



**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

**Regions 6 and 7
Consultation/Workshop
23-27 April 2018, Montebello Villa Hotel
Cebu City**

May 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 first Consultation/Workshop (covering Regions 6 and 7) was held on April 23-27, 2018 at the Montebello Villa Hotel in Cebu 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 6 and 7 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 Provincial targets and identify major activities to be implemented from 2019-2020.

1.2 Participants

A total of 121 participants attended the Consultation/Workshop representing various offices such as government, civil society organizations (CSOs), and research and academic institutions. The DENR was represented by its Bureaus, namely: the BMB, Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB), Forest Management Bureau (FMB), and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB). It was also represented by the field offices of DENR - Regions 6 and 7. Other government agencies that were represented include the: Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) - Region 7, Department of Tourism (DOT) - Region 7, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), and the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA). The research and academic institutions were represented by Aklan State University, Bohol State University, Capiz State University, Cebu Normal University, Cebu Technological University - Argao, Guimaras State University, Iloilo Science and Technology University, Northern Negros State College of Science and Technology, University of the Philippines - Visayas, University of San Carlos, and Siquijor State College. The Local Government Units were represented by the Municipality of Alegria, Municipality of Tuburan, Municipality of Valencia, San Carlos City, Cebu City, Tanjay City, Lapu-Lapu City, and Cadiz City. CSO representatives include the Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water (CUSW), Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation (CCEF), Filipino Cave Divers, Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Inc. (PBCFI), Foundation for

the Philippine Environment (FPE) - Visayas, and the Soil and Water Conservation Foundation (SWCF).

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

Composition	Number Invited	Number Attended
NGAs	91	82 (90%)
Academe	18	12 (67%)
LGUs	41	9 (22%)
CSOs	12	9 (75%)
Others		4
TOTAL	162	117 (72%)

Of the 117 who attended the Consultation/Workshop, 60 participants were male while 57 participants were female. The List of Participants is attached as Annex 2.

2.0 Opening Session

2.1 Welcome Message

The Welcome Address was given by Mr. Gilbert Gonzalez, the Regional Director (RD) for DENR - Region 7. In his Address, RD Gonzalez welcomed the participants to Cebu and expressed his full support for the drafting of the 6NR and the Provincial BSAPs. He communicated the relevance of the activity to the growing consciousness for the conservation of ecosystems and reiterated the significance of the work of various sectors in the implementation of conservation programs. Aside from accomplishing the report for submission to the CBD and establishing the regions' current state of biodiversity, RD Gonzalez stated that the regional consultation/workshop also provides an opportunity for stakeholders to come up with more concrete conservation programs. He also recognized the limitations and constraints of the DENR and the importance of the participation of other sectors. He mentioned that as conservation is usually overtaken by development and expansion to support economic needs, it is important to draw up a framework to manage development and address the need for infrastructure and support mechanisms in the implementation of conservation programs. Lastly, he encouraged the participants not to depend on others but to depend on themselves, as part of the solution to addressing environmental challenges.

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 Provincial 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 discussed the 20 targets of the PBSAP and 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:

- Arch. Socorro Atega (CUSW) stated that the Central Cebu Protected Landscape (CCPL) is looking forward to the long overdue issuance of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of CPPL so that it can access GAA funds, and trainings on valuation of ecosystem services. AD Andres responded that the IRR has been submitted to the Central Office in May 2017. She further added that BIOFIN could provide an orientation on ecosystem services valuation using a more practical methodology which it used in its pilot run for Naujan and Apo Reef.

- Ms. Ruth Cruz (NEDA-Region 7) asked whether BMB is active in the conduct of feasibility studies on bridge constructions across islands. AD Andres responded that in a recently concluded forum on Forest and Sustainable Cities, it was mentioned that the government's Build Build Build (BBB) projects have a Green, Green, Green component, and that cities with BBB projects will be able to access funds for the creation of green spaces. Under the Local Government Support Program (LGSP), P2.5B is available to 148 cities. If unutilized, the excess funds will be reverted to the national treasury. She added that there would also be a Round Table Discussion (RTD) on urban biodiversity on May 24, 2018, and a series of RTDs thereafter focusing on mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors- infrastructure, manufacturing, health, energy and mining. She mentioned that there are also parallel initiatives in the marine sector such as the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Roadmap.
- Mr. Jose Layese Jr. (DENR7-BWERC) raised a concern that the provinces have no basis for their targets unlike the national targets. He asked whether there is a disaggregation of targets to provinces, especially since some of the targets need to be properly defined. He suggested that the definition of terms, e.g. green space, should be given before the Workshop. He also suggested that for Targets 19-20, the targets should not be in percentages but actual targets. AD Andres responded that each target has its definitions and a reference sheet which BMB will share. She agreed that targeting can be done in the provinces and BMB will then disaggregate or aggregate at the national level.
- Ms. Annabelle Guanzon (Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board or HLURB) raised a concern related to its role in providing technical assistance to LGUs in the preparation of their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) and Zoning Ordinances. She suggested that BMB provides the HLURB with data on LGUs with rich biodiversity so that its technical staff can be prepared, particularly in its conduct of modular trainings for LGUs on CLUP preparation. AD Andres expressed that BMB has already provided a list to national government agencies (NGAs) but that it will provide available data (list of PAs and KBAs) to HLURB. She also said that the BMB hopes to update the information and suggested that LGUs with biodiversity-rich areas, including local conservation areas (LCAs) should include these in their plans.

4.0 The Negros Island Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NIBSAP)

Ms. Lisa Paguntalan, Executive Director of the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc. (PBCFI), and Mr. Bernardo Jose from the City Environment Office of Cadiz City shared the accomplishments and learnings from the NIBSAP Workshop held last April 4-5, 2018 in Bacolod City. The NIBSAP was crafted to identify and align regional targets with the national targets in the PBSAP, and was a joint initiative of Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental, DENR, PBCFI, and supported by BIOFIN.

Using Target 1 (maintain or improve the conservation status of threatened species) of the PBSAP as an example, Mr. Jose compared the number of critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable Negros Island species listed in DAO 2004-15 with the number in the IUCN Red List. The comparison is seen below.

Conservation Status	DAO 2004-15	IUCN Red List
Critically Endangered	7 (3 birds, 3 mammals, 1 reptile)	10 (4 birds, 3 mammals, 3 reptiles)
Endangered	20 (12 birds, 3 mammals, 2 reptiles, 3 amphibians)	13 (6 birds, 2 mammals, 3 reptiles, 2 amphibians)
Vulnerable	19 (13 birds, 1 mammal, 4 reptiles, 1 amphibian)	19 (16 birds, 1 mammal, 1 reptile, 1 amphibian)

He ended his presentation by saying that the difference between the number of species listed in DAO 2004-15 and the IUCN Red List implies that if we do not do anything to protect our species, then we will lose our species to extinction.

Ms. Paguntalan shared that in the NIBSAP Workshop, there were separate workshops for Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental, each grouped by thematic areas, namely: 1) Forest; 2) Coastal, Marine, and Inland wetlands; 3) Caves; and, 4) Agrobiodiversity and Urban Biodiversity. By conducting the workshop by thematic areas, discussion transcended political boundaries and instilled a greater sense of ownership and pride among Negrosanon participants in identifying accomplishments for the 6NR Matrix. From the accomplishments, the participants identified the achievable provincial targets for the next three years.

They also presented the challenges and lessons learned from the workshop. First, the need to define terms used in the context of the PBSAP is vital to the understanding of the participants and facilitators, especially with a very diverse group of participants. Second, the need for a resource person that could provide information and respond to technical questions on biodiversity, the PBSAP, etc.; and finally, at least three days should be allocated for the conduct of the workshop. The NIBSAP presentation is attached as Annex 5.

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

- Mr. Marcial Mateo (MGB) shared that mining explorations are advantageous to the government because it allows stakeholders to know what resources are available underground. He mentioned that mining is a temporary land use, and that there are issues and problems associated with small-scale mining or quarrying. He mentioned some mining operations in Negros Occidental which are now closed or under mine rehabilitation. He suggested that the BMB consider providing assistance in mine rehabilitation to “refresh” these areas.
- In response to the HLURB’s query concerning participation in feasibility studies, Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) - Mambusao commented that the Provincial ENROs (PENROs) and CENROs are members of local Land Use Committees. The DILG has also conducted workshops in crafting the Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) as training is mandatory, esp. in risk areas. However, there are difficulties with integration into CLUPs due to lack of

information on some area boundaries, especially Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). Andres responded that only KBAs do not have clearly defined boundaries; enacted PAs (with Republic Acts) and initial PAs with partial boundaries or tentative Technical Descriptions could be used in the meantime as basis for some conservation and protection efforts.

- Mr. Jose Layese Jr. (DENR7-BWERC) on Target 10, asked how hotspots are going to be reduced when there are new hotspots being formed as a result of new licenses. Further, he asked for a working definition of hotspot. Ms. Paguntalan responded that identification of hotspots could be based on baseline data or on hotspots identified within PAs and KBAs.
- Mr. Frank Zaragosa (HLURB –Region 7) asked for the shape files of KBAs and PAs and raised a concern on whether the Regions 6 and 7 participants are sufficient representation to come up with the targets and accomplishments for the regions. AD Andres responded and said that the shape files will be shared, and that it will be hard to ascertain whether the representatives are sufficient. She recommended that the PENROs and Municipal ENROs (MENROs) could be tapped for additional information and inputs.
- Ms. Anabelle Guanzon (HLURB) shared that tax declarations can also be used for initial mapping of CLUPs. CLUPs are spatial, hence the importance of area delineation. CLUPs are also translated to corresponding policies and regulations and adopted through the local Zoning Ordinance.

5.0 Workshop 1 Mechanics: 6NR Matrix

Dr. Mary Jean Caleda (UNDP Consultant/6NRWriter) 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 provinces are proud of so that these can be included in the 6NR and stressed that the provinces 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 province). 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 province 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 province. A Facilitator and Documenter were assigned per group.

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

5.1 Workshop 1: Plenary Presentation of Results

Ten provinces (Aklan, Antique, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Negros Oriental and Occidental, Siquijor) submitted their accomplishments for Targets 1-20 and reported their top three accomplishments for possible inclusion in the 6NR. The full Workshop results are shown in Annexes 7A to 7I, respectively, with their top three accomplishments highlighted in yellow. Some provinces prepared separate power point presentations to highlight their accomplishments (Antique and Guimaras), attached as Annex 7B-1 and 7F-1.

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

Challenges and needs

The provinces identified the need for baseline data on provincial species and ecosystem diversity to inform conservation efforts. To acquire this data, they cited the need for strengthened partnerships with the academe, LGUs, CSOs and the private sector; technical and scientific expertise; and, adequate equipment for bird watching, cave assessment and mapping and wildlife inventory, among others. The provinces shared that a lack of ecologists, taxonomists, financial support, and adequate equipment makes it difficult to ascertain species identity, conduct site assessments and biodiversity inventory, and craft conservation strategies for species and ecosystems. They also added that capacity building activities on species identification, wildlife handling, cave assessment and mapping, and crafting of local ordinances on biodiversity conservation are also needed. Lastly, the provinces cited a need for the establishment of conservation and research centers in each province. The construction of such centers will allow for the streamlining of conservation efforts, provide resources for conservationists, increase biodiversity-related jobs, and facilitate data sharing among provinces.

Province	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
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted reforestation activities continue through the NGP 																	
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintained an arboretum, mangrove, and aquaculture area, conducted community-based mangrove enrichment activities, and provided knowledge and skills training (Capiz State University) Passed a provincial resolution on coral protection and ordinance on no anchorage in seagrass areas in Ulutayan Island Initiated to declare Tuwad Island Ivisan Reef as a LGU-managed marine sanctuary Set up mangrove ecotourism sites in Ibizan and Roxas City 																	
Cebu	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Described new species of plants in 2013 and 2016 (<i>Lepeostegeres</i> and <i>Cynometra</i>) and added two new bird species (Cebu brown dove and Cebu hawk owl) to island records Improved conservation status of Cebu Cinnamon from critically endangered to endangered Monitored population of Cebu flowerpecker (ongoing) Conducted Flora inventory in CCPL 																	
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established parish-based pocket forests and school-based pocket forests in partnership with 80 schools Constructed one bridge park 																	
	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passed Provincial Government creating the Cebu Provincial Biodiversity Council and Cebu Coastal Resources Management Council as advisory council for all biodiversity-related matters Passed Provincial ordinance for total ban on collection of sharks, rays, and chimaeras 																	
Guimaras	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported the dugong and hawksbill turtle as critically endangered, part of at least 23 marine and terrestrial species listed in DAO 2004-15; Identified apitong, white and red lauan, molave, and pitogo as threatened flora Recorded 11 MPAs, 1 provincial trade park, 1 initial component for NIPAS, the Taklong Island Marine Reserve (TIMR) 																	
	12A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved management effectiveness of TIMR to 94.20% METT score in 2016 from 30.50% in 2011 																	

Province	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
	12B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entered into MOAs for the management of protected areas with SMART Telecompany, Globe Telecompany, San Roque Coastal Environment Association (SARCEPA), La Paz Aquatic Resources and Mangrove Management Association (LAFARMA), and La Paz Women's Group 																	
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged 4 organizations as PAMB members (2 POs, 2 Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council) Conducted several special events with CSOs, LGUs and communities: World Wetlands Day, Earth Day, Ocean Month, Environment Month, International Coastal Clean Up, Kasadyahan sa Kabukiran, and TIMR Anniversary Celebration 																	
Iloilo	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded 2,534 migratory birds in 2014; 6,156 in 2015; 2,987 in 2016; and 6,205 in 2017 in Asian Waterfowl Census sites Identified Purple heron as a pest in fishpens, particularly to milkfish 																	
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed and prepared management plan for Sinuhutan Cave in partnership with Western Visayas Caving Association and National Museum Classified 23 caves in Bulabog Putian National Park 																	
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed Bulabog Putian National Park (854.33 has) and Maasin Water Forest Reserve (6,150 has) as protected areas 																	
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported 24 MPAs but some are undetermined 																	
Negros	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged 60 forest wardens under the Bantay Bukid Brigade (BBB) in Northern Negros Natural Park and 30 forest wardens under the Kanlaon Guard Volunteers (KGV) for forest protection such as patrolling and monitoring Conducted IEC initiatives such as educational camps, quiz bowls, Negros Wildlife Month Celebration, and tree and mangrove planting during Environment Week Implemented Green Alert initiative, and tapped the PNP for wildlife enforcement and legal action Implemented other initiatives such as habitat rehabilitation, wildlife rescue and captive breeding, establishment of LCAs for habitat management, livelihoods and LAWIN system 																	

Province	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
Siquijor	7B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented Payment for Environment Services in Bago City, Sagip Tuburan Development Project, enforcement and research initiatives 																	
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed Wildlife Rescue Centers, and engaged in the rescue and turn-over of wildlife by communities to CENROs and PENROs 																	
	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted site assessments in Mt. Bandilaan Nature Park and Cantabon Cave as ecotourism sites (by DOT) Established Critical Habitat for Streak Breasted Bulbul and the Luzon Hawk Owl 																	
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged 35 members of Olang Farmers Association (OFA) in ecotourism activities Engaged 52 members of Luyang Fisherfolks Association (LUFA) in culinary, SPA, and river/mangrove expedition Engaged 35 members of Cangomantong Upland Planters Association, 35 members of the Tagmanocan Farmers Association (TAF), and 34 members of the Cangclaran Farmers Association (CAFARMA) in ecotourism activities, sustainable agriculture, and ecosystem restoration 																	
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted vermiculture technology to grow flowers and vegetables (Brgy. Ponong, Larena) 																	

5.2 Open Forum

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

Capiz

- Dr. Simplicia Pasicolan (ERDB) noted the lack of available data that the Capiz group struggled with. She pointed out, however, that there is actually data available, but these are not consolidated. She also stated that the species in the food webs that were mentioned in the presentation account for species diversity and the seagrass beds and mangroves account for ecosystem diversity. Capiz also has agrobiodiversity, especially since the university is an agricultural university. She expressed the need to have a better appreciation of the data generated through the efforts of stakeholders, including data (even unpublished) archived in university libraries. She also advised the Capiz group to meet with the DENR so that these data can be accessed.
- AD Andres (BMB) commented that the DENR has already crafted a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), recognizing the valuable contribution of academic institutions in meeting the PBSAP targets. DENR is hoping that this MOA will be approved soon.
- A male participant reported that Ibizan has several researches on coastal communities. The University of the Philippines-Visayas (UPV) also has studies on the angel wing clam. Almost all communities have data on integrated coastal management (ICM). The problem is that no one is consolidating the researches. He suggested that maybe the group could work on consolidating these studies.
- Mr. Harold Buenvenida (Capiz State University) responded that SUCs are not mandated to consolidate studies or generate such reports. Their mandate is to generate knowledge and not plan the biodiversity of the province. Concerning the position of the university, he emphasized their role to generate knowledge and inform concerned agencies of the science behind the policies. He opined that it should not be the initiative of SUCs to call agencies to consolidate data but the initiative of agencies themselves.
- Ms. Lilian Parreno (Guimaras State College) responded that SUCs could work with LGUs by presenting the results of their studies to help LGUs with their policy-making. This serves as the counterpart of SUCs and the contribution of SUCs to the community.

Cebu

- Mr. Basco Fernandez (Alegria MENRO) mentioned that Cebu Normal University has several studies on the Cebu cinnamon and the hawk owl. He suggested encouraging more universities such as the Cebu Technological University, to work together in anticipation of plans to promote a conservation bridge between Argao, Alcoy, and Alegria. He also said that it is important to recognize the efforts that Cebu has in conserving its natural resources, such as karst and limestone.

Guimaras

- Dr. Pasicolan (ERDB) mentioned that the NGP report and the Mangrove and Beach Forest Project are importance references in biodiversity assessment not just for Guimaras but also for the other provinces. She said that these references should be used as part of baseline data.
- AD Andres (BMB) congratulated Taklong Island Marine Reserve (TINMR) for winning the Para el MAR award. In second place was the Olango Island Sanctuary of Lapu-Lapu, Cebu and, in third place, was the Palau Island Protected Landscape and Seascape of Sta. Ana, Cagayan.
- Ms. Paguntalan (PBCFI) commented that Negros, Panay, and Guimaras have shared species. She expressed that there is a need to determine whether these species are already extinct in Guimaras so that the next steps for the conservation of these species, can be identified.

Iloilo

- AD Andres (BMB) clarified that, for Target 19, there is already baseline data on terrestrial areas. The Bulabog-Putian National Park is already under NIPAS, while the Maasin Water Forest Reserve is an initial component. She suggested including local conservation areas that were established as part of efforts to conserve important areas within the province. She added that on the classification of caves, some of the accomplishments have already been reported, so BMB will just disaggregate the information.
- Mr. Dennis Pinosa (DENR-Negros Occidental) commented that in crafting the national report, strategies can be identified that can allow us to better accomplish the report. Dr. Caleda responded that, for the past reports, the accomplishments were reported differently. For the 6NR, the report will be reported online and focused on accomplishments on the PBSAP targets and indicators, based on the reporting guidelines provided by the CBD.

Negros

- Dr. Caleda commented that Workshop Groups should report on outcomes (if available) as opposed to outputs. For example, on the accomplishment regarding payment for ecosystem services, did the income of the community increase? She advised to provide more information (e.g. nature and scope) on researches done by academe so that others can be guided by their work. It would greatly help the province to know what researchers are being done by which stakeholders so that specific gaps can be addressed. She also requested the participants to be more specific with their list of references.
- AD Andres (BMB) assured the participants that the organizers are taking note of the recommendations of the groups, such as the creation of technical working groups.

Siquijor

- Dr. Pasicolan (ERDB) shared that for more information on Siquijor, there are available publications from Silliman journal (Silliman University) and Sylvatrop (ERDB) on wildlife and independent studies conducted by the DENR dating back to the 1990s up to 2016. She asked if there was a way that information could be shared among participants. Ms. Andres (BMB) responded that the BMB is managing the Philippine Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), which can be repository of biodiversity information and can facilitate exchange of information.
- Ms. Claribel Abraham (DENR-7) commented ecotourism should not be confused with tourism. She differentiated the two by saying that ecotourism is more focused on the practices of the community in ecotourism areas, while tourism is more focused on adventure and pleasure. She noted the need to be more careful in promoting ecotourism by providing adequate and comprehensive information on ecotourism areas. By doing so, people will understand what ecotourism really is about.
- AD Andres (BMB) responded that the country has a National Ecotourism Council, which is co-chaired by the DENR and the DOT, and Regional Ecotourism Councils. AD Andres agreed that ecotourism is community-based. BMB can highlight this approach since it is the secretariat of the Council.
- Mr. Fernandez (Alegria MENRO) stressed that Siquijor needs to include data on the Agriculture Training Institute since Siquijor is one of the stronger sites on organic agriculture.
- ARD Emma Melana (DENR-7) suggested capturing information on plants used by residents of Siquijor since it is famous for its ethnobotany. She mentioned there are some DOST-funded ethnobotanical studies in partnership with Siquijor College. Dr. Caleda added that this information will be useful and can be included in a separate section of the 6NR related to plant conservation.
- Ms. Lisa Digdigan (FPE) asked about the protocol on accessing information from ERDB. Dr. Pasicolan responded that interested parties need only provide the title of the publication and ERDB can provide a printed copy, or parties can access some articles online. AD Andres added that all the references and links to the information gathered through the workshops could be pooled and made available to the participants through the CHM.

5.3 Recap of Day 1

Ms. Ezra Estuarina (BMB) gave a recap on the events of Day 1 and provided the highlights of the day. She began by highlighting the support that RD Gilbert Gonzales expressed for the drafting of the 6NR and the Provincial 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 the 6NR and addressed the concerns that were raised during the open forum. After the open forum, Mr. Bernardo Jose (Cadiz City ENRO) and Ms. Lisa Paguntalan (PBCFI) presented the NIBSAP. They shared that, in crafting the ProvBSAPs, the ecosystem-based approach plan is the best approach to identify what is needed by the whole

populace. The presentation of the NIBSAP was followed by an overview of the 6NR Workshop Mechanics and participants were briefed by Dr. Caleda on the steps in filling up the 6NR Matrix.

The Recap of Day 1 is attached as Annex 8.

6.0 Workshop 2 Mechanics: Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ProvBSAP) Matrix

Ms. Feliciano oriented the participants on the drafting of the ProvBSAP. 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 province can take to meet the PBSAP targets.

The participants were tasked to: 1) identify the national targets relevant to their provinces; 2) craft provincial targets that could allow the provinces 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 province to work on relevant Targets and to report in plenary the top three targets and activities planned for the incoming years.

The Workshop 2 Mechanics is attached as Annex 9.

6.1 Workshop 2: Plenary Presentation of Results

Ten provinces (Aklan, Antique, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Negros Oriental and Occidental, Siquijor) submitted their plans to meet Targets 1-20 or those relevant to their provinces and reported their top three targets and activities for 2019 and beyond. The full Workshop results and the separate power point presentations highlighting provincial targets and activities are shown in Annexes 10A to 10I-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 provinces.

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
AKLAN								
1	Determine and map the population, home ranges, territory, and existing threats to the Visayan Tarictic Hornbill and Visayan Spotted Deer				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bio-ecological assessment and actual validation of the population of Visayan Tarictic Hornbill and Visayan Spotted Deer within AklanGIS training for LGUs and other stakeholdersIntensification of LAWIN activities	DENR-ERDB, Academe, LGUs, POs, Provincial Government, PAMB, and PASu.	GPS, GIS Software, computers, camera, binoculars, drones, tablets, experts to conduct the bio-ecological assessments and mapping	GAA, DENR-BMB, Provincial ENRO
	Formulate, approve, and adopt policies addressing the protection of the Visayan Tarictic Hornbill and Visayan Spotted Deer				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Passing of the ordinance from the barangay, municipal, to provincial level on the protection and conservation of the species	LGUs, Sangguniang Panlalawigan, DENR	Champion from a local legislative body to sponsor the policy formulation and adoption	
	Change behavior of poachers to be partners in wildlife conservation and protection				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development of an ecotourism project as an alternative livelihoodTraining on tour guiding	DOT, DENR, PAMB, Academe, LGUs	Technical and financial assistance for ecotourism development	DOT
	Establish local conservation areas				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Boundary delineation of proposed LCAsDrafting of a management plan	LGUs, Sangguniang Panlalawigan, DENR, Academe	Assistance on boundary delineation, budget	DENR-BMB, LGUs, private partners through CSR
5	Establish one wetland area as a wetlands of international importance for migratory water birds				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Protection activities in the identified wetland areasHabitat enhancementPatrolling	DENR CENDRO, DENR-ERDB BCWERD, LGUs, local communities	Financial assistance and technical staff	DENR-BMB, DENR-ERDB BCWERC, DILG, PNP, LGUs, and POs
	Source out high-quality equipment for monitoring				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Procurement of high-quality equipment for monitoring		Spotting scope, high resolution cameras, drones, guidebooks on water bird identification	
16	Five officially classified caves				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Training in cave	DENR, DOT,	Caving equipment, financial	LGUs, DENR,

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
					assessment and mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none">Purchasing of caving equipment and protective gear	RCC, cave assessment team, LGUs, local communities, provincial government	assistance	RCC, DOT
	Ten caves with functional management or conservation partnerships and engagements				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct of workshops for the formulation of cave management plan		Technical skills for management plan preparation and implementation	
ANTIQUE								
1	2 PAs enacted by Congress (Sibalom National Park and the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park)				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lobbying and follow-up on the enactment of the PA with the assigned congressmen	DENR, LGU, BFAR, Congress	Policies or guidelines, technical personnel, financial assistance, conservation equipment	
5	3 monitored wetland sites				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quarterly monitoring, identification of threatsCollaboration with the LGUs for the issuance of an ordinance regulating development on wetland sites	DENR	Training on bird identification, monitoring tools and equipment	
20	36 MPAs delineated (short-term) and managed (long-term)				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Survey and mapping of MPAsPreparation and implementation of MPA management plan	DENR, LGUs	Financial assistance, technical assistance on drafting of MOAs, equipment	
BOHOL								
1	Update the conservation status of the ffg: ferns from RSPL, critically endangered dipterocarp species, Silvery Kingfisher, Samar Hornbill, Golden Crown				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Immediate approval and implementation of the new DAO, updating of DAO 2004-15Monitoring of permits and	DENR-BMB, BEMO		

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
	Flying Fox, Flying Lemur in RSPL, Sea Horse, Dolphins in Balicasag Island, Bohol Sunbird, Mollusks, Tarsier				sources of all captive wildlife			
2	Verify the status of mangroves in Maribojoc and Cortes					DENR-BMB, LGUs, provincial government, local communities	Funding for capability building workshops, specialist resource persons, financial assistance, binoculars, spotting scopes, DSLR cameras, records, field equipment	
	Acquire data from the Swedish birding expedition							
	Expand the area of monitoring sites for migratory birds and other species							
	Rationalize the common names for birds within Bohol							
16	Create a Provincial Cave Committee				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for the members of the committee 	DENR, MLGU, SWCF	Workshop funding	
	Integrate caves in the karst landscape				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of caves in every municipality Karst landscape orientation Completion of functional cave management plans 			
10	Conserve the needed forest in Loboc Watershed				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning of mahogany in Loboc Watershed Survey of invasive species in the area 	DENR, BEMO, Academe		
	Identify the location and ascertain the boundaries of KBAs							
	Survey the irrigation systems supplied with water from KBAs				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of irrigation systems that draw water from KBAs 			
18	Enhancing the teaching and learning on biodiversity at the Bohol Biodiversity Complex							

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
CAPIZ								
2	No net loss in natural forest cover				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mapping• Forest resource assessment• Capacity building of technical personnel• Procurement of tools and equipment• CEPA activities• Regular monitoring• Establishment of permanent monitoring stations• Strict enforcement of ENR laws• Creation of multi-sectoral TWG• Activation of multi-sectoral forest protection committee• Database development and management	PENRO, LGUs, FMB, NAMRIA, SUCs, DILG, PNP, AFP, NCIP, NGOs, POs	hiring of technical and support personnel and resource persons; procurement of supplies, tools, and equipment for assessment; and, capacity building	local and international funding agencies, technical support from NGAs such as the DENR, Center for Conservation Initiatives, SUCs, UP LIDAR, UP IESM
4	50% of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and wild relatives will be conserved or maintained				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collection, identification, evaluation, and maintenance of different species (rice, corn, sugarcane, high value crops)• Collection of planting material• Establishment of gene banks• Establishment of agro-ecological techno-demo	DA-RF06, DA BPI, BSWM, BAI, ATI, PhilRice, BAR, SUCs, DENR, LGUs, IPs, POs, NGOs	hiring of technical and support personnel and resource persons; procurement of supplies, tools, and equipment for assessment; capacity building; and the construction of a conservation center	DA, DENR, PhilRice, IRRI, SEARCA, PCARRD, ACB, ICRISAT India, and CIMMYT Mexico

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
					farms • IEC on sustainable land management (SLM) and good agricultural practices (GAP)			
9	Annual increase of at least 5% in biodiversity conservation related jobs				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community organization; social preparation • Training and seminars on ecotourism, sustainable agriculture, GAP, BDFAP, SCOPSA, and sustainable forest management • Formulation of ordinances to support green jobs • Establishment of facilities that promote green jobs • Mainstreaming of sustainable land management and good agricultural practices 	DOT, PTCAO, DA RF06, PENRO, LGUs, DOST, DTL, DOLE, ATI, CDA, TESDA, TIEZA, BSWM, DENR, BPI, BFAR, BAI	hiring of technical and support personnel and resource persons; procurement of supplies, tools, and equipment for assessment; capacity building; and establishment of facilities	local and international funding agencies, technical support from NGAs, SUCs, and LGUs
CEBU								
1	Improve or maintain the conservation status of national and globally threatened species in the country from 2016 levels				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population monitoring (black shama, Cebu flowerpecker, bareback fruit bat, tube nose fruit bat, Cebu, Cinnamon, Cebu hawk owl) for Alcoy, Alegria, Dalaguete, Argao, CCPL and Catmon 	CCPL PASu, LGUs, CTU Argao	Trainings on bat identification and cave bat monitoring, financial and logistical support for monitoring	CPG, DENR 7, PBCFI
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synchronized black shama count 	DENR, LGUs, PBCFI, Cebu City, CTU	Training on black shama monitoring	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a checklist 	CTU Argao,	Budget for publication,	

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
					of threatened marine and endemic plant species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline assessment for nautilus in TSPS and the Cebu endemic goby Mapping out of the black coral distribution Creation of a network for citizen science reporting for threatened species 	SWCF, CDFP, DENR, CPG, BCWERC	knowledge management c/o BCWERC, upgrading of IT hardware and internet connection	
17	Adopt the Cebu Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and integrate the CBSAP in all LGU development plans with conservation policies in place				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of existing ordinances from the barangays, municipalities, cities, and province related to biodiversity protection and conservation Annual review and updating of the CBSAP (before elections) so LGUs can use it in the campaign Updating of the CBSAP in 2021 and every three years thereafter 	DENR 7, CPG, Cebu Biodiversity Council	Training on developing ordinances, executive orders, and budget allocation	DENR 7, CPG, Cebu Biodiversity Council
18	10% increase from the 2018 baseline on the number of groups/organizations i.e. schools, POs, media organizations, LGU, private companies, policy makers, government offices that are aware and supportive of biodiversity, its importance, threats and benefits of protecting it by 2028				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List the agencies and groups that are aware and supportive of biodiversity so that a baseline will be available 	CPG (PENRO), SWCF, CTU Argao, PBCFI, DepEd, CCCI, Faith-based organizations	Manpower and traveling expenses	CPG (PENRO), SWCF, CTU Argao, PBCFI
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct advocacy activities such as lectures, distribution of IEC materials, poster making, 	CPG (PENRO and Tourism Office), SWCF, CTU Argao,	Resource persons, updated version of Status of Cebu's Biodiversity, printing and layout of brochures and IEC materials,	CPG (PENRO and Tourism Office), SWCF, CTU

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
					biodiversity quiz, and tree planting of native species	PBCFI, DENR, FPE, CCEF, Oceana, etc.	IEC specialists, laptops, projectors, consultation and monitoring meetings, launching program expenses	Argao, PBCFI, DENR, FPE, CCEF, Oceana, etc.
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop criteria for giving awards that recognize the efforts of groups that consistently support meeting targets 	CPG, EMB	Technical committee/task force	CPG, EMB
GUIMARAS								
1	Establish a database to ascertain the population of threatened species				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a composite team (barangay, municipal, provincial) that will provide the data Conduct of trainings for the composite team, fish wardens, responders, and WEOs Assessment of the population status of priority species Impact assessment of the construction of the bridge connecting Guimaras to Negros Island on Dugong and Irrawaddy Dolphin habitats 	GENRO, DENR, barangays, municipalities, provinces, LGUs, OMAS, BFAR, UPV, GSC, POs, MFARMC	Funding and technical support, scientific experts, equipment, reference materials	TARECT, ABS-CBN Bantay Kalikasan, LOOB Foundation, PBCFI, DENR-PAMBCS, BMB, WCPS
2	Increase in forest cover				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of forestland for reforestation Production of indigenous planting materials that can grow in the forestland Plantation establishment 	GENRO, DENR, barangays, municipalities, provinces, LGUs, OMAS,	Logistical support, adequate equipment, reference materials, trainings	TAREC, ABS-CBN Bantay Kalikasan, LOOB Foundation, Smart

PBSAP Target	Provincial 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"> Maintenance and monitoring of forest areas 	BFAR, UPV, GSC, POs		Telecom, Globe Telecom, DENR-PAMBCS Production and Enforcement Section, BMB, NAMRIA, PNP
18	Increase the number of schools, POs, media organizations, LGUs, private companies, policy makers, government offices that are aware and supportive of biodiversity				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forging of MOAs with POs, DepEd, and Tour Operators regarding conservation and protection in the area Holding of special events and CEPA Improve marine laboratories for educational purposes (SEAFDEC, UPV-MBS) 	GENRO, DENR, barangays, municipalities, provinces, LGUs, OMAS, BFAR, UPV, GSC, POs, MFARMC	Logistical support, adequate equipment, projectors, cameras, reference materials	TAREC, ABS-CBN Bantay Kalikasan, LOOB Foundation, DENR-PAMBCS, BMB, DepEd, Guimaras Tour Operators Association, DOT
ILOILO								
1	Protection of <i>Platymantis insulatus</i> and <i>Gekko gigantes</i> found inside the Gigantes caves					FPE, DENR, LGUs		FPE
	Identification and classification of focal species for vermiculture (6 have been identified out of 11 potential species)					Iloilo Science and Technology University (ISATU)		DOST
8	Regulation of fishing through open-close season					LGU		
	Capacitation on monitoring of					FPE, UPV	Financial support, technical	FPE, UPV

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
	commercially important fish stock					College of Fisheries, UP Ocean Bio Laboratory (UPOBL), Island Sustainable Alliance	support	College of Fisheries, UP Ocean Bio Laboratory (UPOBL), Island Sustainable Alliance
16	Preparation of FLUP for Balasan, Iloilo to be incorporated into the CLUP					CENRO Sara in San Dionisio, Iloilo, LGU	Financial support, technical support	DENR
19	Expansion of Bulabog Putian National Park covering approximately 200 has					DENR, PASu, BPNP		DENR, IPAF
	Establishment of Tinagong Dagat as Critical Habitat for <i>Rafflesia</i> and other endemic faunal species (203 ha of forest, 5 ha of mountain lake)					DENR, FPE, LGU, Haribon	Financial support, technical support	FPE, DENR, LGU, Haribon
NEGROS								
1	No increase in the number of threatened species or species being upgraded to a higher risk category				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity assessment, establishment of a biomonitoring system IHWFR (2020), NNNP (2021), MKNP (2021) 	MKNP, NNNP, DENR, PLGUs within PAs, NGOs, PEMO, Youth Academe, local communities, private sector	Equipment, e.g. binoculars Financial resources	International (RSPB). National (BMB), DENR, Provinces, LGUs, NGOs, Private sector, GOCC, PBCFI, EDC
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a centralized database on threatened species 	DENR, PEMO, NGOs, Academe	Staff and , information from responsible entities	DENR, PEMO, NGOs, Academe

PBSAP Target	Provincial 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"> Strengthening of habitat protection 	DENR, PEMO, LGUs, GOCCs, local communities	Equipment, logistics, capacity training	National office, province, DENR, LGUs, GOCCs
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of law enforcement 	DENR, province, LGUs, forest wardens, NGOs, PNP	Equipment, personnel, field handbooks	DENR, province, LGUs, forest wardens, NGOs
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC Activities 	DENR, LGUs, GOCCs, NGOs, province, Academe, Youth	Funds, technical information, materials, communication plans	
12	Strengthen partnerships with NGOs, LGUs, POs, and NGAs.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish MOAs with DOT, BFAR, DENR, and Ocean LCA/MPA monitoring 	NOCWAMA, LGUs, PEMO, DENR, BFAR, Tourism Office	MOAs, venues, logistics	Alliances, NGOs
16	15 officially classified caves with functional conservation or management engagements				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption as LCA for all caves classified as Class I Cave classification Creation of a cave council 	DENR, PLGU, LGU, RCC, NCC	Trainings on tour guiding and cave rescue, hard hats, headlamps, equipment for caving and rescue, visitors' center	DOT-TIEZA, Caving association, DENR, PLGU, DILG
SIQUIJOR								
1	Maintain or improve the conservation status of 3 threatened species (Streak Breasted Bulbul, Luzon Hawk Owl, threatened bat species)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment and quarterly conduct of BMS Captive breeding of identified threatened species Raise awareness on the importance of the threatened species 	PENRO, Siquijor province, DOT, BMB	Spotting scope (infrared), High magnification mirrorless camera, technical support, biologists, veterinarians, human resources	DOT, ERDB-BCWERC, Province

PBSAP Target	Provincial Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
2	Enhancement of indigenous food plants for birds, monkeys, and bats				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of food plant species, propagation and plantation establishment 	BMB, ERDB-BCWERC, PENRO, SSC	Technical manpower, nursery, tools and equipment	BMB, ERDB-BCWERC, PENRO, SSC
	Establishment of additional ethnobotanical areas				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site identification • Establishment of clonal nursery • Propagation and plantation establishment 			
16	Classification of 2 more caves (Banahaw and Tulawog) for tourism				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment, survey, mapping, capability building • Revision of cave management plan 	DENR, DOT, LGUs	Technical and financial resources, equipment; experts such as geologists	DENR, DOT, LGUs

6.2 Open Forum

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

Capiz

- The Capiz group raised their concern over the definition of terms in the PBSAP such as the definition of a natural forest and sought clarification on fish species to be conserved under Target 9. This target (Target 9) specifically refers to economically important species.

Iloilo

- A participant asked for the assistance of the CENRO regarding the updating of the CLUP for the Municipality of Balasan, which has been a target since 2014. Balasan was assisted again in 2016 but the updating has not been completed. He asked how long it takes for the FLUP to be integrated into the CLUP. Mr. Rene Abordo (CENRO Sara) responded that they are currently working with the Balasan to start work on the FLUP, with workshops scheduled in the next months. The HLURB-7 representative advised to integrate the FLUP into the CLUP and to work on these plans together.
- Clarification was made on Target 9 and the role of BFAR in the regulation of fishing, which is its mandate. Information was shared about an agreement on fishing regulations among Iloilo, Negros, Masbate and Cebu, which share the Visayas Sea.
- Dr. Caleda sought clarification on the provincial target concerning fish stocks-whether these are for all species or priority species of economic importance only. The group responded and said that they are not aware of the list of economically important fish stocks.

Guimaras

- Dr. Caleda sought clarification on the timeframe for the creation of a composite team and suggested a short-term timeframe (instead of long-term) for this activity. She also sought clarification on the impact assessment of the bridge construction, and if this is being targeted because some members of the group are part of the review committee. The group shared that the construction of the bridge between Guimaras and Iloilo is already underway and the next bridge to be constructed will be between Guimaras and Negros. This raises concern on the impact on the habitat of the dugong and dolphin. There is a need to assess the habitats so that the proponents are aware of important habitats in the area. Ms. Abrahan (DENR7) advised to refer to the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) before and during construction of the bridge. Information was shared that the bridge construction is still in its preparatory activities, and that the province will be referring to the ECC.
- Regarding Target 18, Ms. Paguntalan (PBCFI) asked if all provinces integrate island or regional endemics into their awareness campaigns. She proposed that these should be included in regional plans since this concern has been repeatedly raised in the last two days – that people are not familiar with their own wildlife.

Bohol

- Ms. Guanzon (HLURB) commented that in the formulation of ordinances on wildlife hunting, it is important to coordinate with the LGUs since it is not the DENR who formulates the ordinances but the LGUs. LGUs also formulate zoning ordinances to implement the CLUP.

Negros

- A query was made if the reported targets are in addition to the existing NIBSAP targets since these only report on Negros Occidental and not Negros Oriental. Mr. Andrew Reintor (PBCFI) responded that since there were more members from Negros Occidental, many targets were on Negros Occidental. However, the NIBSAP is for both Negros Oriental and Negros Occidental.
- AD Andres responded that the NIBSAP is just one of many future consultations. The BMB is looking at how it can support the rest of the island provinces, not just Negros, so that the planning efforts will lead somewhere. Ms. Feliciano added that the plan itself would continue to evolve as situations change. The outputs are not permanent and will continue to develop.

Siquijor

- Ms. Moonyeen Alava (CCEF) suggested including an ongoing project in MPA networking as accomplishment and target for the province. Mr. Mateo (MGB) asked about the lack of support from MGB that was mentioned regarding the assessment of caves. He clarified that the MGB does aid in assessments of caves.
- Ms. Alava brought up the sea wall construction on the nesting grounds of sea turtles. She asked what the DENR can do since the construction was a mandate and task of the DPWH and is funded by the government despite it being a threat to biodiversity. A participant replied that the construction could not be questioned if its current design complements the current wave direction. The present strategy is to build the sea wall structurally without considering the impact of the structure. Ms. Alava countered that the issue needs to be addressed by the DENR because of its impact on biodiversity. Tourism could also be affected since the sea wall could block the view and beach. Ms. Feliciano suggested that the concerns on threats to biodiversity could be further discussed through round table discussions, consultations, and dialogue.
- It was also mentioned that, since the closure of Boracay, the influx of visitors in KBAs is also becoming a threat. Perhaps, it would be best to lay down the carrying capacity and visitor management plans so that the influx of visitors can be managed.

Other questions, comments, inputs followed the presentations of the ProvBSAPs.

- Dr. Malay (UPV) asked whether the DENR will go to head to head against the national government with some projects of the Build, Build, Build program such as the construction of the bridge between Guimaras and Negros. She challenged the DENR to face plans of the national government that threaten biodiversity.

- Mr. William Gannert (SWCF) remarked that DPWH engineers need more training on karst landscapes since engineering geology is rarely taught in 5 years of university.
- A general observation was shared that plans for KBAs could just be repetitions of previous activities. It was suggested to revisit these activities so that groups can focus on continuity instead. Citing caves as an example, he expressed that, instead of looking at the same group of caves, groups can look at those caves, which have no plans yet.

6.3 Recap of Day 2

Ms. Ezra Estuaria gave a recap on the events of Day 2, focusing on the points that were raised after the presentation of the provincial accomplishments for the 6NR. These include the following: a) the need to differentiate ecotourism from tourism; b) possible sources of data and reference materials such as Sylvatrop of the ERDB, the Philippine CHM website, and the Marine Wildlife Watch website; c) the concern of LGUs on the difficulty that they experience in drafting policies for biodiversity conservation; and, d) the need for policies to strengthen initiatives in wildlife conservation and building on past experiences to formulate strategies in achieving the PBSAP targets.

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

The Recap of Day 2 is attached as Annex 11.

7.0 Closing Session and Next Steps

Ms. Feliciano concluded Workshop 2 by thanking the participants for their outputs. She recommended further data gathering and validation, and to engage critical stakeholders to discuss complementation of efforts and investments to create synergy. She expressed that the DPWH may seem like an “enemy” to biodiversity, but they are also a key stakeholder precisely because they affect biodiversity. As such, the DPWH also needs to be consulted. Further discussion is needed to capture ecosystem level conservation priorities.

7.1 Closing Message (DENR-7 ARD Emma Melana)

DENR-7 ARD Melana congratulated AD Andres and the participants for their efforts. She said that some of the missing data could still be captured and suggested that the PENRO take the lead in gathering information and data from stakeholders. She also assured the participants that a directive from the central office could help further extract information to strengthen biodiversity conservation initiatives. She also said that while the region has several communities preserving MPAs, data on these MPAs is lacking. As

such, there is a need to institutionalize biodiversity conservation through DENR, with the province as co-chair and LGUs and the academe as partners. In closing, she challenged the participants to provide quantitative information on the conservation of species in protected areas.

7.2 Closing Message and Next Steps (BMB AD Armida Andres)

On behalf of the BMB, Ms. Andres thanked the host region, especially the DENR R-7 Regional Director, Assistant Regional Directors and its units (Planning, CDD, HR, CENRO and PENRO, BCWERC), the DENR-R6 counterparts from all the provinces, and other DENR units (FMB, ERDB and MGB). She also acknowledged other government agencies (DA, NEDA, DOT, HLURB), the provincial, city and municipal LGUs, academe and CSOs. She encouraged everyone to sustain their participation, particularly since many of the programs led by these stakeholders are crucial to the implementation of the PBSAP.

She also expressed her hope to see tandems established between the academe and Protected Areas or Key Biodiversity Areas for targeted research that can assist in the better protection of PAs and KBAs.

She assured the participants that all the issues and concerns that were raised have been noted and will be addressed. She called on the DENR counterparts to continue the discussion process to the extent possible, given their resources. She also committed to try to work on an issuance or guidance on how to proceed with the completion, as suggested by ARD Melana.

BMB is discussing with its partners in the Visayas on possible matching resources to support further discussion on the provincial/island PBSAPs. The NIBSAP and CBSAP will be supported by the BIOFIN as these provinces have expressed their interest in 2017 to come up with their island-wide BSAP. It is hoped that ultimately, there will be a Panay BSAP covering the provinces of Iloilo, Antique, Aklan and Capiz, which share common resources. The same can be said of Guimaras, Siquijor, and Bohol, with the latter needing less or different assistance.

On the creation of Provincial Council co-Chaired by the DENR and PG ENRO or PEMO, the BMB will recommend such creation and institutionalization, with the inclusion of CSOs, academe and other stakeholders. This will also address the need to involve other stakeholders particularly the LGUs who can make or unmake our plans.

In closing, Ms. 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 the region.