



**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

**South Western Mindanao (R-9, SOCCSKSARGEN, ARMM)
Consultation/Workshop
25-28 September 2018
Paraiso Verde Hotel, Koronadal City**

October 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 is 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 sixth Consultation/Workshop, covering Region 9, SOCCSKSARGEN, and ARMM was held on September 25-28, 2018 at Paraiso Verde Hotel, Koronadal 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 Region 9, SOCCSKSARGEN, and ARMM 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 182 participants attended the Consultation/Workshop representing various offices such as government, civil society organizations (CSOs), research and academic institutions, and the private sector. The DENR was represented by its Bureaus, namely: the BMB, Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB), ERDB - SOCCSKSARGEN, Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), EMB - Region 9, EMB - SOCCSKSARGEN, EMB - ARMM, Land Management Bureau (LMB), Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) - Region 9, MGB - SOCCSKSARGEN, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects (FASPS), National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureaus. It was also represented through its field offices, namely: the DENR - Region 9, DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN, and DENR - ARMM.

Other government agencies that were represented include the: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) - Region 9, BFAR - SOCCSKSARGEN, BFAR - ARMM, Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), Commission on Higher Education (CHED) - SOCCSKSARGEN, Department of Energy (DOE), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) - SOCCSKSARGEN, DILG - ARMM, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) - Region 9, DOLE - SOCCSKSARGEN, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of

Tourism (DOT) - SOCCSKSARGEN, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) - Region 9, and DTI - SOCCSKSARGEN, and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)

The research and academic institutions were represented by Mindanao State University - General Santos (MSU - Gen San), MSU - Maguindanao, MSU - Tawi-Tawi, University of Southern Mindanao - SOCCSKSARGEN, Ramon Magsaysay Colleges, and Zamboanga del Sur Provincial Government College. CSO representatives include the following: 5 K's (Women's Alliance), and the Environmental Conservation and Protection Center - Sarangani, Salug Valley Vicariate, and Vanguard for Life. The private sector was represented by the Energy Development Corporation and DOLE Philippines.

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

Composition	Number Invited	Number Attended
NGAs	162	130 (80%)
• DENR	100	97 (97%)
• Others (BAR, BFAR, BPI, DAR, DILG, DOLE, DOST, DOT, DPWH, DTI, HLURB, NCIP, NEDA, NIA, NAPOCOR)	62	24 (39%)
Academe	15	7 (47%)
LGU's	25	36 (144%)
NGOs/CSOs	31	5 (16%)
Private Sector	3	3 (100%)
Others (BMB 6NR Organizers and Consultants)	10	10 (100%)
TOTAL	246	182 (74%)

Of the 182 who attended the Consultation/Workshop, 71 participants were female while 111 participants were male. The Directory of Participants is attached as Annex 2.

2.0 Opening Session

2.1 Welcome Messages

The first Welcome Address was given by Dr. Ali Hadjinasser, Chief of the Conservation Development Division of DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN. He thanked the DENR - BMB for choosing DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN to host the Consultation/Workshop. He welcomed all the participants to Koronadal City and encouraged them to actively participate and provide inputs on the development and implementation of biodiversity conservation activities.

Thereafter, Mr. Hadji Kahal Kedtag, Regional Secretary of DENR - ARMM, gave his Welcome Address. Secretary Kedtag expressed his gratitude to the DENR - BMB for inviting the ARMM delegation to the Consultation/Workshop. As the ARMM prepares to transition to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, he hopes for stronger efforts in conserving the region's biodiversity. While lack of funds and inadequate technical knowledge in biodiversity have made it difficult to develop and implement biodiversity conservation initiatives in the region, he remains optimistic about the continued support from the DENR national offices.

The third Welcome Address was given by Ms. Hadja Didaw Piang Brahim, Assistant Regional Director (ARD) of DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN. She emphasized the need for stronger collaborations among stakeholders because the country's biodiversity cannot be conserved by a single person or organization. Because biodiversity is about the coexistence of all living organisms, it is important to have a unified ambition and commitment to conserving biodiversity. Mr. Nilo Tamoria, Regional Director (RD) of DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN, echoed her sentiments and encouraged the participants to actively participate in the workshop in order to achieve well-planned and meaningful biodiversity conservation initiatives. He also invited the participants to share their experiences to enrich the planning of future biodiversity programs.

The last message was given by Hon. Daisy Avance Fuentes, South Cotabato Governor. She said that the need to establish biodiversity corridors and protect the country's forests and waters could not be emphasized enough, especially in the context of the worsening effects of climate change. She challenged everyone, particularly the government officials, to do their part in implementing the strategies and programs aimed at improving the lives of Filipinos because these roadmaps lay the foundation for a better Philippines. She stressed that government projects must be taken seriously for the benefit of future generations.

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 in 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 Region 9, SOCCSKSARGEN, and ARMM from 2014-2017.

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

5.0 Presentations on Biodiversity Conservation Projects and Programs

5.1 Protect Wildlife Project

Dr. Ernesto Guiang, Chief of Party of the USAID Protect Wildlife Project, gave a presentation on Protect Wildlife. The project was developed in support of two major plans in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, namely: the PBSAP and the Climate Resilient Forestry Master Plan. The goal of the project is to achieve a sustained source of ecosystem services by translating the ideas in these two major plans into concrete projects that could be transformational at the provincial level.

To reduce the threats to biodiversity at the landscape level and see the interconnectedness of ecosystems, the watershed approach was employed. The project was designed with the following considerations: 1) the behavior and attitude of government officials and local communities towards biodiversity must be changed; 2) there must be a way to finance sustained efforts in conservation; 3) land use must be regulated through agreements between the DENR and LGUs; 4) linkages with universities for research and development must be established; and, 5) the capacities of those involved in law enforcement must be improved.

The Protect Wildlife Project also adopts lessons and emerging practices from the PBSAP. Dr. Ernesto Guiang shared that communications campaigns need to be tailored fit to IPs, mayors, and governors. This is because conservation areas are not just found in PAs and forestlands but also in ancestral domains. Since most conservation areas are only funded by the DENR, there is potential to acquire more funds through payment for ecosystem services (PES). However, private and public enterprises that do not pay for the assets that

they gain with ecosystem services must be encouraged to pay. This can be ensured through agreements on basic land use categories and the enforcement of land use plans.

In closing, Dr. Guiang commented that, for years, the focus has been on resource utilization. It is about time that enforcement is strengthened, and the focus is shifted to resource protection and conservation.

The full PowerPoint presentation is attached as Annex 6.

5.2 Mt. Matutum Tarsier Conservation and Volontours Program

Ms. Princess Kate Farrol, Focal Person of the Protected Areas Management Board (PAMB) of DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN, presented the Mt. Matutum Tarsier Conservation and Volontours Program.

Mt. Matutum is a dormant volcano that is home to approximately 7,200 settlers of which 41% belong to a cultural community. It is a major watershed that supplies water to 25% of the SOCCSKSARGEN Growth Area and has various flora and fauna – most notably the tarsier and the Philippine Eagle.

The tarsier sanctuary was first conceptualized in 2010 when IPs from Linan recovered tarsiers and grass owls in a forest area in the Mt. Matutum Protected Landscape (MMPL). Since then, the tarsier sanctuary on Mt. Matutum has increased its area to 509 hectares, making it the largest sanctuary in the Philippines. However, according to surveys, the sanctuary has lost all of its primary forest cover, thereby making habitat restoration and protection a priority.

The Tarsier Conservation and Volontours Program aims to increase and protect the remaining forest cover that serve as habitats for the tarsiers. Through the Volontours Program, visitors are engaged in tree planting activities in exchange for the opportunity to see the tarsiers. The project is guided by the following objectives: 1) create a wildlife sanctuary on Mt. Matutum which shall serve as the core conservation area for tarsiers and other species; 2) restore tarsier habitats and native forests in the MMPL; and 3) support and develop ecotourism activities that will benefit the poor, marginalized, and tenured migrants such as the B'laan indigenous community.

The full presentation is attached as Annex 7.

5.3 The Lake Sebu Project

Dr. Jaime Namocatcat, Dean of the College of Natural Sciences and Mathematics of MSU - General Santos presented the details of the upcoming Lake Sebu Project. The implementing agency is Mindanao State University - General Santos (MSU - Gen San) in partnership with the province of South Cotabato, municipality of Lake Sebu, host barangays, Allah Valley Development Landscape Alliance (AVLADA), DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN, BFAR - SOCCSKSARGEN, DOST, DOST - PCAARD, and CHED.

The project is a comprehensive study on the ecology and biodiversity, water quality, biogeochemistry, hydrology, hydrodynamics, and socio-economic contributions of the three lakes in the municipality of Lake Sebu, namely: Lake Lahit, Lake Siluton, and Lake Sebu. The surrounding watersheds and the current state of degradation in the area will also be examined.

Several studies on the three lakes already exist. The project builds on these studies and pulls experts from diverse scientific fields to achieve the project's main objective: develop a three-dimensional (3D) hydrodynamic model to be able to investigate water circulation dynamics of Lake Sebu under varying physical, chemical, and biological conditions and elucidate lake hydrodynamic implications to vulnerability of the lake to fish kill, eutrophication, and algal bloom dynamics. This is because dissolved oxygen (DO) levels in Lake Sebu remain high despite fish kill.

As a major ecotourism site in South Cotabato, a rearing site for tilapia, and a cultural center in as far as the T'boli are concerned, the project hopes to provide critical inputs for better management of lake resources to sustain the surrounding communities. Data from the project will feed into the sustainable development plan of the municipality of Lake Sebu.

After the project, the implementing groups hope to establish a research center in each of the lakes which shall feature a biotechnology application that will monitor waste levels in the lakes and an early warning system for fish kill.

The full presentation is attached as Annex 8.

6.0 Small Group Meeting on Biodiversity Research Initiatives in Mindanao

A small group side meeting was conducted to discuss how research initiatives can contribute to meeting the PBSAP targets by directing resources such as DOST grants to baselining activities. The highlights and agreements of the meeting were the following:

1. A systematic approach for SUCs and other HEIs to work together on activities such as stocktaking and complementation of resources needs to be established.
2. Mindanao will serve as the pilot area for the development of action plans that will directly address the PBSAP targets. The effort will maximize the DOST-PCAARD-funded project on Mindanao Biodiversity: One Science for Sustainable Development and get the support of MindaDOST through its existing support systems.
3. DENR - BMB and ERDB will meet with CHED to discuss the MOA on the support for the implementation of the PBSAP as stated in the GAA.
4. DENR will prepare a concept proposal and conduct an internal meeting with BMB, EMB, ERDB, FMB, MGB, NAMRIA, etc. to discuss research and development activities on biodiversity that will support meeting the targets of the PBSAP.

Ms. Elma Eleria (DENR-FAPSPS) presented the DENR's foreign-assisted and special projects, and shared that the funding windows can be tapped to fund environment-related projects, including those on biodiversity conservation and management.

The list of participants is attached as Annex 9, and the presentations of Ms. Eleria are attached as Annexes 9A and 9B.

7.0 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 10 and the 6NR Matrix is attached as Annex 10A.

7.1 Workshop 1: Plenary Presentation of Results

Three regions (Region 9, SOCCSKSARGEN, and ARMM) 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 11A to 11C-1.

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

Region	Target	Summary of Accomplishments	Progress	Effectiveness	Confidence	Monitoring
REGION 9	1	Conservation status was improved based on the results of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly monitoring using BMS. • PAMB in 12 PAs are fully functional • Patrolling in PAs are regularly conducted • Annual water bird census conducted • Continuous IEC in communities and school • Identified and monitored marine turtle hatcheries and nesting sites, as well as wildlife sanctuaries • Regular conduct of population surveys and behavioral studies on certain threatened species • Improved enforcement activities in local conservation areas 	2	1	2	2
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased population of migratory birds based on results of annual water bird census and the conduct of monthly monitoring • Expansion of the wetlands/mudflats/mangrove areas as site index for water birds 	1	1	1	1
	7C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced biodiversity areas by establishing protected areas as ecotourism sites • 2 out of 5 KBAs serve as ecotourism destinations 	2	2	2	2
SOCCSKSARGEN	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGU-GSC: Molave (Vulnerable), <i>Toena colantas</i> (vulnerable), Narra (vulnerable), Tarictic hornbill (endangered), Flying fox (threatened) • PENRO SK: 1) Population count of flying bats at Flamangao, Pamantigan, Esperanza, SK 2) monitoring of Phil. Eagle habitat at Sitio Ogis, Brgy. Marquez, Esperanza SK 3) monitoring of nesting area of pawikan • EDC: 1 Critical, 14 vulnerable, 2 endangered, 1 OTS downgraded status: 7 tree species • PENRO Cot MANP: FLORA: 104 species in MANP (22 Phil. endemic, 17 threatened, 6 CE, 2 E, 8 VU FAUNA: 42 birds in MANP 1 CE, 1 E, 1 NT, 39, LC • LGU Makilala: maintained: wild deer 50, wild pig 47, owl, monkey, eagle • LANBA: 47 Philippine Warty pig, strengthened PAMB, formulation of watershed mgt. plan, strengthened taskforce BINAD, conduct inventory on flora & fauna • PAMBCS: Phil. Crocodile in Cuyapon, Kabacan • LANBA: wild deer 50, wild pig 47 				
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDC: BINHI TREE for the future project / arboretum of 36 Philippine endemic species with 2 Mindanao endemic species 				

Region	Target	Summary of Accomplishments	Progress	Effectiveness	Confidence	Monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGU Makilala: present: rubber, coconut, cacao, coffee, corn, rice, vegetables. Newly introduced: strawberry, and wild cavendish • LANBA: for Alamada: 29,000 has of corn, 486 has of rubber, 531.9 has of oil palm, and 1,555 has of coconut 				
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDC: 30 Farmers Associations are engaged in projects • PENRO Cot. MANP: 30 WEOs for LANBA & MANP; 36 LAWIN Patrollers for CENRO Midsayap & Matalam • 500 tapper of rubber, harvesters of coffee, cacao and coconut 				
ARMM	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of wildlife e.g. colasisi, brown dove, Sulu hornbill, blue rocket-tailed, Philippine cockatoo, wild deer, raptors • Conduct of Biodiversity Monitoring System (BNBA) • Birds of Ebpanan Marsh (6 species of birds were considered to be extinct but were recently found in Maguindanao marsh, so their conservation status was changed to critically endangered) • Closed season of sardines (Dec.-Mar) (BaSulTa) • Conservation and protection of carps and other threatened fresh water fish spp. (BFAR-ARMM) 	2	2	2	2
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of corals and seagrass assessments in D.O.S and DBS, Maguindanao • Installation of coral nursery unit in ARMM 	2	2	1	2
	10A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lanao del Sur (katulong, black bug, janitor fish, and golden kuhol) • Maguindanao (water hyacinth, rice black bug, hagonoy, and soft-shell turtle) • Basilan (cocolisap) 	2	2	2	2
	10B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-classification of water quality of Lake Lanao from class "C" to Class "A" by EMB Region 10, NPC Mingen, and ARMM DENR 	1	1	1	1
	10C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of fish sanctuary and marine protected areas and establishment of technology demo farm 	2	2	2	2
	10G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maguindanao, Lanao del sur, Basilan, and Tawi-Tawi 	2	2	2	2
	10H, I, J	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARMM--wide 	2	2	2	2

Challenges and needs

The Workshop Groups identified the need for high-end equipment such as ultra-zoom cameras, spotting scopes, binoculars, and IT equipment for biodiversity assessment and monitoring. Taxonomists and veterinarians are also needed for the accurate identification of wildlife. For the development of ecotourism sites, technical experts such as civil engineers, architects, and environmental planners are needed to design biodiversity-friendly infrastructures and conduct vulnerability assessments.

7.2 Open Forum

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

SOCCSKSARGEN

- Dr. Ernesto Guiang shared that to enrich the data collection on threatened and endangered species, it would be best to show their locations and distribution. This information can assist enforcement. It is also important to say whether this information is primary or secondary data. Dr. Guiang also suggested identifying individuals who are employed in biodiversity-friendly jobs that are not just as a result of government programs. There are several enterprises such as resorts, commercial parks, etc. that depend on protected areas. He stressed that, when reporting accomplishments in biodiversity conservation, it is important to always look at the bigger picture and consider the ways by which we can help others appreciate the significance of the Philippines' biodiversity and the efforts to protect it.

ARMM

- Dr. Caleda asked what the data sources were for the accomplishments reported on coral and seagrass assessment. Dr. Macmod Mamalangkap (Chief of the Fisheries Resources Management Division, BFAR - ARMM) responded that coral and seagrass assessments are a program of BFAR - ARMM. The data may be requested from DENR - ARMM and MSU.

7.3 Recap of Day 1

Ms. Angie Lou Alcantara (BMB) gave a recap on the events and highlights of Day 1 through a video presentation and invited the participants to share some of their insights from the first day of workshop.

Ms. Nerisa Matullano (NIA - SOCCSKSARGEN) shared that the main focus of NIA is to develop areas for irrigation to sustain food production and ensure food security for the government. Day 1 of the workshop showed her the importance of biodiversity and made her realize that NIA should not just focus on the areas that need to be irrigated but also on the areas surrounding irrigated sites. This is because the efforts of NIA are linked to biodiversity. While biodiversity is not in the mandate of NIA and the agency has no programs related to biodiversity, the agency can instead work towards making everyone

more aware of biodiversity and its importance. Ms. Matullano thanked the DENR - BMB for inviting them to the Consultation/Workshop and for the videos that made the concept of biodiversity easier to understand.

Mr. Sangcala Gampong (PGENRO - ARMM) shared that most of the environmental programs in Maguindanao focus on anti-flooding activities. Through this workshop, they learned about how the environment can be better conserved and protected, and gained ideas on how to improve their projects by relating these to biodiversity.

Mr. Loui Frances Flores (CENRO - Zamboanga del Sur) thanked the DENR - BMB for organizing and inviting their group to the event because it gave them the opportunity to strengthen relations with other LGUs and members of local communities. It also allowed them to learn more about the projects of other stakeholders.

The Recap of Day 1 is attached as Annex 12 and 12A.

8.0 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); 3) identify major activities to be implemented and persons responsible, the resources needed (technical, financial, material), and possible sources of needs; and 4) identify immediate next steps to undertake after the Consultation/Workshop. 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, and immediately after.

The Workshop 2 Mechanics is attached as Annex 13.

Other inputs

- Mr. Romy Mangkabung (CENRO - Lantoran, Basilan) shared that scientists in ARMM have to spend for their own research initiatives. If ARMM develops a BSAP, will the DENR - BMB support ARMM especially with the enactment of Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL)? Ms. Feliciano responded that the PBSAP is a plan of and for all. Workshop 1 required participants to record their accomplishments while Workshop 2 requires participants to record their plans in biodiversity conservation because there are many stakeholders that are not represented. Since implementation of the BSAPs will occur at the local level, part of the effort of the participants is to engage everyone. This ensures that those who were unable to attend the workshop will also contribute to

the achievement of the PBSAP targets. The situation is special in ARMM, but if the ambitions and commitments are well thought out, then the plans will stand strong.

8.2 Workshop 2: Plenary Presentation of Results

Three regions (Region 9, SOCCSKSARGEN, ARMM) 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 14A to 14C-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 9								
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Habitat Management<ul style="list-style-type: none">Proclamation of additional Protected AreasCapability Building and Sustainability<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reorganization of PAMB in accordance with ENIPAS LawForge Partnership Agreements with direct stakeholdersEnforcement<ul style="list-style-type: none">Creation of Task Force per Protected Area (Name of PA; ex. Timolan Task Force)				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct of Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA)Implementation of the IRR on ENIPAS Law	DENR, LGUs, academe, NGOs	Logistical and technical support, adequate equipment, human resources, policy guidelines	DENR, LGUs, academe, NGOs
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Expansion of Annual Water bird Census (AWC) sitesForge partnerships with local stakeholders for monitoring and protection purposesIntensification of monitoring activities				<ul style="list-style-type: none">FGDAssessment of wetlands	DENR, LGUs, local communities	Equipment, logistical support, human resources, infrastructure	DENR, LGUs, local communities
12A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct of management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) for terrestrial.Conduct of Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) for coastalConduct of Experiential learning				Cross-visit to other protected areas	DENR - PAMO	Logistical and technical support, LGU support	DENR, LGU, NGOs

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				
SOCCSKSARGEN								
1					<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey, mapping, and planning• Establishment of Reforestation and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)• Establishment of Biodiversity Corridors• Establishment of PA at Paril-Sangay Protected Landscape and Seascape• Protection and management of remaining watersheds• Management of integrated coastal and marine resources• Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	DENR - PASu, CENROs, BFAR, LGUs, local POs	Trainings/orientations, capability building, budget for implementation, laptop, night vision cameras, technical support, capacity needs, legislation or policy support, network building, manpower, laboratory equipment and supplies	DENR, CENROs, BFAR, LGUs, local POs
14					<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultation Meeting and Coordination with concerned LGUs and agencies• Plan Preparation and MOA Drafting• MOA Signing	DENR, LGU, concerned agencies		DENR, LGU, concerned agencies
ARMM								
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hawksbill turtle, Sulu hornbill, deer, Philippine cockatoo, blue winged rocket-tailed in Tawi Tawi• Endemic species of fish in Lanao del sur				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BAMS• Engagement of experts needed• Assessment of flora and fauna in Tawi-Tawi• Validation and gathering of data• Local policy issuances	DENR, LGU, Academe, POs, BFAR	Technical and financial support (camera, GPS, binoculars, trap volant, flashlights, lens, drones, laptops)	DENR - Central Office, USAID

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				
10	Reduced IAS hotspots				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research or study • CEPA • Capacity Building • Law Enforcement 	DENR, LGUs, PNP - AFP, academe, concerned agencies	Technical and financial assistance	DA
13	80% of LGUs with enhanced CLUPs				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance on ongoing CLUP formulation • Review and approval by the PLUC • Adoption of CLUP by LGU concerned 	HLURB, DILG, PO	Technical and financial assistance	USAID - LGU

8.3 Open Forum

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

SOCCSKSARGEN

- Mr. Edgar Suguilon (DTI - SOCCSKSARGEN) added that DTI could contribute particularly to the achievement of Target 18. He shared that, last November 4, 2017, DTI held an expo on the Treasures of Region 12 at SM Mall General Santos and will be repeated on November 16-18, 2018. He invited the DENR to join the activity because it is a great opportunity to spread awareness on biodiversity especially since it is attended by several national government agencies. There is also a national program called Promotion of Green Economic Development which features eco-friendly enterprises.
- Mr. Mauricio Civiles (DILG - ARMM) sought clarification about the phrase “to mainstream disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) in the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPF)”. He said that the DRRM Plan is a stand-alone plan and that the LGU will not pass the Seal of Good Local Governance without it. He also said that many LGUs in Mindanao already include Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) in their land use plans. Ms. Emelita Mendoza (LMB) added that climate change adaptation and DRRM are already incorporated in many government programs and activities.

ARMM

- Ms. Feliciano asked what invasive alien species (IAS) are targeted by the region and where these species are. Mr. Tohammi Abas (DILG - ARMM) responded that part of the regional plan is the identification of these IAS since there are many exotic species in ARMM.

Other inputs

- Mr. David Rojas Jr. (EMB - Region 9) noted the need for a water quality monitoring laboratory in the Region 9 BSAP. He invited the region to request for assistance from the EMB since the EMB conducts regular water monitoring in water bodies that have industries.
- Mr. Jan Evan Callejo (EMB - SOCCSKSARGEN) cited that Target 10B counts the number of water bodies in KBAs that pass water quality monitoring standards. Since some PAs are not part of KBAs, does it mean that these will no longer be assessed? AD Andres responded that they should be especially monitored because they are not part of KBAs.
- Ms. Michelle Yu (DENR - FASPS) commented that many projects need financial assistance. She shared that the DENR - FASPS provides financial assistance through partnerships with international groups. The DENR also funds projects through allocations of Php 2 million per project. She invited the participants to submit project proposals to the DENR - FASPS for their financial needs.
- Mr. Doming Dagadas (PENRO Maguindanao) asked whether they might recommend additional areas to existing KBAs. AD Andres responded that, when the KBA prioritization process was done, some areas were not included because of incomplete information. Now that more information is available, more areas can be accommodated in the KBA list.

- Dr. Mamalangkap (BFAR - ARMM) shared that Turtle Islands is politically under ARMM but is being managed by Region 9. He asked which region would manage projects, such as those on biodiversity, when the Turtle Island is also included in the BOL. He asked for suggestions on how the DENR and BFAR offices of the two regions could navigate this situation. Ms. Feliciano responded that the regions would have to work it out together. However, marine areas in the Philippines do not have strict political boundaries since species are always moving. It would be best for the regions to develop plans for the MPA together.
- Mr. Hernani Abdon (MGB - SOCCSKSARGEN) shared that most KBAs fall within approved mining tenements and applications. The latter are only found in forestlands. He asked which takes precedence if PAs were declared before the establishment of tenements. AD Andres responded that prior rights must be respected, but new establishments must harmonize their management plans with the PA's management plan.
- Mr. Wymbell Ladjiman (CENRO Basilan) was happy over the inclusion of the Basilan Natural Biotic Park in the E-NIPAS. In the BOL, it states that all PAs will now be under the jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region. He asked how this would be managed considering that the E-NIPAS is a national law. AD Andres responded that there would be a staff complement in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region for PAs.

8.4 Recap of Day 2

Ms. Angie Lou Alcantara (BMB) gave a recap on the events of Day 2 and provided the highlights of the day through a video presentation. She then presented some of the concerns that were raised during the workshops. Regarding the concern of DENR - ARMM on sustainable financing mechanisms for biodiversity projects, it was agreed that the DENR regional office should take charge of developing this and that the support of the DENR is needed to push the implementation of conservation programs. On the other hand, members of the DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN group planned activities that could strengthen existing ecotourism projects and increase awareness and support for research and collaboration on biodiversity-friendly enterprises. The group also had a discussion on the declaration of PAs and CHs on titled lands and the conversion of forest lands into production areas.

The Recap of Day 2 is attached as Annex 15 and 15A.

9.0 Closing Message (BMB AD Armida Andres)

On behalf of the BMB, AD Andres thanked all the participants who attended the workshop. She especially thanked the DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN for hosting the Consultation/Workshop and the USAID Protect Wildlife Project for sponsoring 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 some key messages from the Consultation/Workshop. First, there is a need to conserve biodiversity not just for the present but more so for future generations, especially in the context of the worsening

effects of climate change. From the side meeting, she shared that research and development activities are crucial to biodiversity as these activities help develop science-based interventions. She also reiterated the need to look at the bigger picture when planning biodiversity programs so that more people become aware and appreciative of biodiversity and the efforts to protect it. In response to the need for equipment that the participants shared during the workshops, AD Andres assured the participants that equipment support would be provided for activities needed in the monitoring of the PBSAP targets and the local BSAPs. Logistical support will also be provided for baselining activities.

On management issues in PAs that overlap with CADCs or CADTs, AD Andres shared that a mechanism for coordination and complementation between indigenous traditional leadership and governance structures, NCIP, DENR, concerned LGUs, CSOs, and other government agencies will be developed. Also, property and private rights within PAs will be respected, and that private establishments are encouraged to harmonize their activities with the PA management plans.

AD Andres also highlighted the efforts of DTI - SOCCSKSARGEN in promoting biodiversity-friendly enterprises through their activity called Treasures of Region 12. She hopes to see more organizations involved in the next Promotion of Green Economic Development activity.

In response to the concern of the ARMM group on the lack of funds for biodiversity programs, AD Andres shared that, together with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), discussions with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) on the localized BSAP for the ARMM will be scheduled. Other sources of funding for the implementation of the PBSAP include matched funds from the GAA, earmarked funds (ER 194, Malampaya Sound, People's Survival Fund, etc.), increased ODA, and other innovative financing mechanisms such as PES.

Lastly, she shared that a stakeholders' consultation for Mindanao Biodiversity: One Science for Sustainable Development is scheduled in the first quarter of 2019. The stakeholders include MindaDOST, DENR, DA, CHED, SUCs, and the private sector. Here, the PBSAP and localized PBSAPs will be presented to the Regional Development Council and the PBSAP-BIOFIN.

In closing, AD Andres emphasized that each has a niche and a role to play in ensuring that the PBSAP vision is attained. Biodiversity conservation and protection cuts across sectors and levels of governance and thus needs to be mainstreamed in all the existing and planned projects of stakeholders. 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."

9.1 Closing Message (DENR - SOCCSKSARGEN RD Nilo Tamera)

On behalf of all the participants, RD Nilo Tamera thanked the DENR - BMB for organizing the consultation workshop. Through the activity, the group's

understanding of biodiversity has become wider and deeper. It has also provided a great opportunity to meet other stakeholders and work together in biodiversity conservation.