabilitation of mangroves 	DENR - Region XI, PAMB, BFAR, LGUs, SMARTSeas, Academe	Financial assistance, equipment, facilities	DENR, BFAR, LGU
5	Maintain the population of migratory bird species identified in selected inland and coastal wetlands				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual migratory bird census • CEPA activities • Submission of reports to the AWC through DENR - BMB 	DENR - Region XI, AWC	Equipment for birding activities	DENR, bird clubs
CARAGA								
13	Formulation and adoption of enhanced CLUPs based on revised HLURB guidelines for 2 cities and 17 municipalities in Surigao del Sur				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and updating of existing CLUPs in accordance with the revised HLURB Guidebook 	MLUC, PLUC, PPDO, MPDO, HLURB, DENR, DILG	Logistical and technical support	Technical (DENR, Academe, NGOs, HLURB, DILG); Financial (LGUs, DENR, other funding agencies)

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	10% increase in the number of stakeholder groups on awareness of biodiversity, its importance and benefits and threats to it from 2018 Baseline				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Biodiversity Summit Involvement of all stakeholders in annual celebrations and special events on biodiversity conservation (e.g. tree planting, etc.) 	DENR, LGU, Academe, POs, NGOs, Youth, IPs, CSOs, Other Government Agencies, Private Sector	Financial and technical support	DENR, LGU, Academe, POs, NGOs, Youth, IPs, CSOs, Other Government Agencies, Private Sector
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Local Conservation Areas Declaration and Registration of ICCAs (CADT area) Establishment of Critical Habitats 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory and assessment, of potential LCAs, CHs, and ICCAs Consultation with LGUs and IPs Conduct of public hearings Passage of the resolution or ordinance declaring the LCA 	DENR, LGU, NCIP, DILG, IPs	Financial and technical Support	DENR, LGU, NCIP, DILG, IPs

7.2 Open Forum

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

Region 10

- Ms. Feliciano, with reference to Lanao del Norte, asked whether the province still needs more drones. Mr. Saiben Mampao (PASu, Mt. Inayawan Range Natural Park) responded that they currently have one drone. Ms. Feliciano further asked whether drones have been distributed where FMB is concerned. Mr. Joy Mijares responded that all PENROs have been given drones but some PENROs purchased more drones.
- Ms. Ma. Easterluna Canoy (Executive Director, Kitanglad Integrated NGOs) shared that Region 10 will be having a tribal book launching to make people more aware and appreciative of tribal mountain culture.

Region 11

- Mr. Ferit Temuv (DENR - GIZ) shared that, in the Fisheries Act, LGUs are expected to declare 10-15% of their surrounding waters as marine sanctuaries. He asked whether LGUs have done this and whether the BFAR is monitoring this. Mr. Franklyn Buenaflor responded that this is not a realistic expectation from LGUs. However, marine protected area networks are being established through the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program (CMEMP).

Caraga

- In relation to Target 19, Ms. Feliciano asked whether the region already has an idea of potential critical habitats and ICCAs. Ms. Milafe Nohara responded that the region already has an initial list. There are 8 critical habitats undergoing assessment. The list will be provided by the region to BMB and it will also be linked to the final RBSAP for Caraga.

7.3 Recap of Day 2

Ms. Rachelle Abuel (BMB) gave a recap on the events of Day 1 and provided the highlights of the day through a video presentation. She focused on some of the insights and concerns that were raised during Workshop 1. In relation to Target 1, an important insight was the need to be accurate in reporting accomplishments (e.g. new sightings vs. new records of sightings of pitcher plants). It was also suggested that an official directive be issued so as to standardize the reporting of accomplishments and to identify which targets still need to be reported on.

She also presented the points that were raised by the regions. Region 10 emphasized the need to coordinate with other agencies not present for data collection. Region 11 shared the need to identify the different energy production types and qualify the different power plant types to ensure accurate information for Target 10D. Lastly, Caraga region suggested to improve policies on the protection and conservation of karst ecosystems and increase efforts in meeting the targets of the PBSAP.

The Recap of Day 2 is attached as Annex 13 and 13A.

8.0 Next Steps (BMB AD Armida Andres)

On behalf of the BMB, AD Andres thanked all the participants who attended the workshop. She especially thanked the DENR - Region 11 for their support that was instrumental to the success of the event. After witnessing the efforts of all the participants, she is confident that much will be achieved in relation to biodiversity conservation in Mindanao.

Instead of a closing message, AD Andres opted to share the next steps that the BMB will be taking in response to the issues and concerns that were raised during the consultation-workshop. She began by sharing the lessons learned from the small group meeting on PES and recognized the need to address the gaps in the PES mechanism to effectively conserve the country's upland, marine, and coastal ecosystems. She also shared that the DOST has a Research and Development framework on Biodiversity called Mindanao Biodiversity: One Science for Sustainable Development. The DOST - PCIEERD has also approved the project Biodiversity in Mountains and Watershed Ecosystems of Mindanao for Conservation and Sustainable Development. Five mountain ecosystems in Mindanao have been allocated a total of 35 million pesos over the next five years. In relation to this, NEDA and other concerned agencies will also cascade the PBSAP to all Regional Development Councils so that regional biodiversity conservation frameworks and projects may be developed or strengthened.

On baselines and reporting systems, AD Andres acknowledged the difficulty that the lack of baseline data presents in measuring progress towards meeting the PBSAP Targets. She said that data generated for the 6NR may be used as a basis for future reports, but regions still need to conduct further baselining. She hopes that a database and reporting system for all the targets will be developed by the end of year.

AD Andres also acknowledged the key policy recommendations to improve biodiversity conservation that was raised during the consultation-workshop. She assured the participants that enforcement and conflicting biodiversity-related will be revisited. She also heeded the suggestion to continue the cascading of the PBSAP. However, she stressed that there is also the need to match resources between the BMB and other offices so that further cascading can occur on the ground.

In closing, AD Andres emphasized that each has a niche and a role to play in ensuring that the PBSAP vision is attained. She cited President Rodrigo Duterte who said in his latest State of the Nation Address that, "I exhort all concerned agencies and local government units to uphold the concept of intergenerational responsibility in [the exploration] and utilization of our mineral wealth, the protection and preservation of our biodiversity, anchored on the right to a balanced and healthy ecology."

Her presentation is attached as Annex 14.

8.1 Closing Message (PENRO Compostela Valley Chamberlain Babiera)

Mr. Chamberlain Babiera, OIC of PENRO Compostela Valley, thanked the BMB for the opportunity to convene and discuss biodiversity conservation efforts. He expressed that much is at stake because the existence of future generations essentially depends on the health and quality of the country's biodiversity. As the Philippines continues to face natural disasters, we face the stark reality of biodiversity loss and must address the principal pressures and threats to the environment.

Thereafter, Mr. Babiera shared some of his observations and issues. First, there is an urgent need to legislate more areas as protected areas. He said that NIPAS areas are the last frontier of biodiversity resources in the country, but the process of declaring PAs has not been given sufficient attention by the government. He also cited the need to assess the management level of PAs and to allocate more funds for their protection. On the conflict between livelihoods and biodiversity conservation, he expressed that much can be done to switch to more sustainable livelihoods. However, population increase and its effect on biodiversity must also be examined. This is because an increase in population could also mean an increase in the threats to biodiversity. Lastly, there is a need to effectively manage land resources. Land conversion has become so rampant in the Philippines that, hopefully, this can be addressed by the CLUPs.

In closing, Mr. Babiera encouraged the participants to work with the government, LGUs, CSOs, and all other individuals to effectively respond and work towards ensuring the attainment of a healthy and vibrant biodiversity.